"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

Threatening; light southeasterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36c.; cash cotton, 5 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—Queen Victoria is reported to have invited the Czar to a personal discussion of the situation in China, but he is not likely to accept. The guards of Great Britain, Russia, and Germany have reached Pekin, and the natives appear to be overpowered by their presence. A message received in this city denies the reports of the suicide or assassination of the Chinese Emperor. The strike of laborers in Paris is spreading, and it is feared that the railroad men will join in the movement. Work on the exposition buildings has been suspended. Sir Edward Clarke, the former Solicitor General, is opposed to a formal Anglo-American alliance.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A wagon in which three men were driving was struck by a train on the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad early yesterday morning, near Little Falls station. One of the men, Antonio Mancoma of Newark, died from his injuries later in the day. The other two will probably recover.

Col. Ray, in command of a battalion of the Third United States Immunes, arrived at Manzanillo, Cuba, Thursday, to take possession of the city. The Spanish commander said that the date of the evacuation had been postponed until Oct. 10, and a fight was narrowly averted yesterday. Col. Ray finally received orders to wait until Oct. 10.

Page 2.

The Democratic campaign managers expect that David B. Hill will soon speak in Brooklyn, and also tour the State.

The question of the constitutionality of the act creating Nassau County will be argued to-day before Justice Wilmot M. Smith.

It was announced yesterday that the Citizens' State Party petitions had been completed in all but a half-dozen counties.

The endless chain has been introduced into politics in Chicago by the friends of three candidates, who have adopted this means of soliciting votes.

Caesar, the finest lion in Lincoln Park Menagerie, Chicago, was put to death yesterday, after being securely bound, by means of chloroform and a rubber blanket.

Fourteen buildings were destroyed and twenty-five families were made homeless by fire yesterday morning in the business portion of West Asbury Park.

The New Jersey Democratic State Committee organized yesterday at Newark. Senator Daly was left out of the committee and accused Chairman Gourley of treachery.

Lieut. Col. John Jacob Astor has told the Republican campaign managers that his engagements will not permit him to accept the Congressional nomination in the Thirteenth District.

The Republicans of the Second Judicial District yesterday renominated Supreme Court Justice Jesse Johnson and named Frederick A. Ward as his associate on the ticket. Both are Kings County men.

The Republican Convention to nominate a Congressman in the Sixteenth, which adjourned in a deadlock last Saturday, reassembles to-day at White Plains. The Platt men believe they can name Senator J. Irving Burns.

A non-partisan reception was tendered to Augustus Van Wyck at the Brooklyn Club last night, many leading Republicans and Democrats participating. Hugh McLaughlin broke his almost invariable rule by attending the reception.

At a special meeting Thursday evening of the Citizens' Union Club of the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts resolutions were passed disapproving any connection between the Citizens' Union and the independent State movement.

The Republican committee appointed to confer with the Bar Association and independent lawyers' committees on the nominations for Supreme and City Court Judgeships did not meet yesterday, and it was announced that it is waiting for the lawyers to agree on candidates.

The reports at both the Republican and Democratic Headquarters in Washington agree that in most parts of the country there is general apathy concerning the coming elections. The Republicans claim that they will have a majority in the Senate, and the Democrats are equally confident that they will control the House.

Up-State Republicans are beseeching the Campaign Committee to let Col. Roosevelt make speeches for them. State Chairman Odell yesterday denied that the candidate will make car-platform speeches throughout the State, and said it had not yet been decided whether Roosevelt will make a speaking tour or not. The candidate will this evening attend a reception in his honor at the Brooklyn Union League Club.

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Gen. Graham and 10,500 troops will take part in the Philadelphia Peace Jubilee ceremonies.

Inquiry among the men at the Ninth Regiment Armory last night developed the fact that most of them are in favor of going to Puerto Rico. No vote has been taken.

Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has received orders to move his command from Jacksonville, Fla., to Savannah, Ga., and get it in readiness to embark for Havana by the end of the month.

Fifty of the sick soldiers brought Thursday from Camp Wikoff have been distributed among various hospitals. Twenty-one convalescents of the Fourteenth New York arrived yesterday from Anniston.

Three Major Generals and twenty-six Brigadier Generals were honorably discharged from the volunteer army yesterday, the reduction of the force having left no need of their continued employment.

The United States and Spanish Peace Commissions held another joint session and adjourned until Monday. The interviews of our Commissioners with Gen. Merritt are believed to have strengthened their purpose to retain control of the Philippines.

Major Beebe, Capt. Griscom, and Lieut. Tracy returned to Havana yesterday from a conference with Gen. Lopez Rocio in Puerto Principe Province. The General assured them that the Cubans would lay down their arms as soon as the forthcoming Cuban Convention had chosen a permanent Government.

President McKinley has cabled the United States Commissioners in Puerto Rico that the island must be evacuated by Oct. 18, and that they are to take possession of the Government on that date if the Spaniards have failed to secure transportation. Our Commissioners in Havana have been notified that the Spaniards are expected to evacuate Cuba by Dec. 1.

A general order was issued by Gen. Miles yesterday reorganizing the army. The Third, Fifth, and Sixth Corps are discontinued. The First, Second, and Fourth Corps are remodeled, and are commanded respectively by Major Gens. Breckinridge, Graham, and Wheeler. The headquarters of each corps will be: First Corps, Macon, Ga.; Second Corps, Augusta, Ga.; Fourth Corps, Huntsville, Ala.

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While Ernest Coe and Frank Jones of Oswego were hunting on Thursday, the former's gun was accidentally discharged and the shot destroyed both of Jones's eyes and tore away part of his face.

Mrs. Clara Morson was killed in her home, at Bath Beach, yesterday, a bullet entering her head back of the ear. Her husband was locked up on suspicion, but he says his wife shot herself after the two had quarreled.

Dr. Edgar F. Townsend, an oculist, accidentally shot himself while cleaning a revolver yesterday. During the day he was to have appeared in court in Boston to answer to a charge of perjury. He was not fatally wounded.

Gen. Greene, who commanded a division of troops at Manila; Major Hersey of the Rough Riders, and Col. Lee, who was Chief Quartermaster at Chickamauga, testified yesterday before the President's War Investigation Commission.

Annie Maher disappeared from the home of her mother in this city five weeks ago, and, although she has at last been heard from, her whereabouts are still unknown. The girl's twelve-year-old brother once went all the way to St. Louis with the intention of shooting their father, Dr. Ignatz Maher.

The trial of Eli Shaw of Camden, N. J., for the murder of his mother closed yesterday afternoon, but as the jury could not agree on a verdict by 9 o'clock, it was locked up over night. The closing address of ex-Judge Hoffman for the defense had such an effect on one of the jurors that he fainted twice.

The State Department has not yet issued the papers necessary to secure the extradition of Dr. Nancy Guilford, technical defects in the requisition of the Governor of Connecticut having been discovered. The delay is not considered a matter of consequence. Eudora and Henry Guilford and Rose Drayton have pleaded not guilty to the indictments pending against them in Bridgeport.

Page 5.

The Episcopal Triennial Council in Washington yesterday received a deputation from the English Church in Canada, headed by Archbishop Lewis.

The old fight between the Rev. Daniel C. Potter and John D. Rockefeller and other Trustees of the Baptist Tabernacle, came up in the Supreme Court in a suit over the church furniture.

James E. Barrett was yesterday awarded a verdict for 6 cents by a jury in the Supreme Court, in his suit against the Third Avenue Railroad to recover $5,000 damages for having been put off one of the cars of the company and having technically been the victim of an assault upon the part of the conductor.

The Autumnal convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance began a ten days' session yesterday afternoon at the Gospel Tabernacle. The meeting was of an emotional character, and was addressed by prominent leaders of the Alliance. The Rev. A. B. Simpson, well known for the large sums he has collected for foreign missions, is in charge. Missionaries from many lands and speakers from all parts of the country will appear before the convention. Sunday services will be held in Carnegie Hall, where an offering will be asked on Sunday week.

Page 6.

Col. Lovell H. Jerome petitioned Gov. Black to remove Col. Asa Bird Gardiner from the office of District Attorney on the ground that the latter committed a misdemeanor in dismissing a veteran from his staff.

Page 7.

It is said that a large number of counterfeit one-hundred-dollar bills have been produced in San Francisco.

A young woman of Park Ridge, N. J., has a peculiar illness, which is supposed to be the result of licking postage stamps.

Reginald De Koven, the composer, and H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, the novelist, are writing a play which is entitled "The Manners of Good Society." Julia Marlowe may appear in it.

Navigation upon the Upper Yukon is closed. The latest news from Dawson is that Commissioner Ogilvie is making sweeping changes and proposes that the Klondike shall be a model mining district.

Gen. Bacon and the soldiers who were engaged in battle with the Pillager Indians returned yesterday to Walker, Minn. The Indians had scattered before the troops, and signs of truce were displayed by Chippewas along the lake. The belief is current at Walker that the trouble is not yet ended. The bodies of the dead soldiers and eleven wounded men were sent to Fort Snelling yesterday. Five others of the wounded are at Walker.

Page 9.

A number of important stamp tax law decisions by Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott were received by Collector Treat yesterday.

As the result of a trip through the United States made by a party of European capitalists and practical iron men, a large number of steel and iron mills will be erected in Europe, it is said.

Mrs. Jennie Levy and her husband, the wholesale clothing dealers at 127 East Broadway, whose store was cleaned out on Sept. 26, leaving nothing for the creditors, were arrested in Waynesburg, Penn., Thursday, and are being held pending extradition proceedings.

Page 10.

Results of National League baseball games yesterday: Baltimore, 4; New York, 1. Boston, 7; Brooklyn, 2. Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 3. Philadelphia, 3; Washington, 0. Cleveland, 3; St. Louis, 2. Cleveland, 4; St. Louis, 2.

Brig. Gen. W. M. Kirby, General Inspector of Rifle Practice of the State of New York, spent the day on the ranges at Creedmoor yesterday. The attendance was large, and there were forty-two qualifications as marksmen and forty-seven as sharpshooters.

The New York National Exchange Bank was reorganized yesterday by the election of James Rowland as President and several new Directors. The majority of the stock has changed hands. The Hanover National aided in bringing about the reorganization.

The first good four-ball match between amateurs and professionals was played yesterday on the St. Andrew's golf links, and the professionals, W. Anderson and W. Smith, won, beating Findlay Douglas and Walter B. Smith. The consolation foursome was won by C. L. Tappin and John I. Blair, Jr., and the final round for the chief trophy will be played to-day between John Reid, Jr., and A. L. Norris.

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At yesterday's meeting of the State Commerce Commission, Secretary Smith made a report embodying suggestions for the work to be undertaken.

Dr. Jenkins of the Health Board received yesterday from the Postmaster at Oxford, Miss., a further appeal for funds to aid in the care of yellow fever patients.

There is hard feeling in the New Jersey Naval Reserve over some questions of official seniority which arose during the war, and some resignations are expected.

Bank Examiner Kimball yesterday sent a report to the Controller in Washington to the effect that the depositors in the Tradesmen's National Bank probably would be paid in full.

President Orr of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday received a response thanking the Chamber for its message of congratulation and assurance of confidence sent to President McKinley.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday received a letter purporting to come from Gen. Collis and threatening his Honor with public chastisement. Gen. Collis pronounced the letter the forgery of a practical joker.

Two seamen, brought here yesterday by the Nova Scotian barkentine Avola, told of the wreck of the little Nova Scotian schooner Hattie May off the coast of Georgia in the recent tempest. The Captain and three others were lost.

A broncho escaped from two men at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue yesterday afternoon and started on a wild run south, doing much damage before it was captured at 318 West Sixty-fifth Street. Two policemen were badly hurt.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court ruled yesterday that Mayor Van Wyck acted legally in removing John W. Jacobus, a member of the old Board of Assessors for local improvements. Jacobus claimed that, being a veteran soldier, he could not be removed except for cause.

Frederick Lachner, a machinist, of Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, was killed, and Charles Gafner of 40 Henry Street probably fatally injured yesterday afternoon by the falling of an elevator from the fifth floor to the basement in the building at 300 Monroe Street.

While 700 horses in charge of the Tenth Cavalry were being unloaded from a transport at Jersey City, one of the animals fell into the water. The steed was rescued a mile up the river by two men, who demanded $35 salvage. When they did not get it, they took the horse away and were arrested for theft.

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Heavy Shipments of Poland are received daily from Maine's famous spring.—Adv.

FIGHTING BLOOD AT MANZANILLO

Spanish Resistance to Col. Ray Almost Provoked a Battle.

ORDERS CAME JUST IN TIME

The Evacuation Set for Yesterday Put Off Until Monday.

Hostile Forces Faced Each Other While Their Commanders Held a Stormy Interview.

MANZANILLO, Oct. 7.—A fight was narrowly averted here to-day between the Spanish garrison under Col. Parron and a battalion of the Third United States Immunes, under Col. Ray, who arrived here yesterday from Santiago to take possession of the city.

When the United States troops reached Manzanillo yesterday morning their arrival caused astonishment to the Spanish authorities, who said they had not expected them for several days.

Col. Ray, accompanied by Collector Donaldson of Santiago and an interpreter, visited Col. Parron, who is in command of the local garrison, numbering 900. He informed Col. Parron that he had arrived to take charge of the Government buildings and to assume military command of the city, in accordance with the agreement reached between the United States and the Spanish Evacuation Commissioners at Havana.

Col. Parron was exceedingly courteous and welcomed the American officer, but said he had received a telegraphic communication from Gen. Blanco, informing him that the date for the American occupation had been changed to Oct. 10. He requested Col. Ray to cable Gen. Lawton, at Santiago, for further instructions.

Col. Ray offered to take over the Custom House and to allow the other buildings to await a formal surrender until next Tuesday. Col. Parron objected to this, saying that all or none should be delivered.

It finally was arranged that both commanders should telegraph their superiors. Col. Ray sent a dispatch to Gen. Lawton.

COL. RAY DECIDES TO ACT.

At 7 o'clock this morning, Col. Ray, not having heard from Gen. Lawton to the contrary, sent word by Adjt. Collins to Col. Parron that, in accordance with his instructions, he should march his men to the city from the dock a mile away, where the United States transport Reina de los Angeles had moved at the request of Col. Parron, and would take possession of the public buildings in the name of the United States.

At 8 o'clock the battalion was in motion, with colors flying. Col. Ray marched toward the city, but before the troops reached the city gate Adjt. Collins arrived with Col. Parron's reply. The latter said he had no objection to surrendering the Custom House at once, provided the American flag was not raised. Col. Ray retorted that the United States was not accustomed to taking possession without displaying the insignia of its sovereignty.

The march was then continued toward the city. When the troops passed the guard at the gate—a body of twenty-five—the latter lined up and saluted. The report soon spread through the city that the Americans had arrived with colors flying, and the streets were soon thronged by apparently the whole population, men, women, and children turning out by thousands as the battalion marched toward the principal square, where it halted.

At this point a Spanish bugler sounded the call to arms, and the Spanish garrison turned out to the number of 500 men on the other side of the square.

INTERVIEW AT THE PALACE.

Col. Ray visited Col. Parron at the Palace, and a somewhat stormy interview took place between them, with the aid of an interpreter. The Spanish commander said he had understood from Col. Ray that matters were to remain in statu quo until Oct. 10, and that he considered himself tricked. Col. Ray explained that he had never said anything of that sort, that his instructions were to take possession of the city on Oct. 7, that he had cabled for further instructions, and, not having received any, that he had proceeded to act upon his original orders.

Thereupon Col. Parron said the American troops must be removed at once. Col. Ray refused. Col. Parron declared that he would use force. Col. Ray answered:

"If you wish to precipitate further hostilities with the United States I am unable to prevent it. But so far as I am concerned I have certain orders which, as a soldier, I am bound to carry out. I appreciate the position in which you find yourself, but am unable to help you. If the United States troops are fired upon I believe the men who are with me are quite able to take care of themselves, even though a little outnumbered; and, although I am opposed to a useless waste of life, I shall face the issue in any way it suits you."

Col. Parron said he would immediately order the arrest of the officer who allowed the American troops to pass the city gate.

Col. Ray retorted:

"If he had refused I should have been under the unpleasant necessity of shooting him, and of then forcing an entrance."

A TRUCE TILL EVENING.

After considerable discussion and many requests on the part of Col. Parron that Col. Ray should take his men out of the city until Gen. Blanco could be communicated with it was decided not to take action until the cable office had closed at 6 o'clock this evening. Col. Ray, asserting that if at that time no further instructions had been received, he would take action immediately—before nightfall. In the meantime the United States troops were to be marched up to the barracks which the Spaniards left last night, on departing for Cienfuegos, Col. Ray consenting to incase the colors out of deference to Col. Parron's fear that the sight of the American flag might excite the Spanish element beyond restraint and so provoke some overt act leading to bloodshed.

On leaving the palace the two Colonels walked to the square, where they arrived just in time to prevent a collision between their forces. It appears that some Spanish officer, who had misunderstood an order from Col. Parron, had just notified the American troops that they must leave immediately. Capt. Frost, in command during Col. Ray's absence, refused to comply, whereupon he was told that the blood of his men would be upon their own heads. At this moment Col. Ray came up, and Capt. Frost reported the occurrence. Col. Parron promptly ordered his over-zealous subordinate away.

Then began the march of a mile to the barracks, through the crowded streets, most of the onlookers being evidently pro-Spanish, judging from their scowling looks and uncomplimentary remarks. The march led around the square. As the Americans passed the Spanish troops, the latter presented arms. The barracks were found in a healthful locality and in good condition.

THE EVACUATION POSTPONED.

It was Col. Ray's firm intention to take action as soon as the cable closed, and it was evident that the soldiers on both sides were quite ready to try conclusions, the Spanish officers especially not taking at all kindly to evacuation. But some time before the cable closed Col. Ray received a dispatch from Gen. Wade explaining that the commander of the Spanish troops at Manzanillo had requested a delay until Oct. 10 and that the formal evacuation was therefore postponed. The United States troops remain in the barracks by permission of Col. Parron.

Considerable alarm was experienced by the civilians, who understood the call to arms and its full significance. Señorita Parron, daughter of the Spanish commander, and a very beautiful girl, was greatly distressed and in tears. Her father is a fine-looking, dignified man, about fifty years old. So far as duty permits, Col. Ray will extend every possible courtesy to Col. Parron and his officers, with their families, in the evacuation.

Col. Ray, when he assumes control, will immediately begin the work of inaugurating American institutions here. Mr. Donaldson is ready to begin the collection of customs. L. Kempner, who is supervising the establishment of Post Offices, and who arrived by the Josefita, en route for Washington, has arranged with the Postal Alcalde and the Chief of Police to continue in office for the present. Most of the other local officials also will be continued temporarily.

Most of the inhabitants of Manzanillo look healthy. Many people are arriving from various parts of this richest section of the island.

When the Reina de los Angeles was docking the crowds poured from all directions to see the first American troops ever on view at Manzanillo. There were no cheers, but neither was there any antagonistic display.

There was one amusing incident connected with the docking. The Captain of the Port called upon Col. Ray to produce a bill of health. The American officer replied that he represented everybody on board himself and would be personally answerable for all.

Last night the Spanish gunboat Cubana Española was set afire, presumably under orders from Havana. She was of no great value. She ran ashore when chased by the United States cruiser Marblehead, and was never hauled off, though she might have been.

The lamp in the lighthouse at Cape Cruz, which was extinguished early in the war, will be relighted forthwith.

PARRON'S PROTEST IN HAVANA.

Delay in Leaving Manzanillo Due to Lack of Transports.

HAVANA, Oct. 7.—This afternoon Señor Benito, Second Secretary to the Spanish Evacuation Commission, delivered to the United States Commissioners a dispatch from Gen. Sanchez Parron, Military Governor of Manzanillo, saying that Col. Ray to-day proposed to take possession of the Manzanillo Custom House and to raise the American flag upon the Palace and City Hall, but had been advised by him (Gen. Parron) that the place was not to be evacuated until Oct. 10, owing to the fact that the hurricane had delayed the arrival of the transports intended to take away the Spanish troops.

The American Commissioners thereupon cabled Col. Ray instructions to wait until Oct. 10 before formally taking possession.

STEAMER GANGES A WRECK.

British Craft Ashore in the Straits of Belle Isle.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 7.—The British steamer Ganges, from Montreal for Newcastle, is ashore on Ferrole Point, Straits of Belle Isle. She is a total wreck.

The Ganges carried a cargo of cattle, flour, and cheese. Two hundred bullocks were saved by the steamer Nimrod, and several schooners have saved part of the flour. The rest of the cargo was destroyed.

SMALLPOX IN AN OHIO TOWN.

Local Physicians Called It Chickenpox —Over 200 Cases.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 7.—Secretary Probst of the State Board of Health has returned from Wapakoneta, the county seat of Auglaize County, with a report that since May 1 there have been over 200 cases of smallpox in the village. There are now eighteen patients confined to their houses, and scores of convalescents walk the streets and attend the schools.

The local physicians have been treating the epidemic as chicken pox, but the Mayor recently became suspicious, and Dr. Whittaker, a Cincinnati specialist, was called. He diagnosed the epidemic as smallpox.

Many cases in Northwestern Ohio can be traced to Wapakoneta. The schools and churches in Wapakoneta have been ordered closed for two weeks and a rigid quarantine has been established.

RUN DOWN AT GRADE CROSSING.

Accident on Greenwood Lake Railroad Results in Death of One Man.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Oct. 7.—A wagon in which Antonio Mancoma, Joseph Soudar, and William Cababrese of Morris Avenue, Newark, were driving, was struck by a train on the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad, two miles north of Little Falls station, early this morning. The men were removed to the Mountainside Hospital, at Montclair, where Mancoma died this afternoon. His skull had been fractured. Cababrese's right leg was broken, and Soudar was injured about the body and head. They will probably recover.

Soudar says they started out about 1 o'clock this morning to drive to Montclair in a light wagon, and that they were asleep when the train struck the vehicle. The horse, it appears, knew the route, and was going its own way. It turned into the road leading to the crossing and was walking across the tracks when the train appeared. The engineer, it is said, did not see the wagon until it was too late to stop the train. When the locomotive struck the wagon the Italians were tossed into the air and the vehicle was demolished. The horse had cleared the tracks and escaped with a few bruises.

Forty-seventh Regiment Armory.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—The State Armory Commission to-day approved of plans and specifications for repairs to the armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn.

The "ROYAL LIMITED" Five-Hour Train to Washington, via Baltimore & Ohio R. R., leaves South Ferry, Whitehall Terminal, and Foot Liberty St. 1 P. M. daily, except Sunday.—Adv.

GEORGE D. SAXTON SHOT TO DEATH

Brother of the President's Wife Murdered at Canton.

THE VICTIM OF A WOMAN

Anna C. George Accused of the Crime and Under Arrest.

SHE IS A DRESSMAKER

Divorced from Her Husband, Who Had Sued Mr. Saxton for the Alleged Alienation of Her Affections.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 7.—George Saxton, a brother of Mrs. William McKinley, was shot dead at 6:10 o'clock this evening before the residence of Mrs. Eva B. Althouse, widow of the late George Althouse, 319 Lincoln Avenue, where he is presumed to have gone to make a call. Five shots were fired, three of which entered his body, and Mrs. Anna C. George has been placed under arrest on suspicion of the murder.

Mr. Saxton was unconscious when neighbors began to investigate the cause of the shooting, and was dead when the physicians and officers arrived. The doctors expressed the opinion that death was almost instantaneous, three bullets having entered vital spots. His position indicated that he had been on the step to the Althouse residence when the shots were fired.

The body was taken to an undertaking room and placed in charge of the Coroner. Immediately after the autopsy it will be taken to the home of M. C. Barber, a brother-in-law, where Saxton, who was unmarried, made his home. Mr. Saxton left the Barber home about 6 o'clock, riding his bicycle, and this was the last seen of him by his friends.

MRS. ALTHOUSE ABSENT.

The Althouse home was dark and locked, and the neighbors said Mrs. Althouse had not been at home for the past three days. One of the neighbors said a woman supposed to have done the shooting had passed back of the house.

Mrs. George took her supper as usual at a down-town restaurant at 4:45, and some time later was on a west-bound car, and, according to the motorman's story, got off at Hazlett Avenue, near the Althouse home. About 9 o'clock she was arrested by the police officers and locked up. The trouble in locating her was due principally to the fact that she moved from her old home yesterday.

Mrs. George is the divorced wife of Sample C. George, and formerly was a tenant of Saxton in his down-town business block, conducting a dressmaking business. Her divorce was obtained in Dakota, and a proceeding later filed in local courts by the husband against Saxton charged that Saxton had sent her there to secure the divorce, the proceeding here being a suit for damages for the alleged alienation of the wife's affections.

GEORGE'S SUIT SETTLED.

This case has been through all the intermediate courts and was passed upon by the State Supreme Court on an interpleading and finally remanded for hearing on its merits here. Before this occurred, and on Wednesday, a settlement was effected, Saxton paying George $1,825 on the claim set up of $20,000 for damages.

Mrs. George has also had several cases against Saxton, claiming the detention of furniture, the defense of Saxton being that the articles were held for overdue rent in the rooms.

Mrs. Althouse, in front of whose house the shooting occurred, several months ago began peace proceedings against Mrs. George, alleging that her life had been threatened.

STORIES OF WITNESSES.

Gripman Charles F. Rittenhouse of Car No. 21 said to a reporter: "Mrs. George got on my car at the square and rode west as far as Hazlett Avenue, where she got off. I do not know where she went, for I took no particular notice of her. However, I know it was Mrs. George, and that she got off at the avenue. She disappeared quickly somewhere."

A young man named Hogan, residing at 216 Lincoln Avenue, five houses south of the Althouse residence on the opposite side of the street, said: "I heard only two shots fired and saw no one. I rushed immediately to the place and found what every one knows, George D. Saxton, or a man who they said was George D. Saxton, upon the pavement. That is all that I know of the affair."

A. Boren, who keeps a grocery store at 314 Lincoln Avenue, said: "I was standing here talking with some men when I heard two shots fired, sounding like those from a revolver. In a moment or two I heard two more. I saw no one at all—merely heard the shooting, and then came the crowd, who found it was George Saxton who was killed."

Henry Bederman, residing at 1,809 West Third Street, about 200 feet from the Althouse residence, said: "I was in the Boren grocery, when I heard two shots from a revolver and saw the flash. I went immediately to the door of the store, and after about two minutes had elapsed I heard two more shots.

"Before I heard these, however, I saw a woman, or some one dressed in woman's clothes, go away from the Althouse steps rather slowly, then turn around and go back again. At that time I heard the two more shots. This time the woman started to run. She left the pavement and ran up a vacant lot next to Mrs. R. M. Quinn's residence. We men then went across the road and found Saxton lying there."

For some time Mrs. George has been living at 1,516 West Tuscarawas Street, about five blocks away from where the shooting occurred. Early in the week she is said to have packed up her household goods and to have shipped them to her mother's home at Hanoverton. Since her goods have gone she has been living in the rooms of Mrs. Jake Oberlin, in the same house. She left the house about 9 o'clock this morning, and did not return.

ARREST OF MRS. GEORGE.

While the officers were talking to Mrs. Oberlin to-night Mrs. George was seen coming across a lot near by. As she attempted to go around the house to get in the back way she was put under arrest by the officers and brought to Police Headquarters. When she was brought into the station she seemed to be self-possessed.

During all the preliminaries she displayed remarkable coolness, profuse perspiration being the only outward indication she gave of agitation over the situation. She refused to make any statement to the officers or the woman physician who was called to act as a prison matron.

Prosecuting Attorney Pomerent, who was present, pulled his chair in front of her and said:

"Mrs. George, where were you about 6 o'clock?"

Mrs. George called Turnkey Becherer and whispered something in his ear. He spoke to the Prosecuting Attorney and then told her that he could not grant her request. The question as to her whereabouts at the hour named was repeated. She answerd in a perfectly calm and quiet tone.

"Pardon me, Sir; I will talk when the proper time comes."

"Did you go out on the street cars about that time?"

There was no answer to the question.

"I will say to you, Mrs. George," said the Prosecuting Attorney, "that if you had nothing to do with this, we will not detain you a moment."

There was no answer, and the prosecutor said: "Do you know why the officers brought you here?"

No answer.

"Do you know that Mr. Saxton is dead?" was the next question that was put to her. There was no answer to other questions, and Mrs. George was taken into the woman's department and an examination was made. Nothing was found on her. The skin of her hands was scraped and will be analyzed to see if there are any traces of gunpowder on them. She was then locked up to await a hearing.

THREATENED HIS LIFE.

It is common talk that Mrs. George made frequent threats to take Saxton's life. Many of these threats are said to have been sent through the mails, and the Federal Grand July sitting in Cleveland last Fall indicted her for alleged improper use of the mails. Mrs. George gave bond and the indictment, so far as is known here, is still alive.

Mr. Saxton from first to last has denied his obligation to pay a cent to Mrs. George and said he only made the settlement to avert the unpleasantness of further proceedings in court and to save his friends from unnecessary annoyance. Mr. George's second wife was Miss Lucy Graham of Alliance, and the wedding occurred in Wheeling last September. George says he settled the claim for $1,825, because his second marriage was becoming public and he feared it would influence a jury.

Mrs. George claims Saxton deceived her and deserted her for another.

SHOCK TO MRS. McKINLEY.

She Will Attend the Funeral of Her Murdered Brother, the President Accompanying Her.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The news of the murder of Mrs. McKinley's brother was received at the White House to-night just about the time that the reception to the Episcopalian Council in session here was about to be brought to a close. Mrs. McKinley was receiving with the President during the evening and was in good spirits. The news of her brother's death was a great shock to her.

Several private dispatches were received at the White House from members of the family in Canton in regard to the tragedy. They were very brief, however, and contained little, if any, information in addition to that in the press dispatches. The President made an effort to secure further facts over the long-distance telephone, but this was working so unsatisfactorily that there was little reward for his efforts.

Mrs. McKinley expressed a wish to attend the funeral, and accordingly hurried arrangements were made whereby she will start for Canton shortly after 7 o'clock tomorrow night. The President, Mrs. McKinley's sister, Mrs. Barber, who was at the reception to-night; the latter's son, and several others will accompany her. The word received here is that the funeral will be held on Monday.

The unfortunate event will not interfere with the President's trip to the Omaha Exposition. He will not be able to leave here with the party, as originally intended, on Monday morning, but instead will join them in Canton the night after the funeral. It is not yet determined whether Mrs. McKinley will accompany the President to Omaha, this depending entirely on her wishes in the matter.

POWDER MILL EXPLODES.

CAZENOVIA, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Belmont Powder Works, situated about four miles south of this village, were the scene of a terrific explosion at 5:50 o'clock to-night. The mixing and pressing mills were wrecked by the explosion, while two other buildings were burned. No one was injured. It is estimated that at least two tons of powder were burned. The damage is placed at $20,000.

The property is owned by J. D. Griswold of this place and was leased to the Laflin & Rand Powder Company of New York.

This is the third explosion which has occurred in the works within the last few months.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The weather conditions are moderate over the whole country. Light showers have occurred in the Ohio, Lower Missouri, and Middle and Lower Mississippi Valleys. The temperature has risen slightly in the lower lake region and northern plateau, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Threatening weather and showers may be expected in the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley, and generally fair weather elsewhere. Slight changes in temperature will occur.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	56	55	58
6 A. M.	56	54	59
9 A. M.	55	59	63
12 M.	64	61	68
4 P. M.	62	60	66
6 P. M.	59	59	64
9 P. M.	53	59	63
12 P. M.	51	57	63

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	63
Weather Bureau	58
Corresponding date 1897	56¾
Corresponding date for last 25 years	57

The maximum temperature yesterday was 63 degrees, at 1 P. M., and the minimum 53 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 71 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 75 per cent.

Enjoy Albany Day line trips before season closes, Oct. 17. See steamboat and exc. advs.—Adv.

A. OAKEY HALL IS DEAD

The Lawyer, Writer, Politician, and ex-Mayor a Victim of Heart Disease.

THE MAN'S REMARKABLE LIFE

Poverty-Stricken in Youth, He Worked His Way Through College and Climbed Steadily to the Top—Some of His Peculiarities.

A. Oakey Hall, lawyer, politician, and writer, and who was Mayor of New York under the Tweed régime, died rather suddenly at 8 o'clock last evening at his residence, at 68 Washington Square South.

He caught a chill three days ago. He thought that he had malaria, but when his physician arrived he found him suffering from heart trouble. Mr. Hall suffered some pain yesterday morning, but rallied, and later in the day he got up, dressed, and walked about his room. Toward evening he felt faint and lay down in bed. His wife and son were with him, and watched by his bedside as he grew weaker and his pulse more feeble, and then he suddenly passed away peacefully, without apparently knowing that he was dying. A few minutes after his death the medicine which his physician had prescribed for him arrived.

Mr. Hall was twice married. His second wife was Mrs. Clifton of Scranton, Penn., the widow of a Captain in the British Army.

Besides his widow, there survive him his son, H. Oakey Hall, and four daughters, all of whom are married. All his children are by his first wife. Arrangements for the funeral will be made to-day.

HIS REMARKABLE CAREER.

A. Oakey Hall made for himself a career that would not have been possible in any other country. He forced his way by dint of unremitting effort through the bar of poverty and adversity up to the highest position in the gift of his own city, and to a place of conspicuous prominence in the literary, the political, and the social world.

In this long struggle he overcame obstacles that would have blasted the career of a less strong individuality; but he was accustomed to overcoming hardships and turning apparent misfortune to his personal gain.

Nothing seemed impossible to his ambition. At the height of his popularity it was confidently predicted by friends and foes that he would yet be Governor of the State of New York and President of the United States.

These high stations were, doubtless, possible for him, but for a strange flaw in his character, which led him often to do the opposite to that which he had apparently so elaborately planned.

He suddenly gave up all his interests in his own country and retired to England, where he practiced law quietly, and so surrendered without hesitation the fruition of a career that has been the wonder of all who have studied it.

Perhaps the life of Mr. Hall will always be pointed to as typical of much of the National character. It was peculiarly American in its almost irreconcilable variety and in the great achievements that followed upon years of apparently hopeless struggle against almost insuperable obstacles and unrelenting fate.

When he left the Mayor's chair he went upon the stage. He soon left this to take up the practice of law in a foreign land. Finally, returning to New York, he settled down to literary pursuits, which had claimed his first ambitions, and through which he had made his first decisive step toward reputation and influence.

FAMILY OF HUMBLE ORIGIN.

Mr. Hall was born in Albany, this State, in 1826, of English parentage. His paternal grandfather was a native of Hampshire, England, who married a Welsh woman. The family is of humble origin. This grandfather was a carpenter.

On the maternal side, the family was somewhat higher. On this side of the house he was descended from the famous Col. John Okey, (as the family name was spelled at that time,) who was a member of the Regicide Parliament in the time of Charles I.

Some of his ancestors were punished as enemies of the crown during the restoration and some were hanged on Tyburn Hill; but the grandfather remained safely in Holland, whence he had fled, and died there glorying in the part he had played upon the world-stage at Whitehall.

The son of this Col. Okey was Abraham Oakey, who married a French woman of the name of D'Assigne. Mr. Hall was named from this maternal ancestor.

It was possibly due to this mixture of blood and races in him that he was possessed of that composite and restless nature, which made him at once brilliant and unsettled and restive in every pursuit.

His father was a New York merchant. His grandfather had found it necessary to flee from England on account of political troubles, in the latter part of the last century. His father was associated in business here with the firm of P. R. Starr, which afterward became Chandler, Starr & Co.

While his parents were on a visit to his grandfather

ing Signal, The Tatler, The Aurora, and Evening Mirror, all of this city.

In 1844 he was graduated from the New York University. As soon as he had finished his course at this institution his uncle, Samuel W. Oakey of New Orleans, assisted him in his cherished ambition to take up the study of law, and he went to the Law School of Harvard. This was during the professorship of Judge Story and of Simon Greenleaf.

His career at the Cambridge Law School was short but of unusual brilliance. He remained only one term, and then returned to this city, where he entered the law office of Charles W. Sandford. Here he grew restless, and soon gave up and went to New Orleans, and resumed his law studies in the office of Thomas & John Slidell. This part of his career was marred for him by poverty and his life was too pinched to be fruitful, but he studied with tremendous zeal and became master of his profession. He was admitted to the New Orleans bar in 1846, being then only twenty years old.

In 1848 he was again in this city. After a brief return to New Orleans he was admitted to the New York bar, and practiced law in a somewhat erratic manner for two years. He was still in love with journalism, and returned to it as soon as possible. At this time he commenced writing for several of the city papers, and was at the same time a correspondent of the New Orleans papers and a number of journals in the South.

He also contributed articles to The International Magazine and to The Home Journal. At last he sought a place on a New York paper as reporter. He heard that there was a vacancy on the staff of The Commercial, and decided he would apply for the place. He went at once to the office.

"There is a vacancy, I understand, on your reportorial staff?" said Mr. Hall.

"Yes, Sir," answered the editor.

"I would like the place."

"Any references?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Who are they?"

"These are my references," and he showed some of his articles in print.

"Exceedingly good references," said the editor, glancing over them. "The place is partially promised, however, but you call again and I will see what I can do."

ANOTHER GOT THE PLACE.

He did not get the place, however, as it was given to another applicant, who afterward landed in State prison. Mr. Hall always said, laughingly, that if he had got the position he would have finished his career in prison. Instead, he became District Attorney and sent 12,000 other persons to prison.

Mr. Hall soon after this began to find success not so difficult. He won some reputation as junior counsel in a case in court, and he held rapidly to promotion and fame. He had the good luck to make the acquaintance of Nathaniel Bowditch Blunt, a distinguished advocate and contemporary with Ambrose Jordan, Ogden Hoffman, David Graham, Edward Sanford, Clinton De Witt, and James T. Brady.

This acquaintance resulted in the formation of a friendship with a former classmate, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, as one of the partners, which, at the request of Mr. Brown, an old partner of Mr. Blunt, originated the now well-known firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel. In 1850 Mr. Blunt was elected District Attorney. He selected Mr. Hall as Assistant District Attorney, and, being re-elected, continued Mr. Hall in the same office. Mr. Blunt dying in 1854, Gov. Seymour appointed Lorenzo B. Shepard to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Hall temporarily retired from the office and again resumed his private practice and literary labors. But he did not long remain in retirement. The voice of the people at the earliest opportunity succeeding the death of Mr. Blunt proclaimed him Mr. Blunt's successor.

Before he was twenty-four years of age Mr. Hall had argued his first case in the Supreme Court. In this he was pitted against the Attorney General of Texas and other distinguished counsel. The skill he exhibited in this case gave him a fine standing at the bar.

His private practice for a good many years was very large. From time to time he was extensively engaged before legislative committees at Albany as municipal lawyer, and had very important interests intrusted to his charge. To specify the causes celebrbe in which he has been engaged would make an almost unending chapter.

While District Attorney he argued more than 200 cases in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, involving important criminal principles and to a great extent settling the criminal polity of this State. He also contributed a large number of reformatory statutes applicable to this city. For many years he has been at various times counsel to Sheriffs and Coroners, boards of Police Commissioners, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and railroad companies.

LOVE FOR LITERATURE.

During his legal career Mr. Hall never abandoned his love for literature, and wrote continuously for papers and periodicals. He was the author of a treatise on law, and wrote voluminously and ably upon political and literary themes. He also took a large and energetic part in the politics of the time. He claimed to be one of the founders of the present Republican Party. He said:

"I was one of the men who helped to found the Republican Party, for I was a delegate to the Pittsburg Convention of 1855, in which its constitution was framed. I went there in company with Henry J. Raymond, Horace Greeley, Thurlow Weed, Edwin D. Morgan, and many other famous anti-slavery men who have long since passed away. I came to this city when very young, and knew it well before I was old enough to go to college.

"The ferryboats then were about the size of our present steam tugs, but the street stages were immense affairs. The biggest of them was the Lady Washington. It ran from Castle Garden to Bond Street, which was then the north of the city, and the fare was a shilling. The New York of my boyhood was a Bond Street. It was a country of farms and garden, with a house, or perhaps a little cluster of houses, standing here and there, as we see now fifty miles from the city.

"As late as 1857 the present Central Park, below the reservoir, was a district of rocks and ravines. The earth to fill the ravines was carted there at great expense. The big ranges of oaks, elms, and maples now along and near the Mall never germinated there. They were carted in from Westchester County when good-sized trees, and I saw them transplanted."

He succeeded, also, as a public lecturer, and some of his more famous speeches, as the one on the unveiling of the statue to Vanderbilt, are still considered worthy of preservation in an era of great public oratory from the platform.

His political life is well known. He gradually rose to prominence in his party, and was elected Mayor of this city in 1869. He served in this office from 1869 to 1872. These were the closing years of the Tweed régime, and Mr. Hall's name has, ever since the terrible exposures of that time, been more or less closely linked with that of the great swindler.

Mr. Brice in his famous "American Commonwealth" charged him with complicity in the frauds then perpetrated upon the people of New York; but it has recently been shown that he was free from blame in the matter. He waited long for his vindication, but it came full enough and sweeping enough to satisfy him for the long years of humiliation under the false charge.

At a dinner given to the jurors ex-Judge Noah Davis made a speech which astonished every one who heard it. In it the Judge said that he had been connected with the trial and exposure of Tweed, and he wished to say that Mr. Hall was innocent of the charge under which he had rested for years. He knew, he said, of his own personal knowledge, of the utter baselessness of the charge, and this view has since been the accepted one as to the part that Mr. Hall played in that era of crime and defalcation.

SOME OF HIS TRAITS.

Among the traits of character of Mr. Hall his great eccentricity will ever be considered the most remarkable. He seemed to have inherited much of the French nature of his remote ancestress, and with it a love for the sensational. Once while Mayor of the city he clothed himself in a full suit of green and stood in a conspicuous position in the City Hall as appropriately observing St. Patrick's Day.

When he left the Mayor's chair he went upon the stage, where he acted the leading part in a play, called "The Crucible," written by himself. His dramatic career was short-lived and uneventful. From it he turned restlessly to law, but sought his field in a distant land. Again returning to America, he settled down in a home in West Tenth Street, where he resumed both literary and legal work.

He was an indefatigable collector of newspapers, and some years ago he gave an invaluable collection of journals to the New York Press Club. It is said that this collection is the most valuable one of its kind in the world.

On Friday, March 25, 1898, the Feast of the Annunciation, ex-Mayor and Mrs. A. Oakey Hall were formally received into the Roman Catholic Church, in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, by the Rev. Father George M. Searle. Mr. and Mrs. Hall had both had leanings toward the Catholic Church all their lives, though Mr. Hall was reared a Presbyterian and Mrs. Hall an Episcopalian. They were converted to the Catholic faith largely through talking with Father Searle and reading his book, "Plain Facts for Fair Minds." They since awaited a favorable opportunity of making the formal change, and meanwhile the ex-Mayor had written articles in support of Catholic doctrine.

EAGER TO HEAR ROOSEVELT

Up-State Republicans Clamor for Speeches by the Candidate.

NO CAR PLATFORM ORATORY

Chairman Odell Denies the Report—National Party Leaders to Discuss National Issues.

There was a string of Republican visitors from up the State yesterday at the office of State Chairman Odell in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the question they asked, one and all, was "What sort of campaign is Col. Roosevelt going to make, and when is it going to begin?"

Chairman Odell's answer was non-committal. He told all his questioners that it had not yet been decided whether the candidate for Governor should make a speaking tour of the State or not, and that it probably would not be decided before the middle or the end of next week. He did say, however, that Col. Roosevelt's tour, if he made one, certainly would not begin until the week after next, which would put it as late at best as Oct. 17, or barely three weeks before election day.

Some of these Republicans from the interior told Chairman Odell that the delay in starting the campaign was having a bad effect throughout the State. The people had expected, they declared, that the "Hero of San Juan Hill" would make a brilliant and dashing campaign, sweeping the State from end to end with his fire and fervor. But, they complained, the State Convention was more than a week past, and election day only a month away, while the campaign managers were still hesitating about whether to put the candidate on the stump or not. This, they said, was calculated to inspire apathy instead of enthusiasm up the State.

The statement was yesterday credited to a Republican, who is in close touch with the party plans, that it had practically been decided to have Col. Roosevelt make a flying trip through the State in a private car, making five and ten minute speeches from its rear platform at every stop instead of formal set addresses at a few large cities, as has been proposed. This meteoric flight was to begin, it was asserted, on Monday, Oct. 17. When this scheme was spoken of to Chairman Odell he said that it was not even being considered by the State Committee.

The first big meeting of the campaign up the State will be held at Buffalo on next Friday, Oct. 14, when Senator J. B. Foraker of Ohio is expected to sound the keynote of "National issues." The State Committee has Senator Foraker's promise to be present if he can possibly arrange his Ohio dates to suit, and he will let it know about it finally to-day. The committee has received assurances of help from Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Congressman Boutelle of Maine. These and other famous Republicans from other States will be brought in to emphasize the National features of the fight, which the party managers design making as prominent as possible.

The new State Executive Committee appointed at the Saratoga Convention will hold a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning. The committee includes William Barnes, Jr., Chairman; B. B. Odell, Jr., George W. Aldridge, George W. Dunn, John F. Parkhurst, John R. Hazel, Cornelius Van Cott, Barnet H. Davis, W. W. Worden, John T. Mott, Clarence W. Meade, John Reisenweber, M. J. Dady, John C. Deubert, and W. J. Glenn.

One of the matters to be considered by the Executive Committee is the contest between George W. Wanmaker and Smith Pine over the place of State Committeeman from the Thirteenth District. Lemuel E. Quigg, who will argue the case for Pine, and Paul D. Cravath, who is to plead for Wanmaker, were in conference over the matter at State Headquarters last evening.

Col. Roosevelt arrived at headquarters ahead of his stenographer yesterday morning. He worked on his correspondence until 10:30 o'clock, when he took a train for his home at Oyster Bay. There, he said, as he went away, he expected to spend thirty-six hours in absolute idleness. He will be present at a reception to be given in his honor at the Union League Club in Brooklyn this evening.

ROOSEVELT FUTURE PRESIDENT.

Will Be Mr. McKinley's Successor in 1904, Charles Emory Smith Says.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 7.—Charles Emory Smith spoke to 5,000 people here to-night on the results of the war. In speaking of Theodore Roosevelt, he said:

"When President McKinley shall have concluded his second term, Theodore Roosevelt will stand as the natural successor to our splendid President."

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, who is with Gen. Smith, spoke with great earnestness for Roosevelt for President, in 1904, and declared that the leader of the Rough Riders would be the natural choice of the Republicans of the Nation.

REPUBLICAN FIGHT IN THE 16TH.

Platt Forces Want Senator Burns Named for Congress.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Sixteenth District, which met last Saturday and adjourned without being able to agree on a candidate, will reconvene at White Plains to-day. There is a hot fight on in the district between the anti-Platt faction, led by Congressman William L. Ward, and the "organization" forces, led by Senator J. Irving Burns.

Senator Burns and a delegation from Westchester were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night to see Senator Platt, and when they went away they left the impression that Mr. Burns will probably be the nominee of the convention to-day, although James L. Wells may be first put forward as the candidate of the anti-Ward people.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR WON'T RUN.

Compelled by His Engagements to Refuse Congressional Nomination.

Lieut. Col. John Jacob Astor, who had been "slated" by the Republican managers as the party's candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District, has announced that he cannot accept the nomination. Jefferson M. Levy is the Democratic candidate in the district.

It is probable that James W. Perry, the Republican leader in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, will be nominated in Col. Astor's place, although the friends of William R. Wilcox of the Twenty-second District are making a fight to have him chosen. The argument is made in Mr. Perry's behalf that he would receive a strong independent support, having been almost an independent himself in years past.

Col. Astor's determination not to stand for Congress was announced in a private letter to President Quigg of the County Committee, in which Col. Astor stated that he had been "compelled" to make arrangements which would prevent his attending properly to his Congressional duties in the event of his election, and he was unwilling, under these circumstances, to accept the nomination. This takes Col. Astor out of the campaign entirely, his decision being final and no effort having been made by the Republican managers to have him reverse it.

The Republican Congressional conventions will be held on the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 12.

NAMED FOR THE SUPREME BENCH

Johnson and Ward the Republican Choice in the Second District.

The Republicans of the Second Judicial District met in convention yesterday and named their candidates for Supreme Court Justices. Justice Jesse Johnson was renominated and Frederick A. Ward was named for the place occupied for fourteen years by Justice Van Wyck. Both candidates are Kings County men.

The names of ex-Senator Charles H. Russell of Kings, County Judge Harrison S. Moore of Queens, County Judge James M. Hunt of Westchester, and Justice Theodore H. Silkman of Westchester were also presented to the convention, which was held in the Park Theatre, Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The balloting resulted as follows: Johnson, 214; Ward, 160; Russell, 51; Hunt, 15, and Silkman, 6.

An amusing feature of the convention was the presence of seven members of the Buttling family as delegates and alternates from one district. When the seven names were called the convention broke into a prolonged laugh. Ex-Sheriff Buttling, who was the dominating spirit of the convention, answered for himself and for the rest of the family.

WAITING TILL LAWYERS AGREE.

Republicans Defer Action on Supreme and City Judgeships.

The committee appointed by the Republican County Convention to confer with the Bar Association and the independent lawyers' committees with a view to agreeing on candidates for the Supreme Court and City Court Judgeships did not meet yesterday, and it was announced at Republican County Headquarters that it would do nothing until the lawyers have reached an agreement and are ready to name their candidates. Then the committees will get together.

The Republican managers purpose to act in harmony with the representatives of the bar, but some of them are inclined to protest against the application of the principle of non-partisanship to all the judicial positions that are to be filled. President Quigg of the County Committee is one of these. He agrees to the renomination of Justices Daly and Cohen, one a Democrat and the other a Republican, but he objects to Hamilton Odell, who is understood to be favored by the Bar Association, for the third vacancy. He said yesterday that he thought that place ought to be filled by a Republican.

The one thing that seems to be settled regarding the City Court Justiceship is that W. M. K. Olcott will not be a candidate.

Burr for Senator in the First.

The Republicans of the First Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Suffolk and Richmond, held their convention at Tompkinsville, S. I., yesterday afternoon and nominated C. S. Burr, Jr., of Commack, Suffolk County, by acclamation. Erastus I. Post of Suffolk County presided. His speech eulogizing Col. Roosevelt and President McKinley was received with great applause.

LEGALITY OF NASSAU COUNTY.

The Question to be Argued Before Justice Smith To-day.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 7.—Assemblyman George Wallace of Rockville Centre, the Republican candidate for County Judge of Nassau, and County Clerk Sutphin of Queens County have agreed to submit to Justice Wilmot M. Smith of the Supreme Court the question of the constitutionality of the legislative act creating Nassau County.

County Clerk Sutphin's refusal to file the certificate of nominations made at the Republican Convention of Nassau County last Tuesday has made this step necessary. An argument will be heard before Justice Smith to-morrow.

J. E. Ennis Named for Assembly.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Republicans of the Second Assembly District held their convention in this village to-day. Joseph E. Ennis of New Rochelle was the nominee. Mr. Ennis was a candidate for County Clerk in the convention held yesterday.

AFTER AN ERRING FATHER

E. B. Houghton of New York Finds His Parent Wasting Money in Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 7.—E. B. Houghton of New York City called at Police Headquarters this afternoon and asked the Chief to detail an officer to watch his father, who came here several days ago with a check for $1,500. He wanted the police to order his parent out of town, as he feared he might fall into bad hands with so much money on his person. He related to the Chief that his father had been spending money so lavishly in saloons in High Street as to attract attention and occasion comment. The police here will not take any action in the premises so long as Houghton behaves himself and does not get in the tolls.

Houghton sent a telegram to relatives in New York to-day, saying that he had succeeded in locating his father here, and that he would exercise his best efforts to induce him to return home. Mr. Houghton, Sr., is well known in the metropolis and disappeared from his home about a week ago with a pocketful of drafts and checks. Many of these checks have been cashed for money with which he has paid the expenses of his tour through the central West. He is stopping at one of the leading hotels in this city.

The son asserts that he has tried hard to get his father to leave Columbus and go back to New York, and that he has thus far been unable to prevail on him. Young Mr. Houghton told the police that a certain saloon keeper in the city had made use of despicable methods to induce his parent to remain in his place of business, where he is spending as freely as he can the money he got on the fifteen-hundred-dollar draft at one of the local banks the day of his arrival here.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

Apportionments for Several City Departments Are Considered.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment considered yesterday the estimates for 1899 of the Board of Public Improvements, the Department of Water Supply, the Department of Bridges, and the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies.

The Board of Public Improvements asked for $496,620. President Holahan said he wanted more draughtsmen to make topographical surveys in all the boroughs. He also needed money for maps for the surveys.

The Department of Water Supply asked for $1,481,011.67, an increase of $135,028.67. The Mayor said he was satisfied with the estimate and would pass it.

The Department of Bridges asked for $406,522.

The Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies asked for $4,251,622, of which $2,152,471 was for Manhattan and $1,496,881 for Brooklyn.

An estimate for five small public baths in Brooklyn the Mayor said he could not allow, because the money must be raised by a bond issue, and no bonds could be issued now.

"Then, how could you authorize yesterday a big bath at Coney Island?" asked President Feitner of the Department of Taxes.

"Oh, well," said the Mayor, "it's all a matter of bonds, anyway."

Passengers on the Campania.

Among the passengers who arrived last evening on the steamship Campania were Mr. and Mrs. William Barr, J. L. Cadwalader, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Camac, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dodge, Marshall Field, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gaylord, M. P. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. William Harper, Gen and Mrs. Thomas L. James, Gen. John W Kearny, Eugene Kelly, Lord Muncaster, Mrs. Andrew J. White, Mrs. J. M. White, Mr. and Mrs. William O'Brien, Dr. John Van der Poel, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Redmond, Percy Sanderson, British Consul General; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Sutro, Miss Sutro, Gen. and Mrs. Egbert L. Viele, and E. Cozens-Smith.

The Defunct Standard Bank Sued.

An action growing out of the old troubles of the defunct Standard National Bank and the New York Lumber Company has been brought in the United States Circuit Court, in which the Edward P. Allis Company, sawmill machinery manufacturers, of Milwaukee, is suing the Standard National Bank for $65,000 alleged to be due on stock of the New York Lumber Company.

The John T. Noye Co. of Buffalo Fails.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The John T. Noye Manufacturing Company, makers of flour mill machinery and steam engines, went into the hands of a receiver to-day. The liabilities of the company aggregate $180,000, and the assets are put down at $150,000.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

FRIENDS HONOR VAN WYCK

Republicans and Democrats Unite in Tribute of Esteem.

RECEPTION AT BROOKLYN CLUB

Hugh McLaughlin Surprises Everybody by Appearing in Person—Capt. Clayton Congratulated.

Judge Augustus Van Wyck's friends and fellow-members of the Brooklyn Club turned out last night to do him honor. There was a non-partisan reception at the Brooklyn Club, Republicans and Democrats alike being present. It was designed simply as a testimonial of the esteem in which his neighbors, of both parties, hold the Democratic candidate, and as one of the members of the club put it, of regret that the Brooklyn bench had lost such an occupant.

To Brooklyn men a most interesting feature of the occasion was the appearance of Hugh McLaughlin. The old leader of the Kings County Democracy makes it an almost invariable rule never to attend such receptions, and the sight of McLaughlin in a clubhouse was a galvanic shock to men who know "the old man's" retired ways, and that category includes everybody in Brooklyn. No one believed for a moment that Mr. McLaughlin would break his established custom, and when he came in there was a sensation. He was accompanied by ex-Justice Nathaniel H. Clement, who in 1896 refused a renomination for the Supreme Court because he could not accept the Chicago platform. After chatting for a few moments with some of his friends Mr. McLaughlin went into the reception room, where Judge Van Wyck was standing between Presiding Justice Goodrich of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle.

Mr. McLaughlin, followed by Judge Clement, walked up to Mr. McKelway, who congratulated him on his improved appearance. Mr. McLaughlin then shook hands with Judge Van Wyck, saying:

"Congratulations on your nomination."

Mr. Van Wyck thanked him, and, after speaking a pleasant word to Mr. Goodrich, Mr. McLaughlin, with Mr. Clement, left the clubhouse.

Judge Van Wyck was one of the earliest arrivals, coming in at 8:30 o'clock, the hour set for the reception. He was greeted by Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court, who is a neighbor, and, after chatting with Mr. Dickey for a moment, went up stairs, where he remained until 9 o'clock.

He then came down, escorted by Justice Goodrich, who is also a Republican, and Mr. McKelway. District Attorney Josiah T. Marean and Charles J. Patterson, one of the leaders of the Shepard Democracy, followed. The hall was thronged with guests, who raised a hearty cheer as Mr. Van Wyck descended the stairs. He bowed and smiled, and went into the reception room, where he stood between Messrs. Goodrich and McKelway and shook hands with the guests.

One of the noticeable features of the reception was the number of Republicans present. These included Justice Michael H. Hirschberg, Justice Jesse Johnson, and Justice Edward W. Hatch of the Supreme Court; Robert B. Sedgwick, Herbert F. Gunnison, ex-Assistant District Attorney John M. Ward, who nominated Seth Low at the Republican City Convention of 1897; Frederick A. Ward, Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in Van Wyck's place; Nelson G. Carman, Arthur Gibb, and Col. Albert E. Lamb.

Capt. Bertram T. Clayton of Troop C, who is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, held a little levee by himself in the hall. This was not down on the programme, but so many of the trooper's friends wanted to shake hands with him and congratulate him on his bravery in Puerto Rico, his recovery from the fever contracted during the campaign, and his nomination for Congress, that he was almost as busy shaking hands as was the guest of the evening.

At about 10 o'clock Judge Van Wyck went into the dining room, where dinner was served. St. Clair McKelway sat at the head of the main table, with Judge Van Wyck on his right, and Justice Dickey on his left. There were no speeches, and at the close of the dinner Mr. Van Wyck was driven to his home.

The Reception Committee consisted of St. Clair McKelway, Justice Edgar M. Cullen, Frederick A. Ward, Nelson G. Carman, Surrogate George B. Abbott, Julian D. Fairchild, Felix Campbell, William Hester, Edward H. Litchfield, Justice William W. Goodrich, Alden S. Swan, Borough President Edward M. Grout, Controller Bird S. Coler, Joseph C. Hendrix, Assistant Corporation Counsel Almet F. Jenks, Charles J. Patterson, Edward M. Shepard, William J. Sheehan, District Attorney Josiah T. Marean, William B. Davenport, Henry Earle, William C. Daniel, Nathaniel H. Clement, William N. Dykman, Justice W. D. Dickey, and ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway.

Among others present were ex-Congressman William J. Coombs, Dr. Delavan Bloodgood, United States Navy; Harlan P. Halsey, ex-Superintendent of Police Patrick Campbell, James O. Cleaveland, Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea, S. K. Probasco, Ludwig Nissen, Justice Garrettson of the Supreme Court, Congressman Edmund H. Driggs, James McGee, Gen. Horatio C. King, ex-Postmaster A. T. Sullivan, ex-Surrogate Abram H. Dailey, ex-Congressman Joseph C. Hendrix, Assistant Corporation Counsel R. B. Greenwood, Jr., J. H. McCooey, Police Commissioner Bernard J. York, Frank Bailey, David Barnett, ex-Congressman A. M. Bliss, George V. Brower, Charles A. Collin, Assistant Corporation Counsel William J. Carr, Robert Gair, Senator P. H. McNulty, ex-Mayor David A. Boody, Gen. William C. Wallace, and James Shevlin.

HILL TO SPEAK IN BROOKLYN.

Democratic Managers Say He May Also Tour the State—1,000,000 Lithographs of Candidates.

The managers of the Democratic State campaign expect that David B. Hill will take an active and prominent part in the canvass. It is said that Mr. Hill has given his full approval to the State ticket, despite his long opposition to it in the conference held the night before the ticket was nominated. He is now, it is said, anxious to take the stump, and it has been arranged, it is said, that he shall speak at the second meeting to be held in Brooklyn. The first meeting in Brooklyn will be held at the Academy of Music next Thursday night.

After his Brooklyn speech it is understood Mr. Hill will make a speaking tour of the State. This tour will not be begun until the week beginning Oct. 16. Mr. Hill, it is understood, will be accompanied by several other prominent political orators.

If the oratorical campaign is slow in beginning, the same cannot be said as to the lithographic campaign. Pictures of Augustus Van Wyck and Elliot Danforth are being distributed throughout the State. Yesterday the Campaign Committee gave an order for 1,000,000 copies of a double picture of these candidates. These are to be used only in the upper part of the State, as the Campaign Committee is leaving to the Tammany and Kings County organizations the work in this city.

Augustus Van Wyck, Elliot Danforth, and several of the other nominees on the State ticket have accepted invitations to the reception at the Manhattan Club to-night. It was said at the club last night that the reception will be an informal one, no set speeches, no programme, only a gathering of prominent Democrats to meet the nominees. It is expected that 1,000 men will be present. It is also expected that Augustus Van Wyck will make a short speech.

It is not expected that Mr. Van Wyck's letter of acceptance will be ready for the public before Monday or Tuesday.

The local campaign will not be opened until Tammany selects its Campaign Committee. This will be done Monday night at the meeting of the Executive Committee. The County Committee will also meet Monday night.

German Democrats Meet.

The Executive Committee of the German Democracy met last night at Terrace Garden, East Fifty-eighth Street. There were present among others, Herman Sulzer, Chairman of the Executive Committee; William T. Grell, Chairman of the General Committee, and Secretary C. L. Miller. Resolutions indorsing the Syracuse platform and denouncing the present Republican Administration in Nation and State, the Raines law, canal frauds, and other alleged Republican errors, were passed.

Dr. Frank Wilson for Congress.

Dr. Frank Wilson, a Democrat of the Twenty-eighth Ward, Brooklyn, was nominated for Congress last night in the Fifth District. The convention was held at Flushing and Central Avenues. There was no opposition.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS ORGANIZE

Senator Daly, Left Out of State Committee, Talks of Treachery.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 7.—The Democratic State Committee organized at the Jefferson Club this afternoon, with William B. Gourley of Passaic, Chairman; William K. Devereaux of Monmouth, Secretary; Gen. Richard A. Donnelly of Mercer, Treasurer, and A. D. A. Noar of Hudson, Sergeant at Arms. Senator Daly of Hudson, who was a member of the old State Committee, was not named on the new committee. He was very indignant, and accused Chairman Gourley of treachery.

The following members at large were named: Rufus Blodgett of Monmouth, Richard A. Donnelly, William C. Heppenheimer of Hudson, and Howard Carrow of Camden.

Gen. Heppenheimer succeeds Willard Fisk. Mr. Fisk is the law partner and political friend of Corporation Counsel Allan L. McDermott of Jersey City. It is said by Jersey City politicians that Gen. Heppenheimer's appointment is a triumph of City Collector Robert Davis over Mr. McDermott.

ENDLESS CHAIN IN POLITICS.

Friends of Three Democratic Candidates in Chicago Adopt This Means of Soliciting Votes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The novelties that are making the present campaign a sort of political wild west show have been added to by the introduction of the endless chain of letters, similar to the ones started by charitably inclined persons who seek to secure a harvest of dimes or nickels to aid some particular cause.

Some of the friends of Thomas Gahan, Democratic candidate for County Treasurer; Fred Eldred, who would be County Clerk, and George Kersten, candidate for Sheriff, recently got mixed up in the endless chains that were started for the aid of the sick soldiers, camp battleships, and the like. A Democratic ward Captain had found himself in the possession of one link in a chain which had been started by a Boston schoolma'am, and, seeing the wide-reaching power of one of these schemes, decided that it would be a good thing in politics.

Instead of asking for dimes votes are solicited. Each person getting a letter is asked to cast one vote for Kersten, one for Mr. Gahan, and one for Mr. Eldred, and to send a similar request to each of six friends, requesting them to keep the thing going, sending out letters to their friends. The chain is scarcely more than started, but it is expected that it will canvass the whole of Cook County before polling day and bring out a regular landslide for Kersten, Gahan, and Eldred.

SOLDIER AND SAILOR VOTE.

New York's Arrangements to Record It in Camp and on the Sea.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—The work of securing the soldier and sailor vote of New York is not an easy nor an economical task by any means. A special agent was sent to Santiago and Puerto Rico by the Secretary of State, and blanks were sent to Manila and Honolulu, to say nothing of thousands sent to other places, including the battleships and cruisers.

On one battleship there are 200 New York voters. This is known to be a fact, because the registry lists have been returned to the Secretary of State's office. It is believed that the greater number of New Yorkers are on the Oregon and the Texas. It is altogether probable that the returns from the Oregon, which will soon be en route around the Horn to Pacific waters, cannot reach here in time for canvassing.

The blanks were sent to the enlisted men doing garrison duty at Camp McKinley, Honolulu, by the Secretary of State yesterday. The cost in postage was $35. The same amount will be required for their return properly filled out.

No registry lists have been received from Manila, where the Astor Battery is doing duty. The time is now insufficient to get the proper blanks for voting to the men in the Philippines, and, as the law does not require that voting must be done by the official blank, Secretary of State Palmer will cable instructions and the State Congressional, Senatorial, and Assembly tickets nominated by the several political parties. This will cost in cable tolls nearly $1,000. Secretary Palmer says that this seems like a piece of extravagance, but he is simply complying with the law.

A STEEL COMPANY'S BARGAIN.

Alabama Concern Makes Terms for the Supply of Raw Material.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 7.—The Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company, which is erecting a million-dollar steel plant at Ensley City, to-day filed in the Probate Office an easement in gross from the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company, which stipulates that in payment of $490,000 worth of preferred stock of the steel company, to which the Tennessee company has subscribed, the latter shall furnish the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company for thirty years, at 10 per cent. less than market price, the coal ore, coke, limestone, and pig-iron necessary to make 1,000 tons of steel per day in the steel company's mill.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company also agrees to furnish gas for 120 by-product coke ovens at Ensley free of charge.

In the event that the Tennessee Company does not fulfill its contract, the steel company is to have the right of easement to all the furnaces, mines, and quarries of the Tennessee Company, with privilege to enter mines and procure the necessary raw material for its plant.

Lumber Firm of Baker Bros. Assigns.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 7.—There was filed in the Clinton County Clerk's office to-day a general assignment of the property and business of Baker Brothers, lumber manufacturers, for the benefit of their creditors, George F. Tuttle and D. F. Noble being the assignees. The property and business of the firm have been assigned for the benefit of creditors of the firm, and the members of the firm have also assigned their individual property for the benefit of personal creditors. The liabilities will probably be not less than $100,000 and may reach $125,000. The assets, consisting of real estate, stock, and book accounts, are understood to be considerably less than the liabilities.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 (o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:20 A. M.—688 East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, Charles B. Polk; damage, $1,000.

4:55 A. M.—171 Suffolk Street, J. A. Nechenfelder; damage, $4,000.

6:10 A. M.—428 East Sixty-second Street, W. Emery; damage slight.

12:45 P. M.—417 West Fifty-third Street, J. W. Burnley; damage, $50.

5:35 P. M.—1,166 First Avenue, J. F. Warthman; damage slight.

5:50 P. M.—1,097 First Avenue, Michael Newman; damage, $25.

7:50 P. M.—1,976 Second Avenue, M. Kantor; damage, $700.

8:30 P. M.—261 Delancey Street, Mrs. Scribner; damage, $100.

9:50 P. M.—Fordham Street, City Island, A. Robinson; damage, $100.

WEDDING STATIONERY.
Samples furnished.
THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue,
MADISON SQUARE,
Extending through to 1126 Broadway.

THE COMING ELECTIONS

Reports at Washington Headquarters Show Apathy in Most Sections of the Country.

PREDICTIONS OF BOTH PARTIES

Republicans Claim that They Will Have a Majority in the Senate—Democrats Confident They Will Control the House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The reports at both the Republican and Democratic Headquarters agree in one thing—that there is general apathy in most sections of the country concerning the elections soon to take place. And both sides are disposed to take the same view of the effect of this apathy upon their candidates, and that is that it will help them. The Republicans are not so sure about this as the Democrats, but the Democrats would undoubtedly be glad if they could be sure that the only indifferent persons are Republicans.

Some of the reports of Democratic efforts to hold meetings in localities where Democrats are supposed to be abundant show that there is a lack of interest in issues and candidates, and a promise of a decided falling off in the vote.

An idea of the way the tide is running is obtained from the predictions made concerning the Senate. For instance, the Republicans, starting with forty-three Senators, say they will pick up the Senators from the States of North Dakota, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Wisconsin, which the Democrats will lose. They admit that there is the chance that the Democrats may win Washington and Wyoming, but not certainly. Maryland is already lost, so that gaining four States net the Republicans will have forty-seven Senators, or one more than a majority.

Indiana is to be accounted for, but the Democrats are now very confident that they will hold the legislature of that State. They express like confidence in capturing Michigan, and are confident that they will not lose California—with which expectations the Republicans do not agree.

The nearer to election day the more cautious become the respective predictions concerning the House of Representatives. But the Democrats still insist that they will make gains enough to secure a majority, asserting that only two of the seats now held by Democrats are in doubt, while there are some sixty seats held by Republicans that may be captured by Democrats.

Having generally indicated this hope of gaining in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio, the Democrats stop and begin to pick up new men by ones and twos in Republican States.

Balancing the claims and bearing in mind the chances as they look to the indifferent, the Republicans seem likely to come through with a majority, but not with so large a majority as they have in the present Congress.

It is probable that the canvasses made a fortnight before the election will come pretty near to showing just what the standing of the leading parties in the House will be. The indications now considered are many of them wild and untrustworthy guesses.

DEMOCRATS NOMINATE BELDEN.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 7.—The Democrats of the Twenty-seventh Congressional District today indorsed the nomination of James J. Belden for Representative.

Mr. Belden was nominated yesterday by the Republicans of Madison County and the McKinley League of Onondaga County, in opposition to Michael E. Driscoll, the regular Republican nominee in his district.

Other Congressional Nominations.

MICHIGAN.—Tenth District, J. S. Sanford, Populist.

NEW YORK.—Seventeenth District, S. M. Robertson, Democrat.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Assemblyman Charles S. Adler of the Eighth District is in a quandary. He has been renominated for the Assembly in his district, and now the party managers want to put him up for Congress in the Ninth District. The Eighth Assembly District is in the tenement section, and used to be considered Democratic, but Mr. Adler has carried it four times as the Republican candidate, and has come to be considered well-nigh invincible. His strength in the Assembly contests has given the Republican managers the notion that he can defeat Thomas J. Bradley, the Democratic nominee in the Ninth Congressional District, if anybody can. Mr. Adler says he prefers Albany to Washington. He wants to do what he will serve the party best, however, he says, and he has not yet decided which nomination he will take.

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Fred H. Brooks, who was conspicuous as a heavy bettor in the municipal campaign last year, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night looking for takers for $20,000 at odds of 10 to 8 on Roosevelt as against Van Wyck. The best offer he could get was 10 to 6.

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The Republicans of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District will hold a ratification meeting at Lyric Hall, in Sixth Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, next Tuesday evening. Col.

PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE

Preliminary Work Completed by the United States and Spanish Commissioners.

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES

Interviews of Our Representatives with Gen. Merritt Believed to Have Strengthened Their Purpose to Retain the Islands.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The joint session of the American and Spanish Peace Commissions was reconvened at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The session adjourned at 3:15 until Tuesday, Oct. 11.

The preliminaries are finished. The commissions, at to-day's session, settled upon the points which are to be taken under consideration But it appears there is no settled order in which they are to be considered. Propositions have been exchanged in writing between the commissions, and each commission, in recess, will separately deliberate upon them.

Señor Ojeda, the Secretary of the Spanish Commission, made his first appearance at to-day's session. Secretary Moore and Señor Ojeda have decided upon a plan for keeping the records of the conference. There are no stenographic minutes of the meetings. The secretaries each record the proceedings and the results.

The American Commissioners held a session this morning and were occupied with Washington correspondence. During the recess they had sought to perfect the position of the United States in relation to the alternative or contingent attitudes or propositions of the Spaniards. Thus far the form of the American presentment has not been disclosed. It was its presentation at Monday's joint session which caused the Spaniards to ask for or demand a recess until to-day.

It is believed that the position of the American commission has been made stronger by the conferences with Major Gen. Merritt since Monday's joint session. If the Americans were then sweeping in their demands regarding the Philippine Islands, they certainly have not been weakened by the statements of Gen. Merritt. It is possible that the Spaniards entered the session to-day fully appreciating their position as the vanquished, but it is expected that they will strenuously urge the existence of the rights and equities remaining to the vanquished.

On this subject the Gaulois says that during the last twenty-four hours sensational and alarming news has been afloat regarding the negotiations. It cites the English papers' allegations that Judge Day has cabled to Washington saying that the negotiations for a treaty of peace are on the verge of stopping, owing to the refusal of Madrid to accept the attitude of the United States regarding the Philippine Islands. The Gaulois also cites a statement to the effect that Judge Day has been authorized to suspend negotiations if the Spaniards do not conform to the American views, and declares it can affirm that this news is absolutely incorrect. It declares, however, that whereas the Spaniards at the outset were obdurate, they are now disposed to modify their intentions, owing to the firmness of the attitude of the United States, the people of which, it is claimed, have now been excited to the point of insisting upon holding the Philippine Islands.

The utterances of Attorney General Griggs before the Republican Convention at Trenton, N. J., last week, are cited as showing that the purpose of the United States is expansion. Spain is alleged to be beginning to realize this, and it is said she will finally agree to give up Manila and the Island of Luzon on condition that the United States assumes the Philippine debt, amounting to $40,000,000, and accord privileges to Spanish trade. In conclusion The Gaulois says:

"We think we are authorized to say that President McKinley will agree to a settlement on this basis."

The Liberté, this evening, referring to the Indian outbreak in Minnesota, contrasts, editorially, the Federal treatment of the Indians and the Spanish treatment of the natives of the Philippine Islands, expressing the conviction that any contrast must prove unfavorable to the Federal authorities.

THE CUBAN DEBT QUESTION.

Report that Fresh Instructions from Washington and Madrid Will Be Necessary.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"The question of the Cuban debt cannot be settled until the Commissioners have received fresh instructions from their respective Governments. The American Commissioners are anxious to deal with Cuba in summary fashion, considering a discussion of details unnecessary. The Spaniards, on the other hand, regard the protocol as drawn up under the necessity of putting an end to a situation which had become threatening for both countries. Therefore, from their point of view, there is still much to be discussed, especially the question of the Cuban debt.

"I doubt whether the Spaniards will accept the hospitality of Gen. Horace Porter before the treaty of peace is concluded."

The Times, commenting editorially upon the foregoing dispatch, says:

"We can understand that Spain, aware of America's sanitary difficulties in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean, may be tempted to hold out for better conditions than she believed herself entitled to when the protocol was arranged; but we shall be surprised if the American Commissioners do not peremptorily insist—as President McKinley is said to be ready to do—on sweeping such dilatory pleas away. A renewal of the war would be an act of folly approximating crime."

With reference to the Cuban debt The Times says:

"America's demand that Spain retain the responsibility amounts substantially to repudiation, and, as the point interests third parties, it is to be hoped a decision will be carefully considered. An early conclusion of peace is desirable, but it would be dearly bought at the cost of an arrangement which might cause uneasiness, both actual and prospective, to the world's money markets."

THE WHOLE OF LUZON CLAIMED.

Danger in Taking Manila Without the Rest of the Island.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The Gaulois says this morning:

"The Peace Commission has only lightly touched the question of the Philippines. They have decided to claim the whole Island of Luzon, and they invoke the report of Admiral Dewey, who has declared that the possession of Manila, without the rest of Luzon, would compel the presence of a strong squadron and army."

Madrid Business Men's Action.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—A large meeting of business men was held here to-day. After a number of violent speeches had been made regarding the Government's conduct of affairs the meeting adopted a series of resolutions aiming at the improvement of the economic situation, including the withdrawal of permission to the Bank of Spain to increase its note issue by 2,500,000,000 pesetas, the payment of the interest to foreign debt-holders in pesetas, and not in francs; large reductions in the public expenditures, including pensions; the closure of the military schools for the next ten years; the reduction of the officers' pay, the highest not to exceed 15,000 pesetas, and a vote in aid of the sufferers from the war.

No Obstacle to Peace Reported.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—In answer to inquiries it was declared to-day at the State Department that nothing so far had been received from the United States Peace Commissioners that was in any way significant or that indicated that the peace negotiations were not progressing satisfactorily. The dispatches so far received by the Government, it was said, have been absolutely colorless, so far as indicating what the results of the negotiations are likely to be.

Tiffany & Co.

Diamond and Gem Merchants

invite an examination of their unusually large and carefully selected stock of precious stones, with particular reference to their fine pearls, emeralds and rubies, which they are now showing in new and attractive mountings.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

SPANIARDS AT SINGAPORE.

The Right of Spain to Send Troops to the Philippines Is Under Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Admiral Dewey has cabled the Navy Department that he has been advised that a number of Spanish troops have arrived at Singapore, bound for the Philippines, to reinforce the Spanish garrison at Iloilo, on the Island of Panay. At this place is concentrated about all that remains of the Spanish army of occupation of the Philippines outside of the few troops on the Island of Luzon.

In dispatching troops from Spain to the Islands, the Spanish Government has raised the direct question as to the right to reinforce troops now engaged in active hostilities with the insurgent forces. The weight of opinion here is that this action is permissible, and does not constitute a breach of the terms of the protocol suspending hostilities. A good deal, however, may depend on whether the Spaniards confine themselves to a defensive position or undertake to carry on an offensive war against the insurgents.

The Cabinet to-day gave some consideration to this subject, which in the end is likely to be left to the disposition of the Peace Commission.

The ship to which Admiral Dewey referred is the Spanish transport Buenos Aires, and it has been learned later that she is laden with munitions of war instead of troops. Still the principle at stake is said to be the same as if troops were concerned. The ship is said to be due at Singapore on the 13th inst., by advices coming to the State Department.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MANILA.

Military Post at Honolulu to be Simply a Garrison.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 7.—Major Gen. Merriam yesterday issued an order announcing that "upon the arrival of the United States transport Arizona at Honolulu, the district of Hawaii will be discontinued, the commanding officer there turning over all records pertaining to that district to Col. Thomas H. Barber, First New York Volunteers, commanding Camp McKinley. Then Brig. Gen. Charles King, United States Volunteers, will embark on the Arizona for Manila with all officers and enlisted men fit for duty, and left at Honolulu by the transports other than the Tacoma. Gen. King will then report to the commanding General at Manila."

This order makes Honolulu simply a garrison under a regimental commander, and shows that the Arizona will not come to San Francisco, as was expected, but will return from Honolulu to Manila.

Spanish Officers Going Home.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—At to-day's Cabinet meeting two telegrams were read from Gen. Otis at Manila reporting that the Spanish Government had requested that Gen. Jaudenes be permitted to return to Spain, where it is understood he will be called before a court of inquiry to answer certain charges affecting his management of affairs in connection with the surrender of Manila. Gen. Otis was authorized to permit the Spanish General to leave, together with several other Spanish officers who are on the sick list.

Finances of the Philippines.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Times this morning publishes a letter from a Manila correspondent, who gives interesting and elaborate details as to the Philippine finances and the estimated budget for the current year. The correspondent shows that the abolition of the obnoxious poll tax would convert the present surplus into a deficit.

THE WISH OF THE NINTH.

Many of the Men Now Desire to Go to Puerto Rico.

The Ninth Regiment Armory was thronged with soldiers last night in consequence of the reported interview held by Col. Green of the Ninth and Col. Bartlett of the Twenty-second Regiment with Gov. Black at Albany on Thursday, when it was said that Col. Bartlett represented that his regiment was to a man in favor of being mustered out of the service, while Col. Green said that the men of the Ninth were clamoring for the opportunity of being sent to Puerto Rico for garrison duty during the Winter.

It was understood that the Governor had stated frankly that Col. Green's story did not agree with what he had personally learned about the wishes of the volunteers of the Ninth at Chickamauga, and directed him to have a canvass made of the regiment and report the result. It was expected by the men that the officers of the various companies would make a canvass, but Col. Green did not appear and few of the Captains were present. The officers absolutely refused to give any information regarding regimental business.

A general inquiry among the men at the armory developed the fact that most of them were in favor of completing their service and look on the proposed duty in Puerto Rico with favor. It was the opinion expressed last night that lucrative positions in civil life had not been found as plentiful as was expected.

Two Torpedo Boats Almost Completed.

BATH, Me., Oct. 7.—The two new torpedo boats Craven and Dahlgren, which have been under construction for the Government at the Bath Iron Works, are about finished and will be ready for launching in a few days. It is believed these boats will be the fastest afloat.

The Annandale Disabled at St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 7.—The British steamer Annandale, Capt. Jones, New York for Tilt Cove, has arrived here with her crankshaft broken. It will take three weeks to repair the damage.

Gen. Grant's Brigade to Return Home.

PONCE, Island of Puerto Rico, Oct. 7.—Gen. Grant's Brigade, consisting of the Fourth Ohio and the Third Illinois Regiments, has been ordered to sail for home, from Ponce, about Oct. 16.

To Embark the 47th New York.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 7.—The United States transport Manitoba, from New York, arrived here to-day, to take on board the Forty-seventh New York Regiment, which has been ordered to Puerto Rico.

The Cost of Freeing Cuba.

The United States are certainly entitled to retain possession of the Philippine Islands if the Peace Commissioners so decide, for the cost of the war runs far into the millions, and the end is not yet. The money paid out reaches an astonishing total. To free the stomach, liver, bowels, and blood of disease, however, is not an expensive undertaking. A few dollars invested in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will accomplish the task easily. The poor as well as the rich can afford it.

TIME LIMIT SET FOR SPAIN

President Decides that Puerto Rico Must Be Evacuated by the 18th Inst.

ORDERS TO COMMISSIONERS

Must Take Possession of the Government on That Date If the Spaniards Have Not Departed — Limit in Cuba, Dec. 1.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—President McKinley has cabled the United States Military Commission at Puerto Rico that the island must be evacuated by the Spanish forces on or before Oct. 18 and that the Spanish Commissioners be so informed.

In case of the failure of the Spaniards to complete the evacuation by that date, the United States Commissioners are directed to take possession of and exercise all of the functions of the Government, and in case it is found to be impossible to secure transportation for the Spanish troops by Oct. 18, they may be permitted to go into temporary quarters until transportation can be arranged to take them to Spain.

This fact was developed at to-day's Cabinet meeting, and it was also stated that from this time forward a more vigorous policy would be pursued with respect to the evacuation of Cuba.

The President has notified the United States Evacuation Commission at Havana that the Spaniards are expected to evacuate the island by Dec. 1, with a strong intimation that in case of failure the United States will brook no further delay, but immediately thereafter take possession of the Government.

HAVANA, Oct. 7.—The American Commissioners yesterday delivered to the Spanish Commissioners their answer, with the instructions of the Washington Government, regarding time of evacuation. The Spanish Commissioners still await instructions from Madrid.

CUBAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Lee Ordered to Have His Command Ready for Embarkation at the End of the Month.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The War Department has completed its plans for the departure of the second expedition of troops to garrison Cuba. The First Division is already under orders, and should be started within a very few days from the Southern ports near their camping grounds.

The First Division starts under command of Brig. Gen. L. H. Carpenter, United States Volunteers, who commands the cavalry brigade composed of the Seventh and Eighth United States Cavalry. He will hold his command of the entire division simply by reason of seniority over Brig. Gen. Snyder and Brig. Gen. Williston, and in the end a permanent designation must be made of a division commander. It is the intention of the War Department that Major Gen. Wade, now President of the Military Evacuation Commission, shall command the entire force of United States troops assigned to duty in Cuba, but he will scarcely take active command until he has completed his duties with the commission.

The Second Division will comprise all the troops now under the command of Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, which are the Second, Fourth, and Ninth Illinois Infantry, One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana, Second Louisiana, Sixth Missouri, Third Nebraska, (Bryan's regiment,) First North Carolina, Second South Carolina, First Texas, Fourth Virginia Infantry, and the Second United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Gen. Lee received an order from the War Department to-day directing him to move his command from Jacksonville, Fla., to Savannah, Ga., and get it in readiness to embark for Havana by the last of this month. Gen. Lee leaves to-night for Savannah to make preliminary arrangements to carry his orders into effect.

About the time the movement of the Lee command begins, the troops now in the Middle States will start for the Southern camps in Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama, selected by the Schwan board. This will result in the abandonment of the camps at Middletown, Penn., Lexington, Ky., and Knoxville.

The Southern camps are to be laid out in the best form, with all the improvements that the experience of last Summer has dictated. Wherever permanent buildings will conduce to the comfort and health of the troops, they are to be erected, although the commanding officers are to keep in mind at all times the propriety of avoiding enervation of the men by keeping them too closely indoors and away from camp life.

Cubans Prepare for a Celebration.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 7.—The Cubans are making great preparations to celebrate on Oct. 10 the anniversary of the outbreak of the revolution of 1808, headed by Carlos Manuel de Cespedes. The revolutionists sought the expulsion of the Spaniards and began operations after the revolution in Spain The Cubans here are draping their houses with Cuban and American flags.

Americans Active in Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 7.—American business men are multiplying rapidly in Santiago. Various industries are being started. The prospects for general mercantile pursuits are good.

OUR TROOPS AT SANTIAGO.

General Health Better than Ever Before and Steadily Improving.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 7.—The general health of the American troops is now better than ever before. The recent heavy rains have done much for the health of the camps. There has been a slight increase of ordinary fever, but all cases in the detention hospital of yellow fever are convalescent and practically ready to be discharged. The cooler weather is having an excellent effect on the sick.

The troops stationed at San Luis have benefited greatly by a change of camps. Gen. Ewers reports a reduction of sickness among his men from 700 to 30. The Second Immunes, at Altosongo, have only fifteen sick, with light attacks of malaria and dysentery.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The following is Gen. Lawton's daily report of health conditions at Santiago:

"Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 7.

"Fever, all kinds, 679; total sick, 1,093. Deaths: Nicken, Samuel, musician, B, Eighth Illinois Volunteers, dysentery, Oct. 6."

HOSPITAL SHAMMER DEAD.

A Man Who Gloried in Operations Expires in Terre Haute.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—"Joseph Maier," alias Schroeder, the hospital shammer, has met his fate at last. He now lies dead at the Union Hospital in Terre Haute.

Schroeder's scheme was to call up a hospital late at night and say that he was a Chicago physician and would bring in a patient in about an hour. The expenses would be paid by the patient's brother, who lived in Indianapolis.

Arriving at the hospital, he appeared to be in great pain. His pulse would thump along at a tremendous rate and his temperature would run up until it became alarming. Whether this was done by will power or not has been a disputed point. At any rate, Schroeder had every appearance of being an extremely sick man.

Doctors were called in consultation about him. He told them his symptoms and convinced them that he had appendicitis or peritonitis. Then Schroeder was in his glory. He welcomed the operating table, the anaesthetics, and the carving as he would a sumptuous repast, and yet he kept up the appearance of extreme illness until the surgeons cut and cut and found nothing, and finally concluded that he was shamming.

But al lthis would often take weeks; meanwhile he had been fed and housed. When he was discharged his "brother in Indianapolis" invariably failed to materialize with the cash.

R. H. MACY & CO.

Macys

6TH AVE 14TH ST

A Special in Ladies' Gloves

Three clasp and eight button mousquetaire suede in tan, mode, slate, per pair SATURDAY, 79c

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Men's Underwear.

100 DOZEN MEN'S SHIRTS and DRAWERS, White Merino, (super weight,) full regular made, all pearl buttons and suspender tape on drawers, all sizes, one price; from a celebrated mill which manufactures these goods to wholesale regularly for about a half more than we now ask at retail, each 99c

This identical garment is sold by over a dozen houses in this city at 1.50 and 1.75.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE, AND 1ST FL., ANNEX.)

SICK SOLDIERS IN HOSPITALS.

Fifty from Camp Wikoff Cared For—Brooklyn Men Home from Anniston.

Fifty of the fifty-one sick soldiers who arrived at Long Island City on Thursday from Camp Wikoff have been distributed by Major D. M. Appel among the hospitals. Lieut. Robert M. Ritchie of the First Illinois was sent to his home.

Twenty-one men of the Fourteenth New York arrived at Jersey City yesterday from Anniston, Ala., where they had been left in the hospital by their Brooklyn comrades. All but three were well enough to go to their homes without assistance. Sergt. Edward G. Clark of Company M, ill with typhoid fever, was taken in an ambulance to his home, at 882 Quincy Street. Corp. Francis I. McCormick, Company F, was cared for by St. Peter's Hospital, and Isaac Nichols, Company F, by St. Mary's Hospital.

Thursday's arrivals were distributed among the hospitals as follows:

ST. MARY'S—Otto Bier, Seventh Infantry; William Beyers, Second Infantry; Lee Brewer, Seventh Infantry; Abraham Champ, Tenth Cavalry; Samuel Ganet, Second Infantry; Harvey Garrett, Second Infantry; Charles Haepner, Hospital Corps; Frank Koslick, Second Infantry; Julius Olds, Twelfth Infantry; James Pattens, Second Infantry; William Price, Second Infantry; Edward Purden, Second Infantry; William Riley, Eighth Infantry; Edward Sickles, Second Infantry; Corporal Frederick A. Simmons, Seventh Infantry, and John Tebbens, Second Infantry.

ST. CATHARINE'S—Frank Brown, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Albert Dingess, Second Infantry; Albert McKinney, Second Cavalry; Hans Siegel, Twelfth Infantry.

BROOKLYN HOSPITAL—Capt. Henry C. Fisher, Medical Corps; James Bonnell, Second Infantry; Oscar Durham, Second Infantry; Merton Johnson, Eighth Ohio; John Mealey, Second Infantry; Bert Miller, Eighth Ohio.

NEW YORK—Lieut. Green H. Davis, Twelfth Infantry.

CAMP WALWORTH—Joseph Matz, teamster.

JAMAICA PLAINS—Corp. Leo Feaster, First Cavalry; Corp. Ernest Mabie, Second Infantry; Corp. F. Sinowski, First Cavalry; Grats Allen, Second Infantry; Theodore Bishop, Third Cavalry; Charles Bourgeois, packer; Frederick Bryant, Third Cavalry; Frank Eckstein, Eighth Ohio; Frank Hunt, Second Infantry; William Krum, Hospital Corps; Clarence McCarthy, Second Infantry; Allen McGuire, Second Infantry; Stephen Moran, Sixth Cavalry; Jacob Neiner, packer; Charles Nichols, Second Infantry; John M. Pash, Second Infantry; William Peters, Second Infantry; J. Radosky, First Artillery; Eugene Scully, Second Infantry; Henry Skates, Second Infantry; William Murgill, Second Infantry; George Tapping, Eighth Infantry.

Connecticut Soldier Dead.

PITTSTOWN, Penn., Oct. 7.—John E. Rylander, a private in Company C, Third Connecticut Volunteers, died to-day in the hospital here of typhoid fever. He was brought from Camp Meade a week ago. He was twenty-three years old and his home was in Putnam, Conn.

Private Irvanes, 201st New York, Dead

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 7.—Private Richard Irvanes, Company D, Two Hundred and First New York, died to-day at the Harrisburg Hospital of typhoid fever. His body was taken to New York to-night by his parents.

CUBAN ARMY READY TO DISBAND

Rocio Says They Are Only Awaiting the Selection of New Government.

HAVANA, Oct. 7.—The United States transport Resolute arrived this afternoon from a trip to the Province of Puerto Principe, bringing Major Beebe, Capt. Griscom, and Lieut. Tracy on their return from a conference with the Cuban Gen. Lopez Rocio regarding the disbanding of the army.

They report that Rocio assured them of the intention of the insurgents to lay down their arms and to return to the arts of peace as soon as the forthcoming Cuban Convention had chosen a permanent Government.

The American officers say the misery among the Cubans in that province is very great.

Tenth Cavalry Leaves Montauk.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Oct. 7.—The Seventh Infantry and the Volunteer Engineers are now the only commands in camp. The Tenth Cavalry left for Huntsville today. Charles West, Troop E, Sixth Cavalry, and P. F. Irwin, Company G, Sixth Infantry, have died of typhoid.

CUBAN RELIEF MEASURES.

Cattle and Certain Articles of Food May Be Admitted Free of Duty.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Beef and work cattle are likely to be soon admitted into Cuba free of duty. The question of duty is now receiving careful consideration by the officials and it seems probable that the present tariff will be so modified as to afford at least temporary relief to the Cuban people.

It is known that the great mass of the rural population of the island is in distress not only for want of food, but for work cattle with which to till the soil. The planting season is near at hand, and, as the entire country has been practically stripped of cattle, the farmers find themselves unable to plant their crops.

In this emergency the Government proposes to do its utmost in the way of relief, and it is not improbable that the free list may be further increased by including some staple articles of food, such as flour, meats, rice, &c.

Whatever action is taken, it is thought, will be announced within a day or two and will be only temporary and for the sole purpose of affording the suffering Cubans relief in their present extremity.

NEW SIGNAL SYSTEM FOR SHIPS.

Mr. Hayward Tests His Apparatus Which Is to be Used at Night.

John W. Hayward, an inventor, last night tested a new night signal apparatus on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, at her pier in Hoboken. The signals were read from the American and White Star Line piers in New York. The system consists in the throwing of the letters of the international code, one at a time, onto a screen by means of a reflecting lamp. The letters are manipulated by mechanism worked by hand. A sheet was used for the screen last night, and the lamp was of thirty-five candle power, the letters being made fifteen feet high, though their size can be regulated.

The inventor has a screw, or disc, of his own invention, which is practically a wind wheel, with canvas-covered arms. This revolved rapidly by hand or by the wind, makes a disc on which the letters may be seen more distinctly than on an ordinary screen, which may flap in a wind, and which could not stand the pressure of wind made by a fast-going steamer. With the aid of a glass, the signals may be read several miles away.

The invention had been previously tested on the cruiser San Francisco.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

The best remedy for children and adults. Cures at once coughs, colds, croup, whooping-cough, asthma, grippe, bronchitis and incipient consumption. Price 25c.

THE ARMY IS REORGANIZED

Third, Fifth, and Sixth Corps Discontinued; First Second, and Fourth Remodeled.

HELD FOR SERVICE IN CUBA

First, Commanded by Gen. Breckinridge, Headquarters at Macon, Ga.; Second, Gen. Graham, Augusta, Ga.; Fourth, Gen. Wheeler, Huntsville, Ala.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The order for the reorganization of the army, made public to-day and coming from the office of Gen. Miles, will, in the estimation of the General commanding the army, bring about the state of discipline needed by the troops that are to be sent to Cuba. Gen. Miles has given the matter careful attention, and it is his hope that the lessons learned by experience, and the avoidance of great camps and the risks incidental to camping great bodies of men in a limited area, will assure the troops sent to the new locations a degree of immunity from disease not hitherto enjoyed in some of the earlier encampments.

What does not appear in the order is the further preparation made by direction of Gen. Miles to assure that care for the men that must depend upon good staff officers, prompt supplies of food and clothing of the proper quality, and later on, when the movement to Cuba has begun, the orderly, comfortable, and speedy transportation of the men to their destinations.

Gen. Miles has always been popular with the army because he was not averse to looking after the comfort of his men. He believes it pays to give troops the best of care. The men who move to the camps mentioned in the order will, if the directions of Gen. Miles are obeyed, find them ready for occupation on their arrival. If they are not, some one will be held to strict accountability.

The order was as follows:

By direction of the Secretary of War, the Third, Fifth, and Sixth Army Corps are discontinued; the First, Second, and Fourth Army Corps will be reorganized and assigned to camps as below specified:

FIRST ARMY CORPS, Major Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, United States Volunteers, commanding, headquarters at Macon, Ga.

First Division, headquarters at Macon, Ga. First Brigade, Atlanta, Ga.; Thirty-first Michigan, Fourth Tennessee, and Sixth Ohio.

Second Brigade, Macon, Ga.—Third United States Volunteer Engineers, Second Ohio, and Sixth Virginia.

Third Brigade, Macon, Ga.—Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry, and Seventh United States Volunteer Infantry.

Second Division, headquarters at Columbus, Ga.:

First Brigade, Columbus, Ga.—First West Virginia, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, and Third Kentucky.

Second Brigade, Americus, Ga.—Eighth Massachusetts, Twelfth New York, and Third North Carolina.

Third Brigade, Albany, Ga.—Second Missouri, Third Mississippi, and First Territorial United States Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND ARMY CORPS, Major Gen. W. M. Graham, United States Volunteers, commanding, headquarters at Augusta, Ga.:

First Division, headquarters at Augusta, Ga.:

First Brigade, Augusta, Ga.—Tenth Ohio, First Maryland, and Third Michigan.

Second Brigade, Summerville, S. C.—Fourteenth Pennsylvania, Third Connecticut, and Ninth Ohio (battalion.)

Third Brigade, Augusta, Ga.—Thirteenth Pennsylvania, Eighth Pennsylvania, and Fifteenth Minnesota.

Second Division, headquarters at Greeneville, S. C.:

First Brigade, Greeneville, S. C.—Two Hundred and Third New York, Second West Virginia, and Fourth New Jersey.

Second Brigade, Spartanburg, S. C.—Fourth Michigan, Fifth Massachusetts, and Two Hundred and First New York.

Third Brigade, Columbia, S. C.—First Rhode Island, Second Tennessee, and First Delaware.

Third Division, Headquarters at Athens, Ga.:

First Brigade, Athens, Ga.—Fifteenth Pennsylvania, Third New Jersey, and Two Hundred and Second New York.

Second Brigade, Athens, Ga.—Third Georgia and Twenty-second New York.

FOURTH ARMY CORPS, Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, United States Volunteers, commanding, headquarters at Huntsville, Ala.:

First Division, headquarters at Huntsville, Ala.:

First Brigade, Huntsville, Ala.—Eighth United States Infantry and Tenth United States Infantry.

Second Brigade, Huntsville, Ala.—Sixteenth United States Infantry and Sixty-ninth New York.

Second Division, headquarters at Anniston, Ala.:

First Brigade, Anniston, Ala.—Second United States Infantry, Fourth Kentucky, and Third Alabama.

Second Brigade, Anniston, Ala.—Second Arkansas, Third Tennessee, and Fourth Wisconsin.

Cavalry Brigade, Huntsville, Ala.—Second United States Cavalry, Sixth United States Cavalry, and Tenth United States Cavalry.

Artillery battalion, two batteries, A and F, Second attached to headquarters, Fourth Corps.

The movements involved in the above directed reorganization and assignment will commence under the direction of corps commanders on Oct. 27. So far as practicable they will be so timed that only one regiment shall reach a particular camp on the same day.

The commander of each corps will direct the officer who is to command any camp to be established under this order to proceed to the designated point, accompanied by one or more staff officers, for the purpose of making necessary preliminary arrangements for the reception of the troops, whom he should precede by at least ten days. He will be furnished with the report and the information concerning the particular camp site submitted by the board of officers which recently considered the subject of the location of Winter camps in certain of the Southern States.

Requisition will be made upon the Quartermaster's Department for the flooring and boxing of tents. Those intended for the men will be erected according to a model to be supplied by the Quartermaster General. Sufficient and proper hospital accommodation will be provided, and the necessary measures for placing the camp in good sanitary condition will be taken in advance of the arrival of the troops.

Corps commanders will recommend such new assignments of general officers as the provisions of this order may render necessary, or as they may deem to be for the best interests of the service. Assignments or transfers of general staff officers should also be recommended by them when considered advisable.

Orders for moving to the proper points organizations not brigaded but attached to army corps will be issued from the headquarters of the corps concerned.

It will be borne in mind that the troops who are to occupy the camps herein provided for are to be prepared and held in readiness for service in Cuba. They may be ordered to that island on short notice, either by regiments or brigades.

By command of Major Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

MANY GENERALS DISMISSED.

No More Employment in the Volunteers for Three Major Generals and Twenty-six Brigadiers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The War Department to-day issued the long-expected order for the honorable discharge from the volunteer army of the United States of three Major Generals and twenty-six Brigadier Generals of Volunteers. This heavy reduction was made necessary by the fact that the volunteer army itself has been already reduced by fully 50 per cent., and there is consequently no duty remaining for these officers to discharge. The officers who were promoted from the regular army will return to their former duties. The list and the dates when the discharges take effect follow:

Major Generals—John J. Coppinger, Oct. 31, 1898; Hamilton S. Hawkins, Nov. 30, 1898; Jacob F. Kent, Nov. 30, 1898.

Brigadier Generals, to take effect Oct. 31, 1898—Francis L. Guenther, Alfred E. Bates, George L. Gillespie, Lucius F. Hubbard, James R. Watier, Charles P. Mattocks, Mark W. Sheafe, James H. Barkley, Joseph W. Plume, Thomas L. Rosser, and Joseph K. Hudson.

Brigadier Generals, to take effect Nov. 30, 1898—John I. Rodgers, Andrew S. Burt, Peter C. Hains, George A. Garettson, Henry M. Duffield, John B. Babcock, Roy Stone, Wallace F. Randolph, Henry Carroll, Edward P. Pearson, John H. Page, William M. Wherry, Charles D. Viele, Anson S. Daggett, and John H. Patterson.

Brig. Gens. Alfred E. Bates, George L. Gillespie, John B. Babcock, and Peter C. Hains will continue their present duties.

PHILADELPHIA PEACE JUBILEE.

Gen. Graham and Staff and 10,500 Troops to Parade.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 7.—Gen. Graham will send 10,500 troops to Philadelphia to attend the peace jubilee.

Instead of sending the First Division, he will make up a provisional division, composed of the four Pennsylvania regiments, Third Connecticut, Two Hundred and Second New York, Thirty-fifth Michigan, First Maryland, Ninth Ohio, colored battalion, Fifth Massachusetts, Second Tennessee, and Fourth Missouri.

The troops will be in command of Gen. Graham, who will be accompanied by his entire staff.

SALE OF TROOP C HORSES.

These Animals Bring from $10 to $50 Each in Brooklyn.

Capt. Taylor of the Ninth Cavalry, with other officers of the regular army, spent most of yesterday morning at the armory of Troop C, on North Portland Avenue, Brooklyn. They were appraising the horses with which Troop C went through the Puerto Rico campaign. The troopers may now buy them in for their own use. The prices range from $10 to $50.

The horses were purchased by the Government just before the troop went into camp at Hempstead. One of the horses was announced as a murderer. He was the animal who kicked Trooper Henshaw to death at Camp Alger. He was put down at $35. The horses which are not bought in by the troopers will be sold at the best prices that can be secured, and the profit, if any, will go to the troop.

Kalamazoo's Greeting to Shafter.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 7.—The chief drawing card of the big street fair now in progress here is Gen. Shafter, who came from the East. Several thousand people gathered at the railroad station to see him when he alighted from the train. It seemed that he would be crushed alive by the throng that pressed about him. The scene was repeated when he witnessed the floral parade from a reviewing stand. This county is Gen. Shafter's old home and the people have gone wild to show their pride in the man who conducted the Santiago campaign.

A Sergeant Charged with Bigamy.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Eugene L. Vangorder, Quartermaster Sergeant of Company I, Two Hundred and Second Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, was arrested here to-day on a warrant from Rochester, N. Y., charging him with bigamy. It is claimed that he has two wives, whose maiden names were Miss Emma Myers of Broad Brook, Mass., and Miss Lizzie Henry of Lavonia, N. Y. Vangorder claims it is a case of blackmail and that he can clear himself.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:04	Sun sets...5:32	Moon rises.....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....1:05	Gov. Isl'd...1:34	H. Gate....3:23
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....1:16	Gov. Isl'd...1:45	H. Gate....3:34

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Alene, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caribbee, Guadeloupe, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Fulda, Naples, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Holstein, Haiti, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Idaho, Hull	.....	.....
Karthago, Campeachy, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Livorno, Pernambuco, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Barbados, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Patria, Hamburg	.....	11:00 A. M.
Salerno, Newcastle	.....	.....
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, La Guayra, &c	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Winifred, Puerto Rico	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 11.

Algonquin	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12.

Carib, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampassas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trojan Prince, Naples	.....	.....
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS

The Wanamaker Store

Autumn Beauty at Its Best

IN a store-sense, this is the very richest and ripest time of Autumn. Autumn stocks are at their fullest.

The store is garnered full. It is rich with Autumn. We have harvested the freshest and best from the four corners of the earth. We make a storehouse of the world's Fall beauty.

From twenty packed acres of gleam and glitter and glory, these lines in especial detach themselves for mention.

Fall Dress Goods,
Fall Silks,
Fall Suits, Costumes and Wraps,
Fall Millinery.

Adequate characterization of these stocks can be given but by many words, or one. That one is the word "Matchless."

Clothing for Wise Men Here are three items expressly addressed to men with more taste than ability to gratify it. It is just the sort of news that wise men, who are looking for the most for the least, will appreciate. The items are all in the best sense "specials;" the goods excellent, the fitting satisfactory. All ready-to-wear:—

First—A purchase of 2,500 yards of very fine worsteds results in an offer of a pair of $8 trousers at $6.

Second—A 3-button cutaway coat and vest made of a very good quality of black diagonal worsted, satin lined, at $12.

Third—A rough faced black cheviot made in a dressy and stylish 3-button cutaway frock suit, at $13.30.

Clothing for Boys One hundred little top coats in sizes for ages between 5 years and 15, of the character that is difficult to describe except by that expressive but obnoxious word, "swell." Made from covert cloth, and made well. Our former prices, when there were many hundreds, instead of but one, were $6 and $7.50.

Choose now at $5

Double-breasted jacket suits for boys, 7 to 16, in all-wool cheviots, navy blue and fancy. Made for use and looks,—silk sewed, buttons extra-well stayed. An excellent value,

$3.50 a Suit

Military capes for boys, a present popular style, with much to recommend it, at $5.50 to $12.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

New Neckwear at Half Prices A typical "Wanamaker bargain". The goods are new, correct, exquisite. The prices are not far from one-half the figures for which the same goods would sell even here under normal conditions. You are indebted for this chance to the fact that a large manufacturer is going out of business and wanted to get through his stock quickly.

Three dozen handsome Shoulder Capes that were made to sell for from $6 to $15; now $5 to $7.50.

Satin Stock with chiffon bow, trimmed with narrow ribbon, in black and colors; 50c. each.

Plain and fancy Stock Collars, velvet or silk, all colors, 25c. to $1.

Fancy Liberty Silk Stocks; ruffled effects, all colors; 50c. and $1.10 each.

New Stock Bows of silk and chiffon; trimmed with lace and chenille; $1.50 and $2.25 and upwards.

Net Scarfs, trimmed with lace, and lace applique effects; $1.75 and $3.75.

Liberty Silk Scarfs; cream, white and black-and-white; plain and fancy applique designs; $1.75 and upwards.

Black Liberty Ruffs; new designs; $2.25 and upwards.

Chiffon Fronts for evening wear; new Parisian and fancy Bows and Jabots.

Tenth street.

Pretty Apparel for Little Children The cream of the makers at home and abroad. Stylish, attractive coats and dresses in assortments so extensive it's a genuine pleasure to look through it. Early comers, of course, will have an advantage in selections,—the prettiest and best are always quickly snapped up. A great many at very little prices, although there's choice enough in the expensive kinds. Reasonably priced, all of them.

THE NEW COATS

At $2.75—Of ripple eiderdown, with large square cape; prettily trimmed with rows of braid; cardinal and cream.

At $4.50—Of lady's cloth; large cape trimmed with wide and narrow black braid; green, brown, cardinal and navy blue.

Military coats in army blues and grays; variously trimmed with brass buttons and fancy buckles; $5 to $18.

THE LATEST DRESSES

At $2.25—Of navy blue or cardinal cashmere; with Gretchen waist and square yoke; ruffles over shoulders; yoke, sleeves and ruffles trimmed with satin baby ribbon.

At $3.50—Of cardinal or blue cashmere; blouse waist; round yoke; revering ruffles over shoulders; very effectively trimmed with many rows of fine braid.

At $5.25—Of brown, cardinal and navy blue cashmere; tiny yoke of plaited silk in various pretty combinations; fancy tabs on yoke trimmed with silk ruffles; wide skirts with hand-made hems; 2 to 5 years.

Autumn Capes and Coats Stylishness and garment-goodness, hand-in-hand. Scrutinize the making as carefully as the designing. Mark details. It is in detail that we excel. We claim three things of this collection of wraps. First, that we show more; second, that we show better; third, that we mark at fairer prices.

A strong trilogy of statements, but made in solemn earnest and open to tests.

This detail for wrap-seekers:—

At $12—Of kersey cloth, black, navy blue, tan and ox-blood; double-breasted cutaway; revers and inlaid velvet collar; stitched edges; front and back seams strapped; striped silk or blue satin lining.

At $15—Of kersey cloth, black, navy blue and tan; fly-front, finished with 2 rows of wide stitched straps; revers and silk collar; seams strapped; coat back; lined with fancy striped taffeta silk.

At $18—Of black beaver; imported; double-breasted cutaway; high rolling collar; stitched seams; plaited back; lined with black satin.

At $25—Of kersey cloth; imported; double-breasted cutaway; wide revers; velvet collar; long full back; black satin lining.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Saturday's Special Candy Offerings For the next six selling days, fine assorted chocolate creams and delicious nougats, at 20c. a pound. Both are our usual 30c. kinds—which means that they'd be 40c. lb. in many other stores, just as surely as our 60c. goods are the 80c. grades of other people.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A.T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y.

EXTRADITION OF DR. GUILFORD.

Delay Caused by Technical Defects in the Requisition Not Regarded as Dangerous.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Edward C. Cronin, the agent selected by the Governor of Connecticut to secure the extradition papers in the case of Dr. Nancy Guilford, appeared at the State Department to-day and submitted the papers for the examination of the solicitor of the department.

This examination had not proceeded far before it was discovered that there were technical imperfections in the papers, not apparently of moment, but in the opinion of the department officials of such a nature as to require correction at the hands of the State authorities. Mr. Cronin will leave Washington again to-night for Bridgeport to have the necessary changes made in the documents and then return to Washington to secure the warrant he seeks for the surrender into his hands of Dr. Guilford, now held by the London police.

It is said that there is no occasion for particular haste in the matter, inasmuch as the British authorities always have shown themselves willing to hold a prisoner situated as is Mrs. Guilford until the proper legal formalities can be performed.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 7.—Eudora M. W. Guilford, Henry B. Guilford, Albert H. Oxley, and Rose Drayton were arraigned before Judge Silas A. Robinson at the special session of the Criminal Superior Court this morning upon the charge of murder in the second degree. They all four said "not guilty," and their cases go over until the special session comes in again on Oct. 25. Bonds were fixed at $5,000 in all the cases but that of the Drayton woman. In her case it was made $2,000. The new developments placed in the hands of the State Attorney are said to have led to the indictment of young Oxley and Miss Guilford.

Stricken at a Wedding.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 7.—Mrs. Frederick Smelder, the wife of a builder of this city, was one of the merriest of the guests who attended the wedding of Lena Letnauer to Charles Lempke last night. She was joking, when suddenly she turned deathly pale and said she felt ill. She had to be carried to her home. This morning the woman died.

AUGUSTUS SHERMAN DEAD.

Injuries of the State Prison Commission's Secretary Prove Fatal.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—Augustus Sherman, Secretary of the State Prison Commission, died at his home in New Baltimore to-day, in consequence of injuries sustained by a fall into the hold of a boat on the Hudson River, while returning to his home from this city.

Mr. Sherman was well known in this section of the State. He was a graduate of Union College, had been District Attorney of Greene County, and a member of Assembly from that county, and had been Secretary of the State Prison Commission since its creation three years ago.

YELLOW FEVER IN MISSISSIPPI.

No New Cases in Jackson—State Officers Still on Duty.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 7.—Owing to the rapid spread of the yellow fever in Mississippi and the number of localities infected, the State Board is having some trouble finding immune physicians to put in charge of the camps.

Numerous suspicious cases continue to be reported from various parts of the State. No new cases have been reported in Jackson to-day. The weather is cloudy and a shade cooler, and this will tend to develop new cases. Because of the fever in the Orphan Asylum, a move is on foot to have the children there sent to St. Louis to be cared for until cold weather comes.

Gov. McLaurin is still at his home, in the outskirts of the city. The State officers, as far as could be ascertained, are all at Jackson, or in the vicinity, and while there is some alarm felt through the strides the fever is making, there is no general movement to leave the State.

Lived Nearly a Century.

JAMAICA, L. I., Oct. 7.—Mrs. Margaret Ryder died here yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Isaac D. Duryea, 99 Harlenbrook Avenue. She was ninety-six years old. She was the daughter of Daniel Smith, and was born at Springfield, Mass.; she was married Nov. 11, 1824. Her husband bought a large farm at Aqueduct, comprising the present Aqueduct race course, shortly after their marriage, and died there forty-three years ago. Mrs. Ryder later came here to live with her daughter. She leaves six children, twenty grandchildren, and fourteen great-grandchildren.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

Gen. Greene Tells the Commission About Conditions in His Philippine Expedition.

CAMP MERRITT A POOR SITE

No Complaint Concerning Supply Departments — Major Hersey Finds Fault with Tampa—Interference with Quartermaster Col. Lee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Three witnesses were before the War Investigating Commission to-day—Gen. Greene, who participated in the battle at Manila; Col. Lee, Chief Quartermaster at Camp Thomas, and Major Henry B. Hersey, who was for a time in command of the Roosevelt Rough Riders. Each gave testimony covering his experiences.

Gen. Greene expressed a favorable opinion in regard to the transport China, upon which he sailed for Manila; but said that the men were crowded. Four months' provisions and a large quantity of Quartermaster's and medical supplies were carried, but in some instances were misplaced in the loading, owing to haste. During the first two days out there was complaint about the cooking, which, however, was soon remedied.

Upon their arrival at Manila, the health of the troops was excellent, but hardships were caused by the delay in getting supplies ashore, which was due to the storm. One day they were wholly without food, but for the rest of the time there was sufficient to sustain life. The men had meat on only three days out of the twenty-five during which they were in camp. The inclemency of the weather was alone responsible for these conditions. There were only twenty or thirty sick men in Gen. Greene's division. He considered the Surgeons efficient, and had heard no complaints from the men in the hospitals. Owing to the scarcity of shoes, about 300 troops marched into the city barefooted after the capitulation.

Gen. Greene thought the army regulations should be adapted more to campaign exigencies than at present. The Commissary was so restricted that in a case where a lighter sank with rations for a regiment the Commissary could not issue others without the authority of a board of survey. Since the civil war there had, he said, been a determined effort to refine the regulations until they had been got down to "so fine a point that you can hardly move under them."

Gen. Greene expressed the opinion that the site of Camp Merritt, which had been selected by Gen. Merritt, was very poor. He said he did not know whether a better location could have been secured. He felt safe, he said, in denying the report that there had been collusion with railroad officials in choosing the site. The sinks and the crowded condition of the camp caused the great sick annoyance.

The most flagrant evidence of neglect that he had seen during the war, Gen. Greene said, was in the case of the transports at New York. Their condition, he said, was of a character that should have been remedied. He had also seen green coffee issued, both in Florida and at Manila.

Comparing the experience of his troops with those of Turkey and Russia, Gen. Greene said he had seen more suffering in the Turkish Army in a day than he had seen among the American troops in a month, and that they were the finest troops ill with typhoid at the close of the Russian campaign. He spoke from observation, and said the comparison at every point was favorable to the American troops. Of the efficiency of the officers appointed from civil life, he said they were willing, but, as a rule, were without experience. "The difficulty was that there were not enough regular army officers to go around."

Major Hersey of the Rough Riders, who followed Gen Greene, complained that at Tampa the camp was low and flat and that toward the close of his stay there, in July, there was an increase of fever and kindred diseases. The troops were, he said, well supplied by the Commissary's and other departments, but there were some complaints about the bearing toward the men of the physician who had been left with the squadron at this point. Major Hersey ascribed the sickness of the men at Santiago to the climate and the hardships of the campaign. supplies were sometimes slow in arriving, because of the bad condition of the roads.

Speaking of the return of the troops, Major Hersey said that the voyage on the Miami, which was considered one of the worst of the transports, had not been attended by any special discomforts. He considered Camp Wikoff the "most perfect camp" he had ever seen, the location, the climate, the surroundings, and the topography being all that could be desired." The water was wholesome, he said, and the sinks were carefully attended to. Soldiers were never taken care of so well as at Montauk. There was no suffering caused by neglect. He said that Tiffany had yellow fever before leaving camp, and had suffered more from the kindness of his friends in Boston than from any other cause. He needed quiet. Mr. Wrenn was in good condition when he left the camp.

The third witness before the commission was Col. James G. C. Lee, who was Chief Quartermaster at Camp Thomas during the history of that camp. He said that neither the regulars nor the volunteers had sufficient transportation facilities when they came in, and that their wants in this respect were supplied with remarkable promptitude. The clothing came in the main quickly, though it was not always possible to get it so soon as desired. There was also some delay in securing tentage, owing to the fact that a supply had to be manufactured. On this account it was necessary in the beginning to crowd the men in the tents. There were some articles of which they were never able to get a sufficient supply, army trousers, for instance.

Col. Lee mentioned an instance in which men at Washington who were his juniors, "had manifested a disposition to interfere with him" in the making of contracts for railroad transportation. Pressed by the Commissioners, he said the difficulty arose in the transportation branch of the department, in charge of Cols. Hecker and Bird. The Washington office had receded from its position after he had "protested in sharp and vigorous language." The officials of the railroad lines, he said, had been prompt in meeting all demands.

Col. Lee said that he did not believe that any actual suffering had arisen on account of the inefficiency of officers. He thought, on the other hand, that the suffering had been caused by the failure of the men to control themselves. He thought the beer drinking in the camp and the whisky drinking out of it did much to do in causing distress and disease.

"The contiguity of Chattanooga, with its saloons and the freedom with which the selling of pies and cakes and beer in the camp was permitted, was," he said, "a far more prolific cause of disease, to my mind, than the sleeping of the men on the ground or any other cause that has been suggested."

In conclusion, Col. Lee said he believed that the department should have credit for what it had done and should not be blamed for what it had not done, and that he thought the accomplishments of the past five months were simply marvelous.

THE DEATH OF LIEUT. LAFFERTY.

Dr. W. W. Walker Declares that Everything Was Done for Him.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Dr. William W. Walker, the physician who attended Lieut. Lafferty in his last illness, at Camp Wikoff, has sent an explanation of his connection with the case to the War Investigating Commission. The letter is dated Oct. 2, and was written from Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He says the Lieutenant had been wounded in Cuba, and had afterward had typhoid fever, which was followed by phlebitis. He got better, but afterward developed pneumonia. The letter was as follows:

Dr. Dellafield, a very prominent New York physician; Col. N. Senn, Major Thomason, Col. Greenleaf, Capt. Jackson, and some other prominent physicians were called in consultation in Lieut. Lafferty's case. A screen was placed around his bed and a special nurse was detailed night and day to attent Lieut. Lafferty "alone," also an orderly, whose duty it was to devote his whole time to Lieut. Lafferty. I saw him every hour during the day. I made my visit to the ward at 9 P. M. and again from 12 to 1 A. M., and 5:30 A. M. if anything occurred in the ward I was called and answered cheerfully at any hour. After Miss Annie Wheeler left us as chief nurse, Miss Murray, assistant nurse, was made chief. She is a noble, fine, hard-working, painstaking woman, who took especial pains to see Lieut. Lafferty needed nothing we could give him.

Lieut. Lafferty's was the only death in the officers' ward in three weeks I had charge, and no one regretted it more than your humble servant. Lieut. Lafferty, if at his home and able to command a million dollars, could not have secured higher medical talent or better nursing than he received in the officers' ward at the general hospital at Camp Wikoff, and I defy the world to prove the contrary.

Mrs. Lafferty, Lieut. Lafferty's mother, arrived at Camp Wikoff ten days before his death, and there was nothing Major Nancreed, Major Brown, Major Thomason, Capt. Jackson, M. D., or Col. Greenleaf, or I could do to please her. The same with the lady nurses. And when Lieut. Lafferty died, about 10 A. M., Monday, Sept. 19, she told me I had killed her son and asked me to kill her. I did my duty, as can be proved by every officer in the ward and medical man in the hospital.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. Gen. Sternberg's Report to the Investigating Commission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Surgeon General Sternberg has sent to the commission investigating the conduct of the war a memorandum relating to the Medical Department of the army which is, in part, as follows:

"The number of medical officers allowed by law is inadequate in times of peace. The total number allowed is 192. There are at present 13 vacancies. This deficiency in regular medical officers has made it necessary to employ more than 650 contract surgeons. Most of these doctors from civil life are doing good service, and many of them are thoroughly well-equipped physicians and surgeons, with ample hospital experience, but it has been impossible to make a careful selection, owing to the great pressure of business in the Surgeon General's office, and the urgency has been so great that it has not been practicable to have examining boards to pass upon their qualifications. I have endeavored, so far as possible, to obtain satisfactory professional indorsement before making a contract with an applicant. The number of applications has been so great and the personal visits of applicants and their friends so numerous as to constitute a serious embarrassment in conducting the business of my office.

"In addition to this, there have been appointed by the President 8 Corps Surgeons, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; 24 Division Surgeons, with the rank of Major, and 86 Brigade Surgeons; also 3 medical officers for each of the regiments of United States Infantry, Cavalry, and Engineers. All volunteer regiments have three medical officers, appointed by Governors of States.

"The very small proportion of experienced medical officers has seriously impaired the efficiency of the Medical Department, but many of the Division and Brigade Surgeons from civil life have shown great aptitude for the service, and have already become valuable medical officers. The same is true of many of the doctors employed under contract.

Referring to the alleged deficiency of medical officers with the Fifth Army Corps at Santiago, I would say that this corps upon leaving Tampa had with it 36 regular medical officers, 15 commissioned volunteer officers, and contract doctors, a total of 71, or over 4 per 1,000 of the strength of the command, which I was informed was about 16,000. Additional medical assistance was sent by the hospital ship Relief, which arrived at Siboney July 7 with twenty doctors on board. There was also some volunteer assistance by Dr. Lesser of the Red Cross Society, Dr. Rudberg of the Swedish Navy, and several surgeons of the navy from ships in the vicinity.

"It has not been the expectation of the Medical Department that wounded men would immediately receive the attention of the Surgeon. No modern army makes provision for so large a number of medical officers as this would require. But attached to our army there is a corps of non-combatants in the hospital corps, which is the organized and authorized Red Cross of the army. At the outbreak of the war we had 800 hospital corps men in service. At present there are more than 6,000. We have done our best to instruct them in giving first aid to the wounded, and in a majority of cases a first-aid dressing, properly applied by one of these men, is all that is required.

HUNTER ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Oswego Man's Eyes Blown Out and Part of His Face Torn Away.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Ernest Coe and Frank Jones, Oswego men, went hunting yesterday, with disastrous results. While in the woods seven miles east of here, Coe's gun was accidentally discharged, its contents blowing out both of Jones's eyes and tearing away part of his face.

He was carried to Lansing Village, where his head was bandaged, and he was brought here on the morning train. Physicians despair of his recovery.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HIMSELF.

Wound Prevented Dr. Townsend Answering a Charge in Boston.

TAUNTON, Mass., Oct. 7.—Dr. Edgar F. Townsend, an oculist, having rooms here, accidentally shot himself through the chest this morning while cleaning a 44-calibre revolver. The bullet was taken from the muscles of his back, the ball having passed entirely through the chest cavity. The vital organs, however, were not seriously affected.

Dr. Townsend was arrested a week ago on a Boston warrant for perjury, the case being a "straw-bail" matter, and his case was pending. This gave rise to a rumor of intended suicide, which the attending physicians and Dr. Townsend deny.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—Dr. Edgar F. Townsend, charged with perjury, was defaulted in the Municipal Criminal Court to-day. The alleged perjury consisted of giving a worthless bond to dissolve an attachment. When the case was called counsel for Dr. Townsend produced a telegram stating that Dr. Townsend had accidentally shot himself.

VERDICT IN SHAW TRIAL TO-DAY.

While Lawyer for Defense Is Talking Juror Collapses.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 7.—The trial of Eli Shaw for the murder of his mother closed this afternoon, but the verdict will not be known until to-morrow morning. The Court House was packed this morning, and up to a late hour to-night a big crowd awaited the verdict. There was considerable excitement this afternoon owing to the sudden illness of Juror William H. Bryant, who collapsed twice during the address of one of the lawyers. Miss Neilson, to whom Shaw is engaged, was not present to-day, remaining at her home in Woodbury.

Frederick A. Rex, who opened the closing argument for the State, made a review of the evidence. Henry Scovil, the senior counsel for the defense, made the first address to the jury in the summing up by the defense, and he was followed by ex-Judge Hoffman of Jersey City. While Mr. Scovil was talking Juror Bryant showed signs of distress, and during Judge Hoffman's address, which was particularly eloquent, he collapsed. Justice Garrison, who, before he became a lawyer, was a physician, pronounced it a fainting fit. After fifteen minutes' delay Mr. Bryant returned, and Judge Hoffman resumed his argument. After being in court half an hour Mr. Bryant again fainted. Again Justice Garrison attended him. This incident caused a delay of twelve minutes. Judge Hoffman then concluded, and Prosecutor Jenkins closed for the State. The jury was charged and retired at 4:32. At 9 o'clock to-night Sheriff Baird announced that the jury had been locked up for the night, and that Justice Garrison would not receive the verdict until the morning.

No one outside of the jury room knows how the jury stands. All sorts of guesses are being made, and betting on the result is being freely indulged in to-night. The general belief is that there will be a disagreement. Those who are willing to bet that there will be a conviction are obtaining long odds.

Postmaster Dead; Office Robbed.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 7.—Burglars last night took advantage of the death of Postmaster Sidney P. Tuthill to visit the Post Office at Mattituck and carry off the contents of the office. The Postmaster died on Wednesday, and while his family was mourning his loss last night, thieves entered the Post Office, and by stealing $75 in money and $40 in stamps added to the troubles of the Tuthill family, for Mr. Tuthill's bondsmen will have to make the amount of the theft good to the Government. The Post Office is located in the railroad station. When Station Agent Charles Gildersleeve arrived to open it for the day this morning, he discovered that thieves had visited the place. No trace has been found of the robbers.

Stabbed Ten Times with Ice Pick.

During a quarrel last night in Charles Quinn's saloon, at 340 Henderson Street, Jersey City, Michael Quinn, the brother of the proprietor, stabbed William Witter ten times with an ice pick. The wounds are in the side and in the stomach, and it is thought that Witter will die. Quinn was arrested. Witter is twenty-one years old, and lives at 182 Morgan Street, Jersey City.

ANNIE MAHER RAN AWAY

Daughter of the St. Louis Physician Heard from After Five Weeks.

AN OLD SENSATION RECALLED

The Girl's Little Brother Once Tried to Shoot Their Father—The Mother's Troubles.

Annie Maher disappeared from the home of her mother, Mrs. Sarah Maher, 1,062 Third Avenue, five weeks ago, and, although she has at last been heard from, her whereabouts are still a complete mystery. The girl's father is Dr. Ignatz Maher, a physician, who now resides in St. Louis. His twelve-year-old son, Adolph Maher, tried to shoot him about six weeks ago for some supposed wrongs he had done the boy's mother. Young Maher beat his way on the cars to St. Louis, and at the time he attempted to shoot his father the case created unusual attention. The boy is now back in this city with his mother.

Miss Maher was sixteen years old and a remarkably bright girl for one of her years. She manifested the greatest interest in her studies at school, and everything went well in the Maher household so far as the girl was concerned until a few months ago, when a handsome young man appeared who seemed to take more than a passing interest in the girl. Upon investigation Mrs. Maher learned that her daughter had been keeping company clandestinely with an Italian of the name of Antonio Gilmardi, nineteen years old, a barber, of 422 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. She went down to the door one night, and, seeing this young Italian with her daughter, warned him to keep away from her house. She kept a close watch on the girl, but five weeks ago the girl disappeared.

Mrs. Maher went to the police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, and on relating the facts, Capt. Brown detailed Detectives William F. Boyle and James Maxon to hunt up the girl. They scoured the city, but found no trace of her. The mother had given her child up as dead when she received the following letter, dated New York, Oct. 3, postmarked Station D:

Dear Mother: These are the last lines I shall ever write, as I shall seek death in my reliever. In leaving home I learned a lesson, and my pleasure has cost me more than I care to own. I have paid a very dear price for my foolishness, but it is now too late to mend. I am sick and in a helpless condition, and I can not writing this because I want your help. I am too proud to stoop to any one now, but I just want to let you know I am sorry for what I have done. Still, there is a better end than this, and if I suffer in this one I shall have peace in the next. My heart is broken. I cannot live any longer. No one cares whether I live or die, and my life is worth nothing to me anyhow.

Words all come back to me now, and I know had I but listened to you I would not have been in the condition I now am in, but you are a woman yourself, and you know that love has a great power. I once thought it was all nonsense, but it has led me into hell. I am ashamed to own up that it was love that made me what I am. You may think me crazy, and that I am too young to love. I am young in years, but my heart is old. I would like to see you once more, but I cannot look into your face after what I have done. I hope you will forgive me, and if you have cast me from your heart, after I am dead perhaps you will sometimes think of me, and remember it was womanly weakness and a false lover who led me astray. I feel that there is no love like a mother's. If I could live my life over, I would be a better daughter, but as it is impossible I must let everything take its course. I have nothing more to say, except that I wish you health and happiness in your future years. I hope my sister and brothers will be better children than I was, and help to comfort your old age. If you want to do me one last favor write to my father, and tell him that he has helped to ruin my life.

The letter was written in lead pencil in a very legible hand.

Detectives Boyle and Maxon found considerable difficulty in locating young Gilmardi, who is supposed to know where the girl is. Gilmardi is known in Little Italy as "Tony Kelly," and succeeded in eluding the police until Thursday night, when he was arrested by the detectives in front of his home and arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Harlem Police Court on the charge of abduction yesterday afternoon. Gilmardi is a good-looking young man and speaks English well. He denied to the Magistrate positively that he knew anything about the girl's whereabouts, and upon his statement he was paroled in the custody of his counsel, D. N. Van Cott, until next Wednesday, when the case comes up for examination.

Mrs. Maher appeared when young Gilmardi was arraigned and identified him as the young man she had seen in company with her daughter on several occasions. Gilmardi said that he had only met the girl a few times, once at Fort George and a few times in front of her house.

The Mahers came to this city from Philadelphia two and one-half years ago. Mrs. Maher, on March 22, 1897, swore out a warrant for the arrest of her husband for abandonment. At the time she told the Magistrate in the Harlem Police Court that when she married her husband he was poor, but with an ambition to become a physician. She was well-to-do, and gave him the money to go to college, and even sent him to the post-Graduate Schools. She supported the family while he was getting a practice.

When he had built up a lucrative practice in Philadelphia, where they lived, he began to lose his regard for her. When she and her children came to New York, Dr. Maher, while promising to follow them, instead went to St. Louis, where he has now a lucrative practice. Dr. Maher never came to this city, and consequently was not arrested. His little son learned where he was, and went there with firm intention to kill him.

Mrs. Maher firmly believes that her daughter will kill herself, if she has not done so already. Capt. Brown has had six detectives at work on the case, and Capt. McClusky has tried in vain through his office to find her. A general alarm has also been sent out.

Murderer Executed at Salem, Mass.

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 7.—Alfred C. Williams was executed for the murder of John Gallo in Salem Jail this forenoon. The crime was committed at Lynnfield Centre in 1897. The body of Gallo was found in the ruins of the hut in which he had lived, which was burned on the morning of July 27. Early on the morning after the murder Alfred C. Williams appeared at the Wakefield Police Station and told a tale about being held up while riding a wheel along the lake into Wakefield. This was proved to be a fabrication, and he was arrested on suspicion. Under the carpet in his room two twenty-dollar gold pieces were found, which were identified as having belonged to Gallo.

An Alleged Incendiary Held.

BABYLON, L. I., Oct. 7.—Frank Mackin, twenty-two years of age, was arrested in Long Island City to-day by Detective James Sarvis of the Long Island Railroad on a charge of arson. He was taken into custody on the charge of burning the stable of his employer, E. B. Sutton, at West Islip, late last night. The warrant for his arrest was issued by Justice Vail of Bay Shore. The authorities are of the opinion that Mackin is the man who has started about fifteen fires in the towns of Babylon and Islip in the last year. He says he is innocent, but that he knows who is the guilty person. He was arraigned before Justice Vail this afternoon and committed to jail to await an examination.

Ullman, Long Wanted, Arrested.

Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters, yesterday afternoon received word from Albany that the police of that city had arrested Jacob Ullman. Capt. McClusky stated that Ullman was wanted in this city for diamond and jewelry robberies. Capt. McClusky says Ullman is fifty-two years old, of fine address, and one of the cleverest confidence men he knows of. His method is to ingratiate himself into the good opinions of women and then rob them. Capt. McClusky said that Ullman had operated in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Troy, and many other cities.

WOMAN SHOT, HUSBAND HELD.

The Man Says His Wife Killed Herself After They Had Quarreled—The Daughter's Story.

Mrs. Clara Morson, twenty-two years old, of Bath Avenue and Bay Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, was found dead in the parlor of her home yesterday afternoon with a bullet wound behind her right ear. Mark Morson, the woman's husband, declares that she committed suicide. The circumstances of the case were such, however, as to lead the police to place Morson under arrest on suspicion. He was held without bail, and will be arraigned in the Coney Island Police Court this morning.

Morson, who is forty-two years old, is the proprietor of a hotel at Coney Island. The dead woman was his second wife. His first wife, from whom he was separated, is said to be living at Coney Island. Morson's eighteen-year-old daughter, Louise, a child by his first marriage, lived with her father and step-mother in the Bath Avenue house.

According to the story told to the police by the girl last night, she and her father and stepmother left the house yesterday afternoon to go down town. On the way to the cars, she said, her father and stepmother became involved in a quarrel over domestic matters, and all three returned to the house. Louise said that she went us stairs to her room, and shortly afterward heard the report of a revolver down stairs. Running down, she found her stepmother lying on the floor of the parlor with a bullet wound in her head. Her father was standing at a front window looking out into the street.

Morson admitted to the police that he had had a quarrel with his wife. After they returned to the house he said he went up stairs, and a few moments later heard a pistol shot below. Hurrying down he found his wife lying on the parlor floor with a revolver beside her. He put the weapon on the table, he said, and then went to the window to watch for a policeman. An officer came along, and he went out and turned the revolver over to him, telling the policeman that his wife had shot herself.

Patrolman McNamara of the Bath Beach station, to whom Morson gave the revolver, called Dr. Earl Mayne of Bath Avenue. The doctor found that Mrs. Morson had been instantly killed. McNamara took Morson to the Bath Beach Station.

NASSAU ELECTRIC RAILROAD.

A. L. Johnson Says Transit Company Has Not Gained Control of System.

According to a statement made by President Albert L. Johnson of the Nassau Electric Railroad, Brooklyn, the deal by which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was to gain control of the Nassau system has fallen through. Mr. Johnson declared that the reported sale of the R. T. Wilson holdings to the Transit Company had not been made. "I am sure that Mr. Wilson has not sold out," said Mr. Johnson, "and as matters stand now I do not think he will sell. My opinion is that the whole thing has been nothing but talk. I will sail for Europe a week from to-morrow. While I am abroad my brother will look after our mutual interests in the road."

Mr. Johnson's statement caused a surprise in railroad circles yesterday. The failure of the Transit Company's scheme to secure control of the Nassau Road, it is said, was due to the disinclination of the Transit people to pay the price asked by the Johnsons and P. H. Flynn for their holdings.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN SAXONY.

Consul Monaghan Gives an Account of the "Further Developing" Schools.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Consul Monaghan sends from Chemnitz a report upon the "further-developing" schools of Saxony. With a population of 3,783,014, the kingdom has 1,953 of these schools, with 75,358 boys and 1,699 girls in attendance. Besides these, there are 39 higher industrial schools, with 10,660 scholars; 112 industrial technical schools, with 10,119 scholars; 44 commercial schools, with 4,781 scholars; 11 agricultural schools, with 691 scholars; 7 schools of all kinds of work for girls, with 1,569 scholars, and 18 technical schools for girls, with 2,445 scholars.

"Saxony's wonderful wealth," writes Mr. Monaghan, "her industrial greatness, and the fact that she sends out to other parts of the world millions of dollars' worth of all kinds of wares, toys, textiles, tools, and machines attest the importance of these schools."

To explain just what is meant by the term "further developing," the Consul adds that the system of common school education under which boys and girls obtained an ordinary training up to their fourteenth year was found inadequate. Compulsory education was established for graduates of the common schools.

The hours of attendance at the further developing schools are early in the morning or a certain number of afternoons each week. Manufacturers, merchants, &c., are made responsible for the attendance of the boys in their employ, and the boys make special studies of the trades in which they are occupied.

The Rev. J. H. Elliott's New Charge.

The induction ceremonies attending the assumption by the Rev. John H. Elliott of the pastorate of the Collegiate Reformed Church, 307 West Thirty-fourth Street, occurred at that place last night, the Rev. Edward B. Coe presiding. The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell preached the sermon, his subject being "Reaping the Harvest."

A Western Banker Seriously Ill.

W. B. Tylor, a banker from Tacoma, Washington, was removed from the Windsor Hotel to Flower Hospital yesterday afternoon suffering from pneumonia. Mr. Tylor came to the city in the early part of the week, and contracted a cold, which he neglected to attend to. He was taken to the hospital at his own request.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—M. Drachmann, Denmark.

FIFTH AVENUE—John M. Patterson, Cincinnati; W. Worden, Saratoga; Bishop Sarajan, London.

HOLLAND—Ex-Congressman T. C. Coykendall, Rondout, N. Y.; Dr. Westray Battle, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—Dr. D. H. Morgan, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN—State Senator Thomas Spratt, Ogdensburg; Assistant Secretary of the Navy A. H. Allen, Washington; M. Tindall-Morris, England.

MURRAY HILL—B. M. Britton, M. P., Kingston, Ont.; ex-Mayor H. Wales Lines, Meriden, Conn.

NETHERLAND—Lieut. A. A. Ackerman, United States Navy; Baroness Zedtwitz, Paris.

PLAZA—H. H. Westinghouse, Pittsburg.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Baer & Goldberg, Lancaster, Penn.; I. Goldberg, clothing; Metropolitan Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Howe, white goods and laces; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. P. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Stuart House.

Dwyer Brothers, New Orleans, La.; E. G. Graunotions and laces; 43 Leonard Street.

"Fair, The," Montgomery, Ala.; A. S. Knowles, clothing and shoes; Park Avenue Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. G. Siddall, neckwear; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Forsdick & Wagner, Memphis, Tenn.; J. H. Forsdick, hats and caps; Hotel Marlborough.

Ferbstein, D., Akron, Ohio; hats and caps; Union Square Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. C. Alcott, mourning goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Gammon, J. A., & Co., Rome, Ga.; J. A. Gammon, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; G. A. Swallow, laces and embroideries; Stuart House.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Kann, dry goods; 89 Grand Street; Hoffman House.

Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. Macauley, millinery; 621 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Runnette, W., & Son, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Runnette, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Steyerman, L., & Brother, Thomasville, Ga.; L. Steyerman, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Stumpf, J. R., & Son, Indiana, Penn.; J. R. Stumpf, notions and shoes; New York Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, linens; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Weed, C. A., & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; W. H. Moody, clothing and woolens; 34 Thomas Street; Grand Hotel.

Whitney, T. D., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. Lamb, linens; Broadway Central H

MISSION WORKERS CONFER

Annual Convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance Opens.

MANY INTERESTING SPEAKERS

The Rev. A. B. Simpson Is in Charge and Will Ask for an Offering.

Missionaries and exhorters from all parts of the earth are gathered in New York or are on their way hither to attend the ten days' annual Autumnal convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, which was opened with characteristic services yesterday at the Gospel Tabernacle, 692 Eighth Avenue. The combination of missionary work on a large scale and the peculiar tenets of members of the Alliance, from whatever sect they are, gave an interesting flavor to their proceedings. While ostensibly a missionary society, sending out hundreds of missionaries to the Far East, and particularly to China, the members incline to believe in the literal second coming of Christ and in divine healing, and their speakers yesterday made numerous allusions to these beliefs.

The Rev. A. B. Simpson, who is President of the Alliance and its training institute at South Nyack, was in charge. He is the exhorter whose eloquence has led his hearers to throw jewelry and large sums of money at his feet while he was asking for offerings to aid in the missionary work. Two years ago, at the Old Orchard convention, he raised $100,000 at one sitting, and last year raised over $50,000. Sunday week he purposes to ask for another offering.

During the convention one of the speakers will be the Rev. D. W. Le Lacheur, who has had charge of some 130 missionaries in China and Thibet. He is said to be the only white who has penetrated into Thibet to return alive, and his narrative is said to be very interesting. Ten years ago as the first missionary sent out by the Alliance he was directed to go to Manila, but he was refused admittance there, and turned his course to China. He will tell of his adventurous work at Carnegie Hall to-morrow afternoon. The Rev. Dr. James M. Gray of Boston, the Rev. Dr. John Robertson of Scotland, the Rev. John Salmon of Toronto, Henry Varley of London, and many others of prominence are also upon the list to appear before the convention.

"Our Aim and Testimony" was the subject of the opening session yesterday afternoon. The assembly hall was well filled with earnest members, who gave loose rein to their emotions. At the end of each address the young lady organist burst out into some favorite alliance hymn, in which all followed with emphatic fervor.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Wilson, the traveling Secretary of the Organization and Evangelical Department, spoke on "Christ, the Source and Centre of Our Life and Testimony." "We are not here to crown Christ King," he began. "We are here to receive Him as King. We want to take the living Jesus Christ into our hearts. I also pray that we may make Jesus Christ the centre of our physical beings. He should come into every mind, heart, and body. We are not ashamed of divine healing. I believe the Lord Jesus Christ is to be our healer. We must put Him where He belongs—in the very globules of the blood of our bodies. I believe that the bodies weak and ailing to-day will be well to-morrow.

"This meeting has been baptized in prayer, and I continue to pray—to pray that every face you meet may receive a benediction. Let your own faces reflect the light that they may shine even as the face of Moses as he came down the Mount. There would be a new light in New York. But do not let us forget that the meaning of this is to bring Jesus Christ back to earth. Making the world better, having the little flocks of sheep ready when the Great Shepherd comes—that is our work."

In speaking upon "Present Truth or the Place of the Fourfold Gospel," the Rev. F. W. Farr said: "Direct petitioning, which occupies so large a part of our experiences, should give way to appropriation. Is it not time to stop asking God for things we have not got, and appropriating a few of the things he has given us? We should realize the fullness of our Divine inheritance." The Rev. A. B. Simpson spoke briefly upon "One in Him." "Let me give you His messages," he said. "'See that you fall not out by the way,' and 'Little children love one another,' and the comforting admonition, 'Behold how good a thing it is and how pleasant for brethren to live together in unity.' Need I say more? God give us in the convention a spirit of unity! Let there be true loyalty to Jesus Christ, and to one another, and our counsels will be blessed."

Other subjects and speakers were "The Holy Spirit, Our Paraclete, and Power," the Rev. Stephen Merritt; "Christ Our Healer," the Rev. A. E. Funk, and "Get Right with God," the Rev. H. C. McBride. A song by Miss Shepard, "Christ Is All in All—Christ Is More Than Everything," stirred the alliance members deeply. The Rev. Mr. McBride conducted a meeting of supplication and testimony after speaking, and his exhortations brought a band of penitents to the foot of the pulpit, where they prayed and sang until early evening.

On week days the sessions will be held in the Tabernacle, and the Sunday meetings will be held in Carnegie Hall.

BUSINESS OF THE SCHOOLS.

Supt. Jasper Confers with Principals—Free Lecture Courses.

Superintendent of Schools Jasper held a conference with the primary Principals yesterday morning, and one with those of the grammar grades in the afternoon. Mr. Jasper took up the matter of increased salaries of teachers, and the Principals were instructed as to which teachers were affected by the increase.

Prof. A. T. Van Leer will give the first of ten illustrated lectures on art next Monday night at Public School No. 3. At Public School No. 14, Mr. Gaylord will give a lecture on Paris. At Columbus Hall, Sixtieth Street and Ninth Avenue, on the same evening, Dr. G. H. Pason will lecture on the war with Spain, illustrating his remarks with stereopticon views.

On Tuesday night, in the hall of the American Museum of Natural History, Prof. W. E. Griffis will give the first of ten lectures on Asiatic geography. On the same evening lectures will begin at the Cathedral School Hall, at 127 East Fiftieth Street, when Dr. Pason will repeat his lecture on the war.

On Wednesday night H. W. Raymond will lecture on "The Fighting Ships of Yesterday and To-day," at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, in East Twenty-third Street. His lecture will be illustrated with stereopticon views, showing the progress of naval architecture.

On Thursday evening the free lectures will begin at Public Schools Nos. 5, 29, 46, and 82.

Postage on Souvenir Mailing Cards.

The Federal law of July 1 permits the use of private mailing cards at the same rate of postage as postal cards in the United States, but leaves the rate on them when mailed to Europe or elsewhere outside the country the same as letter postage—5 cents. A movement is on foot to secure the passage of a law permitting them the same rate of foreign postage as postal cards. The German and Austrian Governments derive annually a large profit from the use of private ornamental souvenir postal cards, but it comes mainly from tourists who send them home as souvenirs. It is thought that if the United States Government should allow them the same privileges as Germany or Austria does, it would not only augment the postal revenues, but create a new industry of considerable proportions.

Soldier Takes Overdose of Morphine.

Private B. P. Van Dusen, twenty-one years old, of the Eighth New York Volunteers, was found dead in Kelly's Hotel at Weehawken last night. He had been at the hotel since Thursday night, but was not seen yesterday. His room was forced open last evening, and he was found dead upon the bed. A bottle of morphine pills was found in the room. Whether or not he took an overdose by mistake is not known.

Not Mrs. Geraldine Bailey.

William Bailey of 309 Broadway says that the Mrs. Geraldine Bailey, who undertook the management of the unsuccessful plan for a "Rough Riders' Tournament," should not be confused with his wife, Mrs. Florence L. Bailey, who supervised an entertainment for the benefit of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association at the Casino Theatre on Friday afternoon, Sept. 30.

AN OLD BANK IN NEW HANDS.

Hanover National Aids in Reorganizing the New York National Exchange.

The New York National Exchange Bank, at Chambers Street and West Broadway, was yesterday reorganized, or, rather, equipped for a wider range of business, by a change of Presidents and several Directors. A majority of its stock, whose market quotation was 75 bid, 90 asked, has changed hands. The Hanover National Bank aided largely in bringing about a new condition of management in this old financial institution. In view of the disaster to the Tradesmen's National Bank, this plan to enlarge the sphere of the Exchange is regarded as most timely. Three score clients of the Tradesmen's yesterday opened accounts with the Exchange.

At yesterday's meeting of the Exchange Bank's Board of Directors the venerable President, Daniel B. Halstead, presented his resignation, which was accepted. Mr. Halstead remains in the Directorate of the institution. The vacancy created was filled by the election of James Rowland as President. Then the resignations of Directors William H. Albro, Henry A. Blyth, and John Guth were accepted, and James M. Donald, Vice President of the Hanover; Hudson Hoagland and Robert H. McCutcheon were chosen to succeed them. Further changes will shortly be made, and the position of cashier will be filled by an employe of the Hanover Bank. President Rowland will be manager of the bank both in title and fact.

Mr. Halstead, the retiring President, is nearly seventy-eight years old, and up to his resignation was the junior of but one active bank President, Francis A. Palmer of the National Broadway Bank. Mr. Rowland is in the produce business at 85 Warren Street. He is President of the Mercantile Exchange, a Director of the Clinton Bank, and a member of the Advisory Committee of the Merchants' Association.

The New York National Exchange Bank was formed in 1851 with Mr. Halstead as its cashier. The Directors who will make up the board with the three chosen yesterday are Julius W. Roomstein, William J. Merrall, John H. Seed, Isaac Howland, and Julius H. Caryl, with ex-President Halstead. The bank's clientage has been largely among commission dealers, fruit men, small traders, grocers, and the willowware trade. It is capitalized at $300,000.

The current belief in the Wall Street district was that the Exchange had been absorbed by the Hanover or that it would act as a Hanover branch bank and give it an outlet for a certain class of business. Such views were pronounced unwarranted by President Woodward and Cashier Halls of the Hanover. The terms on which the Exchange's stock changed hands, the allotment to the new owners, and other financial details were not made public.

REV. D. C. POTTER'S TROUBLES.

Old Fight with His Trustees Comes Up in Supreme Court.

The fight between the Rev. Daniel C. Potter, who was pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle Church until a year and a half ago, and John D. Rockefeller and his brother Trustees of the church was resumed yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Giegerich and a jury, on the trial of an action brought by George T. Freeman against the New York City Baptist Mission Society to recover $18,000, which sum is alleged to be the value of the pews, Prayer Books, hymn books, and other paraphernalia of the church.

Freeman claims that he purchased this personal property of the church for about $850, at an auction held by Sheriff Tamsen, under three executions levied upon judgments obtained against the church by Thomas H. Shaw, who was the organist of the church. Freeman is a brother-in-law of Dr. Potter. Mr. Rockefeller and the other Trustees, who had advanced large sums of money to keep up the church, disagreed with Dr. Potter, and transferred their claims to the Southern Baptist Mission Society, which subsequently was merged in the New York City Baptist Mission Society. The mortgages held by the latter society were then foreclosed and the church and other buildings bought in by the society.

Freeman had bought the personal property of the church prior to the foreclosure sale. He alleges that he was told that he could leave the pews, Prayer Books, and other furniture in the church until he was ready to remove it, but that after the foreclosure sale it was taken by the Mission Society.

The hearing of the case will be continued on Monday.

GOT NO TRANSFER AND SUED.

Third Avenue Railroad Passenger Gets Verdict for Six Cents.

The suit of James E. Barrett against the Third Avenue Railroad, to recover $5,000 damages for having been put off one of the cars of the company and having technically been the victim of an assault upon the part of the conductor, came up before Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for 6 cents.

According to the testimony, Barrett rode up town on one of the company's cars on Sept. 10, 1894. He intended to transfer at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, but, as there was a block on the road at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and being in a hurry, he walked to the transfer point. Before leaving the car, Barrett asked for a transfer, but was refused. He went to the transfer agent at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and, explaining the circumstances, again asked for a transfer ticket. He was again refused. Barrett then boarded one of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street cars, and when the conductor asked him for his fare he refused to pay, on the ground that he was entitled to a transfer. He was told that he would have to get off the car. The conductor placed his hand on Barrett's shoulder, which constitutes a legal assault. Barrett then left the car. He promptly began a suit for damages.

In giving the case to the jury, Justice Beekman said that under the circumstances he did not think that Barrett was entitled to a transfer, inasmuch as Barrett had not lived up to the rules of the company and ridden to the transfer point. Justice Beekman told the jury that it might consider whether or not Barrett had been damaged in any way by the technical assault made upon him by the conductor.

The St. Gall Embroideries Question.

Collector Bidwell announced yesterday that, in accordance with instructions received from the Treasury Department, he has made what is practically an amended appeal in the matter of the St. Gall embroideries, many of which have been detained for almost half a year for alleged undervaluation. The Collector has forwarded all the papers to the customs court with this indorsement: "I hereby appeal from the decision of the General Appraiser in this case, and under the provisions of and in accordance with Section 13, act of June 10, 1890, transmit the invoice to the Board of General Appraisers for reappraisement of the merchandise covered thereby."

The Board of Classification.

Only one decision of importance was handed down by the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday. Steel wire rope valued at between 4 and 5 cents a pound was assessed for duty at 2 cents a pound under Paragraph 137, and was claimed to be dutiable at 50 per cent. under the same paragraph. This claim was sustained, but the board held that if any of the rope contained wire valued at less than 4 cents, 2 cents, being the maximum rate, would apply to all wire in such rope. The board held, also, that the rope was liable to the additional duty of 1 per cent. per pound, under the last proviso of Paragraph 137.

A New Warehouse Company.

The New York Land and Warehouse Company has been incorporated, with a capital of $1,000,000, to operate on the Union College lands at Hunter's Point a section of territory for dock and warehouse purposes. The moving spirit in the enterprise is the President of the corporation, William Halls, Jr., who is Cashier of the Hanover National Bank. Mr. Halls purchased the land and water front property of what was known as the Union College lands, and furthered the project. Associated with him are Vice President Joel Francis Freeman, Treasurer J. B. Ackerson, and Secretary Thomas K. Beggs.

THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

Deputation from the English Church in Canada Welcomed at a Special Session.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—A special session of the Episcopal Triennial Council was held to-day, when the House of Bishops joined the House of Deputies in a joint meeting to receive and do honor to a deputation from the English Church in Canada. The deputation was headed by his Grace, the Right Rev. Archbishop Lewis, Archbishop O'Mera, and head of the church in Canada, and Judge Herbert McDonald, the latter being the lay representative. After the visiting delegates had been escorted to the platform, all the Bishops and delegates rising, Bishop Doane of Albany, the presiding officer of the House of Bishops, extended to them an eloquent welcome. He greeted them, he said, in the name of a common church, one in England, in America, in Canada.

As it is impossible, he proceeded, for the waters of the St. Lawrence to create disturbances between things ecclesiastical in the United tSates and things ecclesiastical in Canada, so, too, it was impossible for the waters of the Atlantic to create disturbances between these two great nations.

"Closer and closer the ties have been drawn between the people of these two nations," he said, "and may we not hope that this Church—the same in litany and in language—may be the link fastening more closely the natural and racial instincts that are in our hearts."

His Grace, Archbishop Lewis, responded in feeling terms, expressing the deep love and admiration of the Church in Canada for the sister Church on this side of the border.

The Right Rev. Dr. O'Meara of Winnipeg followed in behalf of the clergy of the Canadian West, who spoke of the great aid the Church in the United States had given to that in Canada in its mission and other church work. He, too, referred to the spirit of unity between the English-speaking people.

Judge McDonald, the lay representative from Canada, and the Rev. Morgan Dix, Chairman of the House of Deputies, also spoke, and noted how the progress of events was bringing together those who speak the glorious English tongue, in an inseparable union of heart and hand.

This closed the formal reception to the Canadian delegation, and the regular business of the council proceeded.

The House of Bishops, meeting separately, fixed Monday next at noon for taking up the important question of marriage and divorce, and Wednesday next for electing the missionary Bishops of North California, Dakota, and Wyoming and Idaho.

The Bishops and deputies were again in joint session at the afternoon session, continuing the discussion of mission work. The Right Rev. Barker, Bishop of Olympia, spoke of the great mission work on the Pacific Coast, which by giant strides had advanced more in the last twenty years than any other locality.

Bishop Hare of South Dakota spoke of the scope of Indian missions. The work had been begun by two Bishops, but now eleven were engaged in the work. Great obstacles had been overcome, until now the Christianizing of the Indian was an accomplished fact.

Bishop Nelson of Georgia said the field of missions among the negroes of the South was the most important field in the country, owing to the great number of those to which attention should be given. The missionary work in Africa was treated by the Rev. Dr. Eggleston.

The report of the Bishop of Shanghai, the Right Rev. Dr. Graves, said the fate of a great nation was in the balance. It could not be said whether the result would be the cutting up and partition of this vast empire or the preservation of the country's territorial integrity by Great Britain and the United States, for these nations, Bishop Graves said, were the only ones who could accomplish such a work.

The Bishop of Tokio, the Right Rev. Dr. McKim, said the action of the Empress of Japan in appointing two native Japanese ladies, communicants of the Episcopal Church, as delegates to a recent Christian gathering at Japan was a notable recognition of Christianity from the imperial family.

The mission conditions in Brazil and Mexico were discussed by Bishop Peterkin of West Virginia and the Rev. Dr. Forrester, respectively.

To-night the members of the council were received by the President and Mrs. McKinley.

THOMAS F. BAYARD'S WILL.

Estate Valued at $75,000 Left to the Statesman's Widow.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 7.—The will of Thomas F. Bayard, former Secretary of State, was entered at the Register's office yesterday. William S. Hilles and Thomas F. Bayard, Jr., of this city, and S. D. Warren of Dedham, Mass., are named as executors.

The estate is valued at about $75,000, and consists of real estate in Wilmington, Del., and one house in Washington, nearly all of which is left to Mr. Bayard's widow. The condition is made that she must dispose of the Wilmington property after the expiration of one year.

The only public bequest is $5,000 to the Old Swedes' Church of this city, and a legacy is left to H. W. Bryan of Washington, a former private secretary to Mr. Bayard.

To Close Bridge for Laborers.

A communication was received from the War Department by the Queens Borough Board yesterday granting a request of the board to close the Vernon Avenue Bridge during certain hours of the day. The bridge spans Newtown Creek, and workingmen, residents of Long Island City, have been complaining for a long time that they have been delayed in reaching their places of employment and in coming home by the bridge being opened.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Edward J. Durban of Philadelphia has been appointed agent of the British-American Insurance Company of New York.

An important meeting of the casualty insurance managers will be held some time next week to take action in regard to the present critical situation, and it was unreservedly stated yesterday that whatever action is taken will be in no way favorable to the outside companies. It was believed in several offices that either competitive rates would be framed or rates suspended. The managers differ in their statements as to the cause of the sudden crisis. It is attributed both to the competition of the outside companies, none of which seem disposed to enter the agreement, and to the want of good faith among the members.

In the Supreme Court yesterday a jury verdict in the case of Otis Corbett against the Spring Garden Insurance Company, before Justice Bookstaver, was brought in for the plaintiff. The suit is for the recovery of the amount, alleged to be due on a lease policy on property, which was badly damaged by fire on Nov. 23, 1892, and payable only in the event of the total destruction of the building. It was contended by the insurance company that the building was not totally destroyed, since its value was estimated at from $85,000 to $90,000, and the cost of restoration was $31,905. The trial, which ended yesterday, was granted by the Court of Appeals on April 19 of this year, when it was held that "the evidence did not warrant the submission to the jury of the question of total destruction as one of fact, but the trial court should have held as a matter of law that there was not a total destruction of the building within the meaning of the policy." Michael H. Cardozo, the counsel for the insurance company, said yesterday that the case would be appealed again.

Mercantile Benefit Association.

The management of the Mercantile Benefit Association of this city consummated an arrangement yesterday whereby most of its members are to be reinsured by the National Life Association of Hartford and the association dissolved. The Mercantile Benefit Association was organized in 1877, and has about 800 members. Three years ago the system of levying assessments was somewhat amended but new business had not been secured to an extent which was deemed necessary to insure the stability of the association. President J. W. Jacobus said last night that the assets of the association were slightly over $25,000 and the only present liabilities two contested claims.

Large Fruit Grower's Sudden Death.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 7.—Zenas Henderson, owner or one of the largest fruit farms in Central New Jersey, died suddenly yesterday at his home, near Spotswood. He went to the well in the yard to get a drink, and as he was sipping the water said to a farmhand standing by: "I wish my heart did not flutter so." He had hardly spoken the words when he fell forward and expired immediately.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

The Washington Heights Baptist Church to be Formally Opened.

THE SERVICE OF DEDICATION

First Use of Edifice by Southern New York Baptist Association — To Hold Its Annual Sessions.

The new Washington Heights Baptist Church, at Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, will be formally opened during the coming week. The initial use to be made of this church will be for the sessions of the Southern New York Baptist Association, opening on Tuesday afternoon and closing on Thursday. On the closing night the service of dedicating the church will be observed.

The dedication night is the seventy-fifth anniversary of the corporation, and the third of the pastorate of the Rev. Boardman B. Bosworth. The church, which dates from 1823, was first located in Stanton Street, between Forsyth and Chrystie Streets. It was moved in 1883 to Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. Nearly two years ago this property was sold for business purposes and the erection of the present structure was begun.

The new church is of the Gothic style of architecture. The first story is of Hurricane Island granite, and the superstructure is of white Georgia marble. On the first floor is the lecture room, which will be used for all except the preaching services. Here the Sunday-school room is located. On the south, and separated by a double set of sliding doors, is the infant school room, and on the west is the Christian Endeavor room. All three may be thrown into one should occasion require it. There are also on this floor the library and the young ladies' Bible classrooms. The main entrance to the auditorium is on the Convent Avenue side. The auditorium and galleries will seat 1,000 persons. The construction of the baptistery has been made an important feature in this edifice. When it is desired to use the baptistery there will swing to each side, in what appears to be a solid wall of oak, three sections which, being out of the way, will reveal a handsome stained-glass screen. By a mechanical device a portion of the pulpit floor will be depressed and slid underneath the front, uncovering the water. This is known as the motive of churches, for by colonies from it the Fifth Avenue and the Calvary congregations were formed.

At the dedicatory services next Thursday evening addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce of the Fifth Avenue Church, the Rev. Dr. Frank R. Morse of Calvary Church, the Rev. Dr. W. C. Bitting of Mount Morris Church, and the pastor, the Rev. Boardman B. Bosworth. Regular morning and evening services will begin in the church one week from to-morrow.

The Southern New York Baptist Association, which will meet in this church next week, pursuant to an invitation extended a year ago, is composed of a majority of the Baptist churches of Manhattan and the immediate territory on the north, and is made up of ministerial and lay delegates. Account is taken by it of the progress of the work in different churches, and records are made and published by the association. On Tuesday evening the annual sermon will be delivered by the Rev. F. M. Goodchild, pastor of the Central Church, in Forty-second Street. There will also be addresses by the Rev. Dr. W. C. Bitting and the Rev. M. H. Pogson. There will be addresses throughout all of Wednesday afternoon and evening, beginning with one before the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society by the Rev. A. D. W. Smith of Rangoon, Burmah, and concluding with an address on the Baptist Historical Society by the Rev. Dr. Lemuel Moss. Wednesday evening will be young people's night, when the Young People's Society in its relation to the church will be presented by the Rev. Dr. John Humpstone of Immanuel Church, Brooklyn, and in its relation to other societies by the Rev. Dr. W. J. Harsha of the Second Harlem Collegiate Reformed Church. Thursday will be devoted to the Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society. Addresses will be made by the Rev. A. W. H. Hodder of the Sixteenth Street Church, the Rev. I. M. Haldeman of the First Church, and the Rev. Dr. J. L. Campbell of the Lexington Avenue Church.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selected for Oct. 16.

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SUBJECT—The Temple Repaired. Second Chronicles, xxiv., 4-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—And the men did the work faithfully. Second Chronicles, xxxiv., 12.

The events which took place in the sixteen years between Jehoshaphat and Joash are omitted in this course of lessons, but they have an important bearing on the work of Joash, and must therefore be briefly considered.

When Jehoshaphat died, his eldest son, Jehoram, became his successor. He had at least six brothers, (xxi., 1-4.) To each of these his father had given "great gifts of silver and of gold and of precious things, with fenced cities in Judah." The wife of Jehoram, however, was Athaliah, the daughter of Ahab and Jezebel, King and Queen of Israel. Through her ambitious influence, probably, all of her husband's brothers were mercilessly slain, and through her idolatrous instincts the worship of Baal and Ashtaroth was formally introduced into Judah. Her husband even went beyond the wickedness of the Kings of Israel. He not only set up this idolatrous worship and made it attractive to his people, but he actually "compelled" them to practice its most revolting and licentious rites, (xxi., 11.)

Having given himself up to the influences of the house of Ahab, both the instruction and the godly example of his father were lost upon him. He was thirty-two years old when he ascended the throne, (v. 5,) and as his father reigned twenty-five years, (xx., 31,) he must have been a child seven years of age when his father became King. His most tender years, therefore, must have been spent under the influence of his grandfather Asa, and all those of his growth and maturity under that of his father, but—as in many a modern case—neither had any power to hold him true to his God. Of his own free will he "walked not in the ways of Jehoshaphat, nor in the ways of Asa, King of Judah, but in the way of the Kings of Israel."

For all this the prophet Elijah was used by God to reprove him and to pronounce judgment upon him. This message he put in "writing," (xxi., 11-15.) Neither this solemn warning, however, nor the revolt of his outlying provinces, Edom and Libnah, awakened him to repentance. Then the Philistines and Arabians came against him, and they "carried away all the substance that was found in the King's house, and his sons also, and his wives; so that there was never a son left him, save Jehoahaz, the youngest of his sons, (xxi., 17.) Two years later he died from the effects of a horrible and incurable disease, according to the judgment of God, as declared by Elijah. He reigned only eight years. Then he "departed without being desired," "His people made no burning for him, like the burning of his fathers." "They buried him," however, "in the city of David, but not in the sepulchres of the Kings," (xxi., 18-20.)

THE DEATH OF JEHOAHAZ.

Jehoahaz, his youngest son, succeeded him. He is known, however, more frequently as Ahaziah, (xxii., 1; Second Kings, viii., 25,) and sometimes as Azariah. (xxii., 6.) How he, from among the sons, and his mother, Athaliah, from among the wives, of Jehoram escaped from the Philistines and Arabians we are not told. He, however, was a grown man, forty-two years old, his mother was an adroit and daring woman, and, probably, together they managed to elude the vigilance of their enemies. During his reign of only one year, (xxii., 2,) through his own inclination and his mother's influence, Baalism was greatly strengthened in Judah and the union with the house of Ahab more closely cemented. As the result of this alliance, when his brother-in-law, Jehoram, was slain by Jehu, the judgment of God overtook him, and he was slain also, (xxii., 5-9.)

In his death, for the time being, the house of David became extinct, for his mother, Athaliah, at once seized the reins of government. In her there was no natural affection or religious principle to restrain or guide her ambition. Neither the death of her mother, Jezebel, nor that of her brother, Jehoram, nor that of her son, Ahaziah, seemed to touch her in the least, although they all came upon her suddenly and all together. To secure to herself the throne she did not even spare her own grandchildren, but she "destroyed all the seed royal of the house of Judah." For six years she held undisputed sway, and made Baalism to become more firmly established than ever.

God, however, had not forgotten His promise to David. He had not left Himself without a witness, even in the King's court. In that Court was a noble woman, who, evidently, had not bowed the knee to Baal. Her name was Jehosheba, or Jehosabeath, (xxii., 11.) She was the sister of Ahaziah." (Second Kings, xi., 2.) Her father, therefore, was Jehoram, but Athaliah was not necessarily her mother. She had married Jehoiada, the high priest, and had her home in some part of the Temple inclosure. She was evidently, however, familiar with the King's palace. When her brother was slain, and she saw the ambitious schemes of Athaliah—watching her opportunity—she managed to secrete her nephew, Joash, and his nurse, "in the storeroom of mattresses," (Stanley,) and afterward removed them into one of the rooms of the Temple. (Second Kings, xi., 2-3.)

At that time Joash was an infant, somewhat less than a year old. His mother was "Zibiah of Beersheba." (v. 1.) Nothing more is known of her, and she was probably not then alive. For six years he remained in the Temple, under the care of his aunt and under the ministry of her husband, Jehoiada, who had become high priest. As Jehoiada lived to the age of one hundred and thirty years, (v. 15,) he must have been at this time nearly, if not quite, one hundred. He must, therefore, have been born near the latter part of Solomon's reign, for the summing up of the time that each King sat upon his throne, from Rehoboam to the death of Ahaziah, we find to be just 102 years.

KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

During all the days of his youth he therefore saw the temple in all of its highest glory just as it came from the hands of Solomon. All of his life had been associated with its history and services. He had seen it in its magnificence and in its gradual decay. For more than a century the natural ravages of time had not been met by any repairs, and time and time again it had been despoiled by invading armies. At its side, perhaps within its very precincts, a temple to Baal had been erected, and material taken from its walls and adornments had been used to make idolatry attractive, (v. 7.) Now, in the providence of God, the heir of David's throne had been taken out of the influence of the prevailing idolatry and committed to his care. There was thus given to him a grand opportunity, a great privilege and an immense responsibility. He met them all with signal ability and success.

When the child Joash was in his "seventh year" (xxii., 1,) Jehoiada saw that the time had come to bring him out of his obscurity and proclaim him King. So he called together five of the "captains of hundreds," leading commanders in the army on whom he could rely. With them he made a solemn "covenant," and to them he confided his state secret. Through their aid he "gathered the Levites out of all the cities of Judah and the chief of the fathers of Israel, and they came to Jerusalem," (xxii., 1, 2.) Then he arranged that they should all attend the Temple service on the Sabbath day, but he divided them into three companies and appointed a place for each where it could be most serviceable against surprise and most efficient to resist attack. Among these he distributed the "spears and bucklers and shields that had been King David's, which were in the house of God," (xxiii., 9.)

Then, when all things were ready, "they brought out the King's son and put upon him the crown and gave him the testimony." It was a copy of the Law of God, as commanded by Moses. (Deut. xvii., 18.) It was to be his guide in all his work. This was his coronation, and when Jehoiada and his sons had anointed him, the whole assembly broke out with the shout, "God save the King." (xxiii., 11.) Hearing the unusual noise and evidently suspecting its cause, Athaliah hurried into the Temple with the cry of "Treason! Treason!" But the company was in no mood to tolerate her presence, and she was instantly seized by the order of Jehoiada, forced out of the Temple precincts and put to death. Thus the house of David was again established on the throne in its legitimate descent.

During the minority of Joash, Jehoiada, apparently without opposition, administered the affairs of the country. As the young King grew in years, however, he evidently began to take the reins of government into his own hands. Among his first acts he directed the Levites to appropriate any money which they might receive to the repairing of the Temple, and gave them the oversight of the work. But the people had been so affected by the Baalism of Athaliah that any efforts the Levites may have made met with little response. They probably did not receive more than was necessary for their own support as provided for in the law. So when Joash reached his twenty-third year, (Second Kings xii., 4-6) to his surprise he found that no attention had been paid to his directions, and the Temple was still as dilapidated as ever.

Now, however, he was of an age when he could act with more authority, and evidently the condition of the Temple greatly distressed him. Truly it was deplorable. For, besides the natural effect of time, we read that the reign of Rehoboam, Shishak, King of Egypt, came up against Jerusalem. (xii. 9.) In the days of Asa, "Baasha, King of Israel, went up against Judah." (Second Kings, xiv., 18-19.) In the days of Jehoram "the Lord stirred up against Jehoram the spirit of the Philistines and of the Arabians." (xxi., 16-17.) In addition to the injury naturally produced, directly and indirectly, by these incursions, the Temple itself had been used as a quarry for the building of a temple to Baal. And besides all this, the treasury was empty, so that if there had been any disposition to repair the damages done by the heathen there was no ability to do it in the hands of God's servants.

THE COUNCIL OF PRIESTS.

No wonder that the heart of Joash, young man that he was, was stirred within him when he saw these things, and that all his efforts to remedy them had been so ineffectual. At once he held a council with Jehoiada "and the other priests," (Second Kings, xii., 7,) as to what should be done. Then the burden of raising the money was taken off from the shoulders of the priests and Levites, and they were relieved from the oversight of and responsibility for the repairs. (Second Kings, xii., 8.) A more direct appeal to the people was determined upon. A suitable chest was provided and placed at the entrance of the temple. (v. 8.) Then the King sent out a proclamation through Judah and Jerusalem to bring into the Lord the collection that Moses, the servant of God, laid upon Israel in the wilderness. (v. 9.)

This "proclamation" evidently stirred the people with unusual power. It was, for a time at least, the death-blow to Baalism, and awoke a new interest in the service of God. "All the Princes and all the people rejoiced." They began to assemble in greater numbers at the Temple services, and with a glad heart they cast their offerings "into the chest."

The principal sources of income for the repairing of the Temple, as directed by Moses, were three. They were very significant.

The first was the poll tax. (Exodus, xxx., 12-16.) It was a half-shekel, about 25 or 30 cents of our money. It was to be paid by every man when he reached the age of twenty years. It was intimately connected with the "atonement." It was called "atonement money," money paid because an atonement had been made for the man who gave it, and who thus showed his appreciation of that fact. Every man was to give the same amount. The rich could not give more than half a shekel, and the poor could not give less, for in the matter of Atonement for sin, and in the necessity for maintaining communion with God, all stand on exactly the same footing.

The second source of income was derived from payments made on the fulfillment of certain vows or by the consecration of property to the Lord, as described in Leviticus, xxvii. Very much of this was closely connected with the year of Jubilee. It recognized that as God's redeemed children, for whom an atonement had been made, all that they had and were belonged to Him.

The third source was from voluntary, free-will offerings, from all who recognized God's mercy and goodness, and who desired to glorify Him.

As the chest was filled from these several offerings, and it was filled rapidly and often, the money was taken out in the presence of "the King's scribe and the High Priest's officer." This established confidence. Then it was "put up in bags and told." (Second Kings, xii., 10.) It was not counted and then put in bags, but when it was "put up in bags" then it was "told" or weighed, for its value was determined by weight, and not by coinage. When a sufficient sum was thus gathered together, reliable and skillful workmen were engaged for each kind of work, and so honestly did they labor that neither overseer nor reckoning were necessary; "for they dealt faithfully." (Second Kings, xii., 15.)

"So the workmen wrought," (verse 13,) and so the repairs were completed. While they were going on no money was spent for any adornments of the services or for any enrichment of the vessels used in that service. (Second Kings, xii., 13.) All attention was concentrated upon the one work of making the Temple itself complete in all of its parts. But "when they had finished it, they brought the rest of the money," and of it made vessels of gold and silver for the services. (Verse 14.) Thus Jehoiada, in his old age, once more saw the Temple as he had seen it in his youth.

Such is the story of repairing the material Temple. It was the personal work of one who realized its deplorable condition by nature, and from the assaults of enemies, and was grieved because of it. It was undertaken with earnestness and carried on with faithfulness. It looked to the great atonement for the means by which it was accomplished. It was done according to directions found in the word of God. So it became a glorious temple for the indwelling of God and for the service of God among men. It is a beautiful and instructive lesson for spiritual life.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What events are omitted at this point in this course of lessons?

What is said of Jehoram, the son of Jehoshaphat, and whom did he marry?

What were the influences around him in his childhood and youth, and what was the result?

How was he reproved and warned, and what is said of his death?

What is said of his son, Ahaziah, and how did he die?

Who seized the throne on his death, and what is said of her?

How was Joasn, the son of Jehoram, preserved, and how was he brought up?

What is said of Jehoiada and of his connection with the Temple?

How did he arrange to proclaim Joash King, and how old was Joash?

What were the important features of his coronation, and what is said of Athaliah?

Who administered the government during his minority, and what was his first act on coming to the throne?

What was the result and how had the Temple come to need repairing?

What new steps were taken to effect the repairs?

What sources of income could be appropriated to this purpose, and what is said of each?

How was the money received and cared for, and what is said of the workmen and of the work?

What is said of this work as a lesson for spiritual life?

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHURCH WORK.

A Week of Evening Services—Special Sermons for To-morrow.

To-morrow evening almost every Methodist minister in Manhattan will preach a special sermon bearing upon some phase of young people's work. This will be done at the suggestion of the Rev. Albert Swift, Secretary of the Metropolitan Federation of Epworth Leagues.

During the following week a series of evening services will be held at St. Luke's Methodist Church, Forty-first Street, near Sixth Avenue, the Rev. L. B. Longacre, pastor. All of the addresses at these week-night meetings will bear upon young people's work for the church, the aim being, if possible, to arouse a greater interest in Methodist societies. The speakers include Bishop Andrews, the Rev. Dr. F. Mason North of the Church Extension Society, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Hurlburt of the Sunday School Society, the Rev. James Montgomery, the Rev. C. W. Millard, the Rev. Dr. W. P. Odell, the Rev. George P. Eckman, and the Rev. E. A. Dent. A large chorus, to be made up of representatives of Methodist choirs and leagues, will furnish the singing, and on Friday evening Ira D. Sankey will sing.

Consecration of an Archbishop.

Mgr. Gauthier will be consecrated Archbishop of Kingston, Ontario, on Tuesday, Oct. 18. Archbishop Duhamel will officiate and will be assisted by Bishop Gabriels of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and Bishop O'Connor of Peterborough. Archbishop O'Brien of Halifax will preach the sermon.

Among those invited to attend the ceremonies are the Archbishops of Canada, the Vicar Generals, and the Superiors of religious orders, the Abbot of Oka, the rector of Ottawa University, and all of the presidents of the various colleges, the rectors of all city churches, and many pastors and their assistants throughout the whole Dominion. Representatives of the Dominion and Ontario Houses of Parliament have already signified their intention of being present.

A Clergyman's Sixtieth Anniversary.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Haskins, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal (High)

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COL. ROOSEVELT AND THE DEMOCRATS.

Col. ROOSEVELT'S candidacy has the united and hearty support of the Republicans and independent Republicans. We see not the least indication that it has won the support of Democrats or independent Democrats. It will have to win the support of Democrats if it is to be successful at the polls. That, we think, is about as far as prediction can safely go at this early stage of the canvass.

It has been remarked of the Carnegie Hall meeting that it made no votes for ROOSEVELT. It was attended by Republicans already convinced, already enthusiastic. The speeches of Republicans like Mr. CHOATE and President Low, who have occasionally been independent, ought to gain support for ROOSEVELT if any is to be gained beyond the party lines. These are men of eminent political virtue. If any voices are influential in bringing recruits to the Colonel it will be theirs. The Platt managers were overjoyed to enlist their aid. Their hack "spellbinders" they knew would not win a vote. They must get the independents or lose the fight. They counted on CHOATE and LOW to bring them all into camp. We do not think that either by example or speeches they have brought any Democratic independents to ROOSEVELT. They have hitched their State canvass to the National canvass of the Republican Party, to McKinleyism and Dingleyism. That is not the way to win over Democratic voters. Col. ROOSEVELT tells us that it won't do to defeat him, for the loss of the State by the Republicans would be construed as a censure of President MCKINLEY. A great many independent voters want to censure President MCKINLEY for his scandalous retention of ALGER.

Moreover, there is a widespread feeling that the Republicans are not making an honest canvass. We say this without intent to implicate in a consciously dishonest transaction the honorable men who have taken part in the work. They doubtless feel that it is expedient and therefore justifiable to avoid State issues and discuss only National affairs. Only those who are pretty stanch Republicans feel that way. The voters who are Democrats or have Democratic inclinations feel and say that the Republicans avoid State issues because their record of State administration is rotten and disgraceful. They cannot discuss them without getting up a fight in their own party. They say, as The Tribune said the other day, that Col. ROOSEVELT'S candidacy brings out clearly "the fact that the National issues which he represents must of necessity be paramount this year," not because it is a fact or because they believe it to be a fact, but because it would be disastrous for them to talk of anything but National issues. It is an insincere campaign and everybody knows it.

This is a Democratic State. The Republicans have never carried it in the last twenty-five years without Democratic help. In that period the Democrats have carried it six times for their candidate for Governor and three times for their candidate for President. The Republicans elected their candidate for Governor in 1879, 1894, and 1896, and carried it in the Presidential election of 1888, although a Democratic Governor was elected that year. JOHN KELLY'S bolt elected CORNELL in 1879, a Democratic revolt elected MORTON in 1894, and the money issue elected BLACK in 1896. When the party lines are strictly drawn there is a normal Democratic majority of 50,000 in New York State. How is Col. ROOSEVELT going to overcome that majority?

We can enumerate the big forces of the campaign already, but we cannot measure them. The war sentiment, enthusiasm for Col. ROOSEVELT as a brave man and gallant officer, distrust of the Democratic Party on account of the silver lunacy of 1896, and fear of Tammany are the forces that will work in favor of the Republican candidate. Disgust with the Republican Party and want of confidence in it on account of the canal frauds and BLACK'S thoroughly bad administration, and a deep, powerful, and determined opposition to ROOSEVELT on account of his Sunday-closing crusade, which irritated and annoyed thousands of voters in this city besides those of German blood, are the chief forces that are working in favor of the Democratic candidate. In addition to these the Alger scandal, detestation of the Platt machine, the "pistol and bludgeon" election law for this city, the Raines law, PAYN, and the vicious Black civil service law, will tend to close the ears of voters to the appeals of the Republicans. It is much too early to point out among these the dominant and prevailing forces. The currents are not yet in visible motion. That in itself is a bad omen for the Republican candidate. An immediate rush to his standard of Democrats and independent Democrats would have convinced everybody that Col. ROOSEVELT was going to be elected. The complete absence of any such demonstration is the most ominous of all the portents of the campaign.

Col. ROOSEVELT must get Democratic votes and get them right away or he is doomed. The State went Democratic last year by 60,000. The Democratic vote in the city was tremendous, although some 75,000 Democrats voted for Low. The Van Wyck vote in the five boroughs will be prodigious this year. The city plurality may exceed 100,000. It certainly will exceed that figure if a strong Roosevelt current does not speedily set in. Can the Colonel bring 100,000 plurality down to the city line? The Republicans have never approached that figure except in years when thousands of Democrats staid at home or voted for the Republican candidates. The resolute refusal of the Syracuse Convention to indorse Bryanism and the Chicago platform will give to Judge VAN WYCK many thousand Democratic votes that would have been withheld had he stood on a free-silver platform. Col. ROOSEVELT'S election depends on the ability of himself and his party to win to his support many thousands of other Democrats. With what arguments, on what issues, can he do it?

THE GENESIS OF QUAYISM.

We do not care to anticipate the result of the trial of Senator QUAY on the charges brought against him, but it is perfectly fair to say that his proved guilt would not surprise the people of Pennsylvania or of the country, as would the proved guilt, let us say, of Mr. MCKINLEY or Mr. BRYAN, were it possible to imagine like charges brought against them. The Pennsylvania Senator, by his previous career, by his associations, by the manner in which even worse charges, that did not reach the courts, have been met by him, has laboriously impaired that presumption of innocence which we should all stoutly maintain as to the other gentlemen mentioned. The testimony of men of Mr. QUAY'S own party, who have worked with him and for him at various times, has for years back accustomed the public mind to think of his honesty as something that is not and of his unscrupulousness as something to be taken for granted. But his power has in no degree been abated, and it is by no means certain that the latest revelations regarding him, even if they be distinctly sustained before the courts, will prevent his "shaking the plum tree" of patronage and profit, as the boss of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania for some years to come.

What is the secret of his hold on the management of a party the great body of the members of which are themselves honest and decent? There is no one secret; the explanation is complex; but two facts unquestionably count for much. One is the tremendous hold the Republican Party had upon the hearts and consciences of its members from the opening of the fight against slavery through the war for the Union and in lessening degree afterward. Multitudes of men were convinced, and taught their sons, that the party was the divine instrument for the accomplishment of the highest moral ends, that to leave it or oppose it was a sin, and that its enemies were to be smitten as the chosen people smote the foes of Jehovah. This was the spirit that caused Senator HOAR to bemoan the support of CLEVELAND by an old comrade in the Republican Party on the ground that it blasted the hope he had cherished of meeting his friend in heaven. Such a spirit is a powerful and lasting influence, and disappears, at best, but gradually. When the mass of a party believe that in its essential purpose the party is necessarily right and the support of it a moral duty, the politicians who can control its machinery have an immense advantage from the start.

The second fact which goes to explain the blind partisanship by which QUAY has maintained his evil sway is quite different, but almost equally potent. It is the conviction in the minds of multitudes of active business men that victory for the Republican Party and its tariff policy is absolutely needed to promote their own prosperity and to save the vast industrial interests of the country from ruin. For the most part this conviction has been entirely sincere. Even the greediest beneficiaries of the tariff, though they may have felt that they were getting a pretty big share of the advantages of protection, have generally believed that the reduction or withdrawal of protection would be fatal to the business of the whole country. And, by an illogical but very common twist in the reasoning of men, those who had little or nothing to gain from the tariff, and were in reality injured by it, have been among the most stubborn of its adherents and the most trustworthy of the unconscious tools of such leaders as QUAY. Thus it will be seen that the solid basis of the power of the boss is to be found in two strong sentiments of human nature, each of which, within its proper limits, is essential to the progress of society—the sense of duty and the sense of interest.

Are we, then, to infer that an unscrupulous and corrupt boss, with the talent for organization shown by QUAY, is indispensable or even unavoidable in a party like the Republican? Clearly not. The Republican bosses arose mainly after the leaders who led by virtue of their zeal and ability had passed away, and after a large part of the members of the party had ceased to take an active share in its management. In the same way Democratic bosses, of no very different character, have found their opportunity in the unwillingness of the greater number of Democrats to take the trouble required to oppose them. It is not safe to generalize too definitely, but the history of our parties shows that scheming politicians succeed best when there are the least stirring issues pending, and also that they find their best chance during the period when the influence of great issues is strong enough to keep men loyal to their party but not strong enough to make them work hard in its organization. Occasionally a time comes when the conduct of the successful bosses becomes itself an issue and arouses the spirit and energy needed to reclaim a party. That time may have come this year in Pennsylvania. The State may have one of those revolutions that it has had before, which seem discouraging because the boss system always survives them, but which do, nevertheless, raise gradually the level of political life.

A HELPLESS GIANT.

Nothing could better illustrate the fact that China is not to be considered a nation, in any of the senses usually given to that word nowadays, than do the events which are now taking place at Pekin. Just what those events may be only a few inmates of the imperial palace are in a position to know, but the uncertainty is only as to details of no importance in themselves, and it is clear that the so-called revolution is a mere family quarrel. Its outcome involves the most vital interests, present and future, of no inconsiderable fraction of humanity, and the millions of men and women whose destiny is in the balance not only have no voice in determining the result, but they apparently are quite indifferent to it. A few of them, indeed, have thrown mud and stones at stray foreigners, and this, in another country, would be an evidence of political feelings and opinions; in China it probably means only that a few residents of the capital, noticing that ordinary restraints had been relaxed, took advantage of an uncomprehended opportunity to manifest their racial hatred of the troublesome aliens.

There is no evidence that the rioters discriminated in the slightest degree between representatives of countries that are trying to dismember China, and those whose policy it is to keep her intact as long as possible. With fine impartiality they pelted Russians, Englishmen, and Americans, and nobody had a word to say in behalf of the Emperor or against him. Meanwhile the mysterious plots and intrigues in the palace are going on, and the suspicion that they include the poisoning or strangulation of the Son of Heaven creates no excitement whatever.

This wide separation of rulers and ruled was common enough in many lands in ancient times, and in several lands in times not ancient at all, but now such a situation is impossible, and almost unthinkable, except in a few parts of the Orient. China is one of the parts. There the passing centuries have left no trace on people or government, and the emotions, like the methods, of modern life are entirely unknown.

Hence results China's utter helplessness. The size of her population and the boundlessness of her resources should make her a match, in defensive warfare, at least, for any one, or even for all, of the powers that threaten her existence. They amount to nothing, however, because the co-ordinating influences of patriotism and religion are wholly lacking.

"AMATEURS IN WAR."

Mr. A. MAURICE LOW has an interesting and suggestive article in the current issue of The Forum on "Amateurs in War." The point of it is the same which has often been made in these columns, and that is that in the business of war, as in every other business known to man, the professional is superior to the amateur. The fallacy that he is not has been carefully cultivated in Congress, and has come near bringing us to awful disaster. It is a fact that the fighting in Cuba was done by the regulars, and it is plain now that but for the regulars it could not have been done at all. Gen. SHAFTER'S expedition comprised practically the whole of our available fighting force. If the Spaniards had been only a little stronger or more enterprising, they would have overwhelmed and annihilated our little army, and we should have been absolutely helpless until we could have raised another, a process which in the civil war took between one and two years. No military nation would give us time enough for that.

While nobody now disputes that the army must be much increased, it still remains true that our main reliance for the national defense must be upon citizen soldiers. The problem is to assimilate these amateurs as nearly as may be to the condition of regulars. That is a matter primarily for the States, though the General Government can do much to promote it by encouragement and supervision. Mr. Low suggests a method by which this could be done. New England and New York have enough militia to constitute an army corps. They should be mobilized once a year and made to take the field under the conditions of actual warfare, fighting alone excepted. With them should be called out the regulars of the Department of the East. In this way both line and staff officers would gain an experience in the handling and supply of large bodies of men which, since the close of the civil war, they have had no opportunity to acquire. The staff departments would face actual work, and the awful breakdown of the services of commissariat and transport which we have witnessed would become impossible. The amateurs in the ranks would learn how to take care of themselves, how to cook their food, how to make themselves comfortable in camp and on the march. The annual encampments now held in this and some other States do not answer the same purpose as this mobilization on a large scale. The men are subsisted by contract with a caterer, and the work of the Quartermaster and the Commissary is not done. If, as Mr. Low suggests, the annual manoeuvres take in the militia of the Atlantic and some of the Central States, their number would be from 75,000 to 100,000. That is to say, we should have an army assembled every year. The State pride and emulation which would be stimulated would be of the utmost value. Even more valuable would be the training of officers in the handing of large bodies of men. The militia, brigaded with regulars, would learn by example what the regulars have to teach them. To take part in one or two annual manoeuvres would be more of an education in real soldiering than a National Guardsman has heretofore had any chance of acquiring. It would be equally valuable for everybody concerned, in the staff or the line, and, as Mr. Low puts it, "from the raw recruit to the General in command of the department."

It is to be expected that Congress will, very soon after its meeting, take steps not only to increase the force of professional soldiers, but to bring the amateurs nearer to a professional efficiency. We have come so close to an awful disaster, from lack of preparation, that only a very reckless member of Congress would venture to resist a measure so evidently and urgently needful.

The action of Spain in reinforcing the garrison of one of the Philippine Islands has a strange look, in view of the truce and the protocol, and the meeting of the Commissioners. But apparently Spain is quite within her rights. A reinforcement of the garrison of Luzon would have the look of a renewal of hostilities. But Iloilo, already known to the prompt American humorist as "the telephone island," has not been claimed by us, excepting under the reservation in the protocol of the "disposition and control" of all the islands. It is doubtless a fact that the insurgents on it are committing depredations and threatening more. As we have not allied ourselves with these insurgents, nor even recognized them, we must admit Spain's right to strengthen her police force in what is still a Spanish possession. It is not likely that the reinforcement will elicit a protest from Washington, although we may ask for an explanation.

In protesting against the admission to Cuba of tobacco grown elsewhere, the Havana manufacturers use a decidedly amusing argument. "If you make it possible for us to import cheap tobacco," they say in effect, "we are sure to use it as a means of surreptitious adulteration, and the island will soon lose its profitable reputation for producing the best tobacco in the world." What a strange confession! Apparently these manufacturers have little confidence in their own honesty and wisdom, for, if they have either of those valuable possessions the importation of the foreign-grown weed will not be in the slightest degree dangerous. Perhaps, however, the protest comes only from the good cigar-makers and is due not to self-distrust, but to fear of what their weaker brethren would be tempted to do.

The President's notification that the evacuation of Puerto Rico must be completed within a fortnight seems to indicate some impatience. There is no reason to suppose that the Spanish slowness has any other motive than the natural procrastination, or "mañana." But evidently serious inconveniences are to be apprehended in the presence of a considerable force of armed Spaniards. Such a force is a standing obstacle to our putting at work a new government for the island. It is time that such a government were in full and unobstructed operation, and in such operation it cannot be so long as the Spanish power is represented in the island. The date seems rather short, but that is not our fault. The agreement to evacuate the island has given Spain ample time, which she has not employed. The date set for the complete evacuation of Cuba, Dec. 1, is certainly liberal. If Spain exhibits as much diligence in transporting what is left of the garrison of Cuba as we exhibited in transporting the men surrendered by Gen. TORAL, the evacuation would be complete a month before the time we have set.

Several of our military and naval authorities—and those not the least well qualified to judge—have found reason, after personal observation of the Cuban soldier in the field and under fire, to commend more or less warmly both his courage as a fighter and his intelligence as a man. He has, however, so much more frequently been contemptuously derided or fiercely denounced by other observers that the praises have produced little effect on American sentiment as a whole, and general surprise, amounting perhaps to general incredulity, will be created by the extremely fervid eulogy which the President's Special Commissioner, Mr. ROBERT P. PORTER, pronounces upon the unpopular islanders. "The Cubans," says Mr. PORTER, "seem to me to be splendid soldiers, lovers of order, and law-abiding fellows. They will make excellent guards and should be employed as such. They are anxious for peace and work, and are not becoming guerrillas, as a recent report states." There is, indeed, a recommendation! If the Cubans deserve it, they will certainly not need much instruction in the art of self-rule, and all our anxieties were groundless. But one cannot help suspecting that Mr. PORTER goes as much too far one way as the rabid detractors go the other. War like that which the Cubans have carried on for many years is demoralizing to all who take part in it, whatever their race, and they are probably nearer right who express hope for this long-oppressed people than those who are sure of their present virtues.

Chinese peculiarities are well illustrated by the fact that the imperiled foreign diplomats at Pekin deem a guard of thirty marines apiece sufficient to secure their safety from the hostile inhabitants of the city. When one remembers, first, the size of Pekin, and, second, the size of China, it is almost possible to realize how utterly different the Chinese are from other nations. Nowhere else in the world, perhaps—certainly nowhere else not peopled by naked savages—would protection of this sort be of any value. In Pekin, however, the danger is only from the chance man encountered in the street. Practically every one of that man's 400,000,000 countrymen would be as ready as he to stone a foreigner, but combined action is an impossibility among this leaderless race, and, therefore, the thirty marines are probably as good for defensive purposes as an army would be.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

The electric light plant in Long Beach, Cal., is managed by a woman, Mrs. Iva E. Tutt, who is Superintendent and principal owner as well.

* * *

For the third time in its history the St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul Railroad is in the hands of a receiver. A permanent receiver for that sort of road would seem about the right thing.

* * *

Chicago glories in a cow and a goose with two extra legs each, and a goat with an extra pair of horns. Yet she is envious of New Jersey's two-headed chicken and New Haven's two-legged cat.

* * *

Mamie Frey of Chicago is eighteen, pretty, and the only woman watchmaker in the city. She is acknowledged to be an expert, but women with watches out of order prefer to trust their timepieces to a mechanic of the other sex. That's why she is unhappy.

* * *

Countess Schimmelmann, a Dane, is making a yachting trip to Chicago by way of the great lakes. Her craft, the Duen, went through the Welland Canal last week, and is the first foreign craft to invade American fresh water. Her yacht will winter at Chicago. Possibly she is the pioneer in a new and popular yachting cruise for the jaded European nobility.

* * *

Robson, Hawley, and Baird, three Congressional candidates in the Tenth Texas District, recently met on one platform before over 2,500 constituents, fired questions at one another, and then in turn boomed each his own candidacy. It was an all-day affair, with a big barbecue and a general picnic. Campaigning in the Southwest is picturesque and vigorous, and the people seem to enjoy it.

* * *

Delaware friends of the late Thomas F. Bayard are already moving to erect a handsome monument to his memory in Wilmington. Projects for monuments to Miss Winnie Davis are under way in Richmond, Va., and Atlanta, Ga., the former an essentially Confederate enterprise, and the latter national in character. Philadelphia has one under way to the memory of Dr. Pepper, and may be expected similarly to honor its unexpected benefactor, Col. Joseph M. Bennett. A "revival of business" among sculptors seems imminent.

* * *

Horace J. Wickham has just left the Government envelope works in Hartford, Conn., after twenty-four years of continuous service. He designed the intricate machine that cut the envelope, impressed the postage stamp on it, printed the return request, folded and gummed the envelope, and then counted, bunched, and wrapped the completed envelopes in quicker time than it takes to read this paragraph. The patent on the machine having expired, his term of service is ended. Of his 200 employes, 12 have been with him during his entire term of service, and 50 have served with him for at least 12 years.

INDEPENDENTS AND ROOSEVELT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your admirable editorial in this morning's paper, "Dodging State Issues," moves me to say that Mr. Roosevelt's speech cost him at least one independent vote. I had withdrawn from the Citizens' State Party in the belief that its continuance had become impolitic, and had intended to vote for Col. Roosevelt in the hope that if elected he would break up the fraudulent rings in his party and overthrow the rule of its "boss." He had had due notice that he would forfeit the confidence of many independents if he attempted to ignore State issues and turn attention to National affairs. No doubt his advisers thought that he was in a cruel alternative between a course which might cost him the organization vote and that which would lose the independent vote. His cue clearly was to do as Grover Cleveland did—defy the politicians and stand for the right. Yesterday morning appeared his carefully edited typewritten speech, which afforded ample evidence to my mind that he has allowed himself to be harnessed to Platt's political machine to drag it out of the mire, and was pulling it in the direction in which the "boss" wished him to go. His unconsciousness of what he was doing convinced me that he would be just as unconscious as Governor, and that he would not be the bull in the "boss's" china shop, on which account alone I had been willing to give him my vote. He did what my brethren among the independents had failed to do—persuaded me that I ought not to vote for him.

On the other hand, I cannot vote for the ticket put up by my own party, because I do not want to see the affairs of the City and State of New York in possession of the special copartnership of Van Wyck Brothers & Co., with Richard Croker as the "special partner." I cannot vote for Elliot Danforth, who in 1891 committed crime, and was punished for contempt of court in disobeying its order. There is therefore nothing for me to do but to vote for the candidates of the Citizens' Party, every one of whom is able, clean, upright, no truckler to a boss. And when on Nov. 9 Messrs. Roosevelt, Choate, and Low, these eminently respectable Republicans who last year heaped abuse upon the "boss" and this year pay court to him as the "honored," the "presiding genius of the Republican Party," who last week held the "boss" in the hollow of their hands, and this week are held in the hollow of his, when they wake up on Nov. 9 to find the State in the possession of Van Wyck Brothers & Co., let them not blame the independents, but themselves, for conducting a campaign on lines which they were told beforehand would certainly alienate the independent vote.

Samson owed his physical strength to his long hair. Roosevelt has always owed his political power to his fearless tongue. Samson lost his strength when he lost his hair, and Mr. Roosevelt will find that he will lose his influence when he loses his tongue.

JOHN BROOKS LEAVITT.

New York, Oct. 7, 1898.

A WORD FROM DR. DE COSTA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I quite agree with your "Indignant Churchman," (who apparently is ashamed to show his name,) "that there is more Christianity every day, more money given the Church, and a larger army of noble, self-sacrificing workers everywhere." I am glad to find something in his tirade that is true. I am not alarmed about religion or Christianity; both will triumph in the end, which, being an optimist, I am bound to believe. I write to say that "Indignant Churchman" can find the statistics showing "the alleged numerical superiority of the Baptists" in the "Abstract of the Eleventh Census," (Washington,) Page 240, where we learn that the Baptists have 3,712,468 communicants, with $82,328,123 of church property and seats for 11,568,019, while the Episcopal Church has $82,835,418, with seating capacity of only 1,360,877. I am afraid that my anonymous critics will only feel more "Indignant."

Though I do not feel alarmed about Christianity, eminent Bishops do feel alarmed about the condition of the Protestant Episcopal Church. One of the most prominent Bishops asked me to come 200 miles to confer with him on facts I had brought together. Another wrote me of his "deep alarm," while several have written to thank me for the service done in printing the mass of important data I have collected and placed at their disposal.

B. F. DE COSTA.

New York, Oct. 7, 1898.

Ex or Former?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of the newspapers have been endeavoring to introduce the word "former" instead of the old familiar "ex" to designate a person out of office.

There are four very good reasons for sticking to the old word:

First, it has only half the number of syllables.

Second, it has only one-third the number of letters.

Third, it requires only one-fifth the number of movements of the wrist in writing it.

Fourth, it is correct. CIVIS.

Montclair, Oct. 6, 1898.

REAL DEMOCRACY.

From The New Orleans Picayune, (Dem.)

The Democrats of New York and Connecticut have, within the past few days, been assembled in their respective State Conventions. They had the good sense in their declarations of doctrines to confine themselves to matters of principle and to ignore such an unnecessary question as the free coinage of silver.

When the Democrats at Chicago entered into a combination with the Populists and agrarian Socialists they wrecked what had been not only the grandest political party ever formed by Americans, but the bulwark and mainstay of the free institutions of this Republic. The party has been ever since nothing more than a mob of men holding all sorts of impracticable and contradictory theories. Nothing has remained of it but its great name.

The action of the Democracy of New York and Connecticut gives a gleam of hope that Democrats are returning to their sober senses and the ancient landmarks of their party principles; but the prospect is not bright. The opportunity is now offered for the Democrats to retrieve their desertion of true Democratic doctrines and accomplish something worthy in the upbuilding of their country; but they cannot hope to do it by preaching Socialism and seeking to undermine the entire foundations of business confidence and credit.

It may be possible that the Democrats are recovering from the madness by which they have been carried away, and, if so, there is still left a great future for the party; but if this hope be vain, then the true and devoted spirits who still cherish the true doctrines of Democratic liberty will abandon a party name that has lost all its ancient and noble signification, and will gather around them under some other name all who hold to the grand principles which are the basis of Constitutional right and Constitutional liberty in this country. There are yet millions of them. They have not been carried away from the true faith by the clamors of demagogues, any more than they have been attracted to the political centralism and the mustering of all the powers of money into a vast despotism, as is being practiced by the Republicans. There will yet be a great body of patriots who have never bowed the knee to the destroying Moloch of Socialism, or to the Baal of centralization, and these will build up a party to save the country.

NUGGETS.

Was on Time Once.

"You are certainly the most dilatory man I ever saw—never in time for anything."

"Perhaps so; there was only one thing in my life I was too soon in."

"What was that?"

"In getting married."—Vanity Fair.

She Knew the Trick.

Landlady—That new boarder is either married or a widower.

Daughter—Why, mamma, he says he's a bachelor.

Landlady—Don't you believe he is. When he opens his pocketbook to pay his board he always turns his back to me.—Boston Beacon.

Cause for Insomnia.

"Yesterday," said Jabson, "I refused a poor woman a request for a small sum of money, and in consequence of my act I passed a sleepless night. The tones of her voice were ringing in my ears the whole time."

"Your softness of heart does you credit," said Mabson. "Who was the woman?"

"My wife."—Vanity Fair.

His Enviable Lot.

Mr. Pitt—Since your friend Blinkins married Miss Bonds he has been leading the life of a dog.

Mr. Penn—I'm sorry for him.

"I'm not."

"Don't you sympathize with him?"

"Not at all. He has nothing to do but eat, sleep, and amuse himself. It's the life of a pet pug dog he leads."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

KING WHEAT.

Ninette M. Lowater in Youth's Companion.

You may tell of your armored cruisers,
And your great ships of the line;
And swift or slow may steamers go
Across the billowy brine.
Like thunder may the cannon boom
To greet their flags unfurled,
And for an hour they may have power
To rule the frightened world.

From ocean shore to ocean shore
Lie lines of gleaming steel,
And night or day we hear alway
The ring of rushing wheel;
Though buffalo have left the plain,
And Indian tents are furled.
Nor steam nor hand at wealth's command
Can rule the busy world.

But where the hillside rises fair
In terraces of green,
And on the plain where wind and rain
Sweep fields of golden sheen,
Where sturdy yellow stalks arise,
With bannered heads unfurled,
Here you may greet the great King Wheat—
The ruler of the world.

Oh, hills may shake and vales resound
Beneath the flying car,
And driven by steam and winds a-beam
Our ships ride fast and far;
Cities may crumble 'neath the guns
Which guard our flag unfurled,
Yet all shall greet—at last—King Wheat,
For hunger rules the world.

TO REMOVE COL. GARDINER

Col. Lovell H. Jerome Asks that the Office of District Attorney Be Declared Vacant.

A PETITION TO THE GOVERNOR

The Accused Official Declared to Have Committed a Misdemeanor in Discharging a Veteran from His Staff.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—Gov. Black was requested to-day to remove Col. Asa Bird Gardiner from the office of District Attorney of New York. The request was made by Col. Lovell H. Jerome. The application is based on a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court declaring that Col. Gardiner acted illegally and was guilty of a misdemeanor in removing James J. Flood, a veteran, from office as an attaché of his department, without preferring charges against him.

Col. Jerome presented to the Governor the papers in the case. The latter referred them to Judge Lincoln, his legal adviser. The petition presented is as follows:

Hon. Frank S. Black, Governor of the State of New York:

Sir: I respectfully submit the following charges against District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner of New York County, and ask for his removal at your hands. The only other redress that the people could have would be to have an indictment found against him by the Grand Jury. Under existing conditions that would be at least doubtful, if not impossible.

By a decision of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, First Department, rendered in June, 1898, in the case of The People of the State of New York ex rel. James J. Flood, appellant, vs. Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney of New York County, respondent, the said Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney of New York County, stands guilty of a misdemeanor. The decision reads:

"This statute applies to this relator; makes his discharge illegal and a misdemeanor."

The following is an extract from a decision rendered some years ago in the case of Police Commissioners Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner of New York City. They were found guilty of a misdemeanor for removing a man, an Election Inspector, on a day other than registration or election day without giving him notice. This was in violation of the statute and a misdemeanor, and they were both removed from office.

I base this request on Article 10, Section 1, of the Constitution of the State of New York, and Article 10, Section 7, of the same.

It does seem an anomalous condition to the mind of the layman that the high position of District Attorney of the County of New York, the duties of which office are to prosecute violators of the law, should be occupied by a man, who, by the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, is himself a convicted violator of the law. Very respectfully, your obedient, LOVELL H. JEROME.

Col. Jerome submitted the following extract from the decision of the Appellate Division in the proceedings instituted by James J. Flood to secure his reinstatement:

By Section 1 of Chapter 821 of the laws of 1896, which amends Section 1 of Chapter 312 of the laws of 1884, it is provided that no person holding a position by appointment or employment in the State of New York, or in the several counties thereof, and receiving a salary or per diem from any of the several counties thereof, "who is an honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine, having served as such in the Union Army or Navy during the war of the rebellion, and who shall not have served in the Confederate Army or Navy, shall be removed from such position or employment except for incompetency or misconduct shown, after a hearing, upon due notice, upon the charge made, and with the right to such employe or appointee of a review by writ of certiorari. A refusal to allow the preference provided in this act to any honorably discharged Union soldier, sailor, or marine shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and such honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine shall have a remedy by mandamus for righting the wrong."

This statute applies to this relator, makes his discharge illegal and a misdemeanor, and gives him a remedy by mandamus to right the wrong.

District Attorney Gardiner, when informed yesterday that an application had been made to Gov. Black to remove him from his office for committing a misdemeanor in removing a veteran from his staff, appeared greatly amused. "I had some difficulty over a veteran of the name of James L. Flood," said Col. Gardiner. "He was here with my predecessor as a subpoena clerk, and I removed him from office. I never saw the man in my life, but I understand that he was formerly a coal heaver in the navy. In his place I appointed Michael F. Shelly, a veteran of the Sixty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, and a G. A. R. man. Previous to his appointment he was a detective in the city department, and he was exactly the man I needed."

Col. Gardiner was asked if he thought he had committed a misdemeanor in removing Flood.

"A recent act of the State Legislature," he replied, "makes it optional with the District Attorney who his assistants shall be. Every man in this office possesses a confidential relationship to me. The Flood case is now in the courts. Justice Kellogg declared his position a private office, and the Appellate Division reversed his decision. I have carried the case to the Court of Appeals, and shall probably argue it next month. In am free to say that I do not believe that the Civil Service Commission could provide me with efficient officers. I am responsible for the conduct of the men in my office."

Col. Gardiner refused to express any opinion as to Gov. Black's authority to remove him from office. "I do not propose to comment upon the duties of Gov. Black," said he.

"I may say," said Col. Gardiner, "that I distinctly remember wearing shoulder straps and drawing the pay of a Lieutenant Colonel, but during my military experience I have never heard of Col. Jerome."

STAMP TAX LAW MISTAKES.

Many Papers Filed at Albany Have to be Returned.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—Despite the fact that the war revenue law has been in operation for three months, the general public has not become acquainted with its requirements, as records presented in public offices for filing show. Most of the mistakes are made by lawyers.

In the Secretary of State's office documents are received daily which have to be returned. One of the lawyers attached to the Attorney General's office recently attempted to file in the office of the Secretary of State a certificate for filing which required a ten-cent documentary stamp, with a two-cent postage stamp attached. A prominent law firm sent a certificate for filing which required a ten-cent documentary stamp with the stamp lacking. The certificate was returned with a statement of what the law required. Yesterday the document came back and attached to it was a special delivery postage stamp canceled with the firm's initials. Many documents have been received which bore an excessive amount in stamps. For instance, a New York law firm attached to a certificate of incorporation 90 cents in stamps, when but 10 cents was required.

Certificates of nomination by political parties require a 10-cent documentary stamp, but eight out of every ten received have to be returned for the stamp.

The Secretary of State has prepared a circular letter setting forth the requirements of the law, to accompany papers returned for stamps.

Fish Planted in State Waters.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—The State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission, during the year terminated Oct. 1, planted in waters in the State 187,899,733 fish. They were divided among the several species, as follows: Brook trout, 4,058,017; brown trout, 960,743; rainbow trout, 188,260; lake trout, 914,511; pike, 17,550,472; bass, 116,459; red throat trout, 1,000; yellow perch fry, 2,555,300; yellow perch fry, (3 months old,) 7,500; lobsters, 6,550,000; shad, 10,807,400; tomcods, 47,000,000; whitefish, 24,100,000; frostfish, 5,785,000; Cisco, 15,000,000; muskallonge, 2,650,000; herrings, 1,500,000; smelt, 48,000,000; shrimp, 65,000; pickerel, 50.

The Bering Sea Question.

QUEBEC, Oct. 7.—Several of the Canadian newspapers to-morrow will print the statement as coming from official sources that the Bering Sea pelagic sealing question has been settled by the International Commission. It will be asserted that the United States Government will purchase the ships and equipment of the Canadian seal fishers on condition that all British rights in Bering Sea be surrendered, and that two appraisers, one from the United States and one from Canada, have been named to fix a price upon the property. No official verification of this statement can be obtained from the United States Commissioners.

THE CONFLICT OVER CHINA

Queen Victoria Invites the Czar to a Discussion, but He Is Not Likely to Accept.

FOREIGN GUARDS REACH PEKIN

Natives Overpowered by the Presence of the Forces of Great Britain, Russia, and Germany—Japan to Send Warships.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Queen Victoria, it is reported here, invited Emperor Nicholas to Balmoral after the funeral of Queen Louise of Denmark, with a view to a personal discussion of the Far Eastern situation, but it is said the Czar is not likely to accept the invitation, owing to the critical position of affairs."

The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"There is good reason to fear that the Russian Cossacks who have arrived here to protect the Russian Legation will be retained as a permanent escort.

"Chen-Pao-Chen, Governor of the Province of Hu-Nan, who is the most enlightened Governor in China and has been active in introducing foreign improvements, has just been cashiered."

PEKIN, Oct. 7.—A detachment of sixty-six Russian soldiers, with two seven-pounders; twenty-five British marines, and thirty German marines arrived here to-day and marched through the city to the quarters assigned to them. They will protect the Legations of Russia, Great Britain, and Germany. Large crowds witnessed the arrival of the European reinforcements, but there was no extraordinary incident. The Chinese appeared to be cowed.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 7.—The Japanese Government will send two cruisers to Chinese waters, for the protection of the subjects of Japan in China.

CHINESE EMPEROR NOT DEAD.

A Message Received in This City Denies the Reports of Suicide or Assassination.

A cable message, dated at Pekin, yesterday, to Thurlow Weed Barnes of this city, from H. H. Lowry, President of the American University in China, denies the truth of all the recent stories as to the suicide or assassination of the Emperor.

No one has been killed in Pekin, the message says, except six natives, who were beheaded for attacking Europeans. The Emperor has been deposed and the Empress Dowager reigns.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Sir Edward Clarke Says No League Is Necessary to Make the Countries Friendly.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Sir Edward Clarke, the former Solicitor General, in a letter declining an invitation to support the Plymouth branch of the Anglo-American League, says:

"With all respect to the distinguished members of the General Committee, I think that such an organization is unnecessary and not unlikely to be mischievous. The fussy activity of a society representing one particular view of foreign affairs is very seldom of public benefit. I have always labored to promote the most friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States, but we can all do much to secure peace between the two countries and friendly rivalry by promoting the civilization of the world, without binding ourselves to a society for whose action we should be responsible, although we could not control it.

"Great Britain and the United States have no doubt many ties of sympathy; but they are two nations, and not one. They must often have divergent interests, and I prefer to be unshackeled by membership in a society which binds itself to constant cooperation with the United States Government. Many have probably joined simply desiring to promote a better understanding, and thereby diminish the probability of a conflict. But, if this is the object, I think that an Anglo-German, Anglo-French, and Anglo-Russian League are much more needed. Friendly relations between ourselves and the European nations are quite as important as with the United States, and with them we have not the sentiment of kinship, which, in the case of the United States, goes far to allay suspicion, sooth jealousies, and prevent the peace of the world from being imperilled by any controversies over a trifling question."

THE MAROON CASE POSTPONED.

Natives of Jamaica Arrested for Instigating Trouble.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 7.—Owing to the state of excitement prevailing, the Maroon case, which was to have come up for trial before the St. Mary District Court to-day, the main issue being whether the civil law Statute of Limitations can override imperial treaty rights, under which the Maroons claim a disputed piece of ground, was postponed until Oct. 13 and twelve of the Maroons suspected of instigating a disturbance have been arrested.

A great concourse of Maroons and negroes gathered at Anette Bay yesterday, but perfect quiet prevailed until 2 o'clock, when the arrests were made, and a detachment of police marched on the Maroon camp at Fyfe's Pen, the disputed land, seized the flag which was flying, and evicted the occupants. A short-lived riot ensued, revolvers were fired, and broken bottles, stones, and sticks were freely used. Police Inspector Maunsell and a few policemen were wounded, causing their temporary retreat. The Inspector General then advanced with reinforcements and quelled the riot without firing a single shot. The Maroons retreated to their reservation, making threats, and reinforcements of 200 police were dispatched this morning to the support of the Inspector General, although it is not expected further serious trouble will arise.

Delagoa Bay Plan Deferred.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Lisbon, Portugal, says the Delagoa Bay negotiations have been deferred until 1899 owing to the United States insisting upon Portugal's strict observance of the agreement that neither the railroad, the harbor, nor public lands at Lorenzo Marquez be alienated until the Berne award is completed.

The United States is interested in these proceedings on account of the estate of the late Col. McMurdo, an American, being involved in the settlement of the Delagoa Bay Railway dispute.

The Cunarder Lucania Disabled.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 7.—The Cunard Line steamer Lucania, Capt. McKay, which left New York on Oct. 1 for Liverpool by way of this port, was sighted off Brow Head at 2:10 P. M. to-day in a disabled condition. The mishap to the Lucania occurred when she was forty miles west of Fastnet Rock. Owing to the heavy sea running, she only exchanged dispatches here, and took her passengers and mail on to Liverpool. At Kinsale Head the Lucania signaled that she had broken her starboard intermediate piston rod and was proceeding at half speed with the aid of her port engine.

Prince Victor's Abdication.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The Journal to-day attributes the abdication of the leadership of the Imperialist Party by Prince Victor Napoleon in favor of his brother, Prince Louis, who is in favor at the Russian Court, as being due to the hostility of the ex-Empress Eugénie and influential Bonapartists. The paper adds that the fortunes of the ex-Empress and of Princess Mathilde will be left to Prince Louis, who is Colonel of the Czarina's Lancers in the Russian Army.

PARISIAN LABORERS' STRIKE.

Fears that the Railroad Men Will Join in the Movement—Exposition Work Stopped.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The strike of the laborers here has extended to nearly all the building trades, and it is feared that the railroad men will join in the movement. Work on the Exposition buildings and underground railroad has ceased completely. About 60,000 men have gone out on strike, and the situation is causing consternation. The attitude of the strikers is increasingly aggressive, and fights between strikers and so-called "blacklegs" are incessant, involving the intervention of the police, troops, and mounted Republican Guards, who have been obliged to charge repeatedly against the strikers. The quarters in which rioting have taken place are patrolled by strong detachments of police and troops.

There are great apprehensions lest the agitators turn the strike movement to political ends. The Temps declares that the leaders of the men are aiming at a general strike, if not at a revolution, and points out what a dreadful thing it would be if the exhibition of 1900 is compromised.

The latest news is that the Municipal Council and the contractors have come to an agreement regarding the demands of the laborers, and hopes are expressed that the strike will end in a few days. But in spite of the hopes entertained of a termination of the strike, more men struck to-day, and riotous bands of strikers visited various works for the purpose of forcing men to join in the strike. The police dispersed these bands, and arrested a number of the leaders of the disturbances. Additional reinforcements of troops have been drafted into the city from outlying garrisons.

Altogether about 150 arrests have been made in connection with the riots, and strong military preparations have been made to guard against any renewal.

A confidential note has been sent to all commanders of gendarmerie posts throughout France, enjoining a strict enforcement of the law of exile against the Duc d'Orleans, and ordering that he be arrested immediately if he ventures to cross the frontier.

The Sultan to Yield to the Powers.

CANEA, Crete, Oct. 7.—Ismail Bey, Civil Governor of the Island of Crete, informed the Mussulman notables to-day that the Sultan would withdraw the Turkish troops from Crete in accordance with the demands of Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy, who on Wednesday presented to the Porte a collective note calling for a withdrawal of the Ottoman forces and requiring an answer within a week from that date.

William Penn's Grave Desecrated.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—This afternoon the police arrested near Chesham, Buckinghamshire, a man who gave his name as Thomas Firth Woodward, and who is suspected of having desecrated the grave of William Penn, at Jourdan's Meeting House, near Chalfont, St. Giles, in Buckinghamshire. Woodward gives as his address The Retreat, York.

The Great Fire at Hankow.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 7.—Details just received here from Hankow, the treaty port at the mouth of one of the tributaries of the Yang-tse-Klang, show that the fire which broke out there on Sunday last destroyed 10,000 houses, devastated about two miles of built-up ground, and did damage to the extent of from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 taels.

The Rev. Dr. Gelkie Not Dead.

LONDON Oct. 7.—The announcement that the Rev. Dr. Cunningham Geikie, the author of "The Life and Words of Christ" and other works, was dead was a mistake. It is his brother, John Geikie, who is dead.

British-Brooklyn Chess Match.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The British Chess Club of London has accepted the challenge of the Brooklyn Chess Club to a cable match for the Newnes trophy, to be played early next year.

A Letter from Dewey.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 7.—Dr. J. Ackerman Coles of this city some time ago forwarded, through Tiffany & Co., to Rear Admiral George Dewey, at Manila, a beautiful Barye bronze, in which America was symbolized by an eagle with outstretched wings ready for action and Spain by a dead heron which lies at the feet of the eagle. The bronze was suitably inscribed. On Thursday Dr. Coles received from Admiral Dewey a letter, dated from the flagship Olympia, at Manila, acknowledging the safe arrival of the bronze, and expressing deepest thanks. Admiral Dewey says that the bronze will be placed in a most prominent place in his cabin, "where all who enter may admire it as much as we do here."

DE KOVEN A PLAYWRIGHT.

Collaborates in a Society Comedy with H. C. Chatfield-Taylor.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Reginald De Koven, the composer, and H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, the novelist, are to take a flight into the field of playwriting. They have united on the development of some ideas which were born during a stay in Aiken last Winter. Both have been employed on the scenarios and Mr. Taylor is writing the dialogue.

One of the plays is almost completed. It is a comedy treating of society life in New York and Washington and with references to the recent war which will give it a timeliness. There will be no musical accompaniment or interpolations.

Mr. Taylor thinks that the principal part is particularly adapted to Julia Marlowe, who is known to be desirous of appearing in a play of contemporaneous interest. Her managers, Charles Frohman and C. B. Dillingham, have arranged that she will read the Taylor-De Koven work while she is in this city next week.

The play has been named "The Manners of Good Society."

Virginia Harned to Take a Rest.

Miss Virginia Harned, who is playing the part of Lady Ursula Barrington in the production of "The Adventure of Lady Ursula" at the Lyceum Theatre, has decided to take a much-needed rest. At the conclusion of the engagement of this play, which will be some time in the early part of next month in Brooklyn, Miss Harned will withdraw from the organization and leave for Paris, where she expects to remain for two or three weeks, and then return to this country. In the new play which E. H. Sothern will first produce in Philadelphia on Nov. 28, "The King's Musketeer," the new version of Alexandre Dumas's "Three Guardsmen," the part which was to have been taken by Miss Harned will be played by Miss Edith Crane. The probabilities are that when Miss Harned returns to New York she will be prepared to appear in a new play under Daniel Frohman's management and make her début as a star.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Messrs. Berton and Simon, the authors of "Zaza," which is being adapted from the French by David Belasco, and in which Mrs. Leslie Carter will make her reappearance in New York this Winter, have decided to visit this country to witness the first American performance of the play. M. Simon is the son of Jules Simon, the French statesman and M. Berton was for some years a leading actor in Mme. Rejane's company.

The International Opera Company, numbering 150 people, will leave New York today for an extensive tour of the United States, opening its season in Norfolk, Va., Monday night. Among the principals of the company are Mme. Clementine de Vere Sapio, Mme. Selma Kronold, Miss Nedda Morrisson, Signor Salvo Panbianchi, Signor Virgillio Bellatti, Signor Auguste Dado, H. Winfred Goff, George Mitchell, Miss Eleanor Broadfoot, Miss Louise Engel, Miss Amelia Fields, Miss Mary Helene Howe, Forrest D. Carr, and Miss Mary Roebuck.

The Cunard liner Campania, which arrived from Europe last night, had among her passengers George W. Lederer, who went to London about a month ago, for the purpose of straightening out the affairs of his company playing "The Belle of New York" at the Shaftesbury Theatre, and at the same time arranging for the production of "Yankee Doodle Dandy" in London. During Mr Lederer's stay in London, he conferred with Hugh Morton and Gustave Kerker, who are writing a new play, to be produced simultaneously in this city and in London. Another passenger on this steamer was Marcus R. Mayer, who went to London with "The Belle of New York" company as its manager, but returns to this city to make the preliminary arrangements for Miss Olga Nethersole's appearance in "The Termagant."

BACON SAFE AT WALKER

Pillager Indians Scatter Before the Detachment of Soldiers at Bear Lake.

CITIZENS ARE STILL FEARFUL

Belief Current that the Trouble Is Not Ended—Bodies of the Dead Soldiers Sent to Fort Snelling.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 7.—Gen. Bacon, with his detachment of the Third United States Infantry, arrived here this afternoon from the scene of the fights with the Pillager Indians. The Flora, earlier in the day, brought the killed and wounded—six and sixteen men, respectively.

Members of Gen. Bacon's force report that at several points along the lake they saw white flags, which evidently indicated a general surrender. The men in the boats from the steamers Chief and Zella, which were dispatched from Walker at 3 o'clock this morning to bring away the beleaguered soldiers, say that they met with no opposition when they were landing on the shore. Gen. Bacon says the Indians scattered from his front and took refuge in the dense tangle of the surrounding forest. He declares that he has the Pillager band whipped, and that there is no need for further reinforcements.

But people in and around Walker are apprehensive of the outcome. They say that the savages should be pursued until they are broken in spirit and thoroughly cowed. They believe that, if the trouble is allowed to drop now it will be but a short time before the malcontents again become defiant. Public opinion upon the subject is that life and property in this region will not be safe until the Indians are exterminated or banished beyond reach of the neighborhood.

EVIDENCES OF PEACE.

There is no lack of reports of friendly expressions among the aborigines, and there is an apparent confirmation of a rumor that four of those for whom warrants had been issued had surrendered to the chiefs of their respective tribes, with the view of being given into the custody of the authorities to-day. Indians arriving at the agency are accompanied by squaws, and this is generally regarded as a sign that their intentions are peaceable. Lieut. Humphrey was assured by a Bear Island chief yesterday that his tribe was anxious for peace and that the trouble would be settled within twenty-four hours

On the other hand, a courier who arrived to-day declared that he had counted more than 250 Indians, all en route for Bear Island and all armed with Winchester rifles. A hostile chief boasted yesterday that armed men were "as thick as leaves" in the forest. He defied those on the boat which hailed him to fire a shot. Col. Sheehan, the noted Indian fighter, who arrived here this morning, stated positively that a big conference of savages was projected for to-day. At this "pow-wow" Bear Island men were to urge the Leech Lake Indians to revenge themselves for the killing of members of their tribe on Wednesday. Cass Lake and Winnebagoshish Lake Indians were also expected to be represented at the meeting. Col. Sheehan said that, in his view, the situation was worse than at any previous time. He predicted that if the troops left here before the final settlement of the trouble, not a white family would remain in all the country round.

FEARS OF DANGER.

It has been sought to show that the migration of so many Indians toward Bear Island indicated their intention to visit the agency and sign the rolls for peace, and the opinion was expressed that as soon as this formality had been accomplished there would be a general exodus of Chippewas across the border. Mrs. Colby, a teacher, has been ordered away from the agency by Indians. She has sought refuge here, and says she fears serious trouble within the next few hours. She declares that the pretext of the "bucks," who are constantly arriving at the agency from all directions, that they have come in to sign rolls for peace, is manufactured for the occasion. Dr. Hart has brought his family into Walker, and all of the white people at the agency have followed his example, with a single exception—Mrs. Smith, one of the teachers. Many people are also arriving from the neighboring country, seeking refuge from the predicted uprising.

At the agency a conference is in progress between Indian Agent Sutherland and a number of Chippewas. It is said that the red men are exhibiting a threatening attitude, and that the aspect of the situation is alarming.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

The six dead men brought by the Flora were:

Major MELVILLE C. WILKINSON.
Sergt. WILLIAM BUTLER.
Private EDWARD LOWE.
Private JOHN OLMSTEAD.
Private JOHN SWALLENSTOCKER.
Private ALFRED ZEBALL.

The wounded soldiers were:

Sergt. LEVI AYERS, shot in the neck.
Private E. E. ANTONELLO, shot in the leg.
Private RICHARD BOUCHER, shot through the shoulder.
Private EDWARD BROWN, shot in the face.
Private JOHN DAILY, shot in the thigh.
Private CHARLES FRANCIS.
Private GODFREY, shot through the shoulder.
Private CHARLES JELSEN.
Private ALBERT SCHUYLER.
Private CHARLES TURNER, shot through the shoulder.
Private GEORGE WICKER, shot in the leg.

The wounded civilians on the Flora were:

EDWARD HARRIS, City Marshal of Walker.
JOSEPH OSCAR, pilot of the steamer Jennie.
T. J. SHEEHAN, Deputy United States Marshal.
—— TINKER, Indian Inspector.
HENRY WALTERS, engineer of the tug Jennie.

Gen. Bacon is unhurt, and all newspaper correspondents have been accounted for and are uninjured, though they were at one time under the same fire which thinned the ranks of the troops.

The bodies of Major Wilkinson, Sergt. Butler, and the four privates and eleven wounded soldiers left here for Fort Snelling on the morning train for St. Paul. Lieut. Lawrence of the Hospital Corps was in charge of the wounded. Al Russell, the dead Indian policeman, was turned over to the Leech Lake tribe for burial. It appears that his death was due to an accident. He had been with the troops, but became tired of the fighting and started for the agency. In the darkness he was mistaken for a hostile and was riddled with bullets. He had not notified Gen. Bacon of his intended departure. His death, it is said, has been used by the turbulent Indians for the purpose of stirring up a war feeling among members of their race.

SERGEANT BUTLER'S DEATH.

Godfrey Zeigler, one of the wounded privates in the hospital, says the fight of Wednesday was very hot for thirty minutes. One Indian at the right of the line seemed to hit a soldier every time he shot, and, when he fired, another Indian at the right let out a whoop. Zeigler says this Indian had a fine gun. It was he who shot Sergt. Butler clear through the head, making three holes in his hat. The hat is preserved by Zeigler, who is wounded in the right arm.

"You ought to have seen the reporters leg it when the fight began," he said. "But they were mighty kind to the wounded afterward."

He says there were not over fifty Indians engaged in the fight, and in this he is supported by the statements of several others.

Gen. Bacon thinks one of the Indians killed by a sharpshooter was Bog-Ah-Mah-Go-Shig.

Gus N. Beaulieu received a telegram this morning from W. S. Field of the Indian Department at Washington, asking for telegraphic information as to the situation, and inquiring whether he was needed. After a conference with the Indians Mr. Beaulieu sent a telegram to Mr. Field to come at once. He is expected here Tuesday for a general conference with the Indians.

WASHINGTON REASSURED.

Indian Uprising Regarded as Over—Gen. Bacon Will Remain at Walker for the Present.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Reports received by the officials of the War and Interior Departments from the Indian outbreak are of a reassuring character to-night, and they now feel that the uprising may be regarded as over.

Gen. Bacon, who has charge of affairs in the department of which he is in command, will remain at Walker for the present, and this, it is hoped, will have a quieting effect on the citizens of the surrounding country, who have felt that they were in danger from the redskins. Steps will be taken to have an investigation made with a view to fixing the responsibility among the Indians for their stand against the Government.

Gen. Corbin to-night said there was no basis for the report that two troops of cavalry on their way to Huntsville, Ala., from North Dakota had been ordered to Walker, as a telegram from Gen. Bacon showed that he was not in need of reinforcements.

The following is Gen. Bacon's latest dispatch from Walker:

"Arrived here at noon with my detachment in good condition, the killed and badly wounded having been shipped to Fort Snelling this morning. The Indians have been badly whipped, and left the country adjacent to the fight. En route here other Chippewa bands displayed white flags along the lake shore. Much talk here of general Indian outbreak. Will ascertain facts and report later. Find Col. Harbach at this place with 200 men, Third Infantry. Will remain myself and keep troops here awaiting developments. Regret exaggerated rumors published resulting from my inability to communicate. Have been in no danger of massacre and need no reinforcements. Col. Harbach's coming was good in sending out boats."

The following reassuring dispatch was received to-night by Commissioner Jones from Gus H. Beaulieu, a well-known Chippewa Indian, who has transacted considerable business for that band in Washington:

"Not more than twenty-five or thirty Indians engaged in the outbreak. Chief Gaywuohe Waybinung and Machegahbow, both of Bear Island, and Wahbununnee of Leech Lake village, doing all in their power to suppress the outbreak. Chief Flatmouth arrived at Leech Lake village to-day with a large number of followers, and is strongly opposing the outbreak. Indians coming into Leech Lake rapidly and registering their names in overseer's office with the intention of remaining at the village until trouble has subsided. White Earth, Red Lake, and Mille Lac Indians not affected. Think there will be no general uprising."

To-night Commissioner Jones received a dispatch from Indian Agent Sutherland regarding a council held at Leech Lake to-day at the request of the Indians. The dispatch is dated at Walker, Minn., and says in part:

"Leech Lake Indians wanted a council at agency (meaning sub-agency.) Went there this morning. Had a large gathering. Chief Flatmouth and the Bear Island chief talked peace, deprecated the war, and would do all in their power to stop it."

MAJOR WILKINSON'S DEATH.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 7.—J. C. Beaton, one of the three newspaper men who were with Gen. Bacon's command, has sent The Minneapolis Tribune a long account of the battle. Referring to Major Wilkinson's death he says:

"For thirty minutes there was a ceaseless roar, and every little while we could hear cries of the men who had been shot. I looked up once and saw that Major Wilkinson had been injured, but where I did not know. I heard him cry:

"'Ross, I've been wounded, but I won't give up, for it's not bad.'

"The next moment, as he stood right back of his firing line calling to his men, 'Give it to them, boys; get them going; give it to them; they are cowards and they are going to run,' he seemed to stagger, and Surgeon Ross ran toward him.

"'Give them hell, General! Give them hell!' Wilkinson called at the top of his voice over toward the right flank, where Gen. Bacon was taking aim at a red man.

"Then he fell into the arms of a doctor, who carried him into the log cabin at the crest of the hill, where he died an hour and a half later.

"His was the death of a soldier, and such a death as, he expressed to me a few minutes before, he desired to experience. The Major and myself had walked back from the scouting tour together."

Cass Lake People Warned.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 7.—A correspondent at Steamboat Landing via Cass Lake, Minn., telegraphs to-night as follows:

"People at this place have just received word by boat from Walker to leave at once for places of safety. Parties arriving on the same launch say there has been a heavy battle near Bear Island. One man says he saw seven dead soldiers this morning. This place will be vacant by nightfall. There are about thirty men from lumber camps here who will go to Walker this evening."

THE UPPER YUKON CLOSED.

Commissioner Ogilvie Taking Steps to Make the Klondike a Model Mining District.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 7.—Navigation upon the Upper Yukon River is closed. The last passengers who came out from Dawson up the river on the steamers Columbian and Canadian have arrived here, some with hard-luck stories and a few with gold.

The most interesting news from Dawson relates to Commissioner Ogilvie's reforms. He is making sweeping changes and intends to make the Klondike a model mining district. Mr. Jox says Sept. 13 a small army of the half world and gamblers were arrested and fined to the amount of $10,000. The money will be spent in improving the streets of the city.

Wages in the Klondike are becoming lower and lower, according to J. B. Chambers of Victoria. "The new system now in vogue was inaugurated," he said, "by Kirkpatrick and Bonner, two of the biggest claim owners of the whole district. When I left, miners were hired for $100 a month and their board for the Winter months."

COUNTERFEIT $100 BILLS.

Large Numbers Produced in San Francisco—Doubtful Report that Some Were Sent to the Klondike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 7.—It is stated that United States Secret Service officers, aided by Chief Lees, have discovered that large numbers of counterfeit one-hundred-dollar silver certificates have been produced in this city. The operators are reported to be under police surveillance.

The Call asserts that 5,000 of these spurious bills were sent into the Klondike district, that they were readily exchanged for gold dust, and their falsity was not discovered until the returning miners tried to pass them in Portland. The banks of this city, following the precedent of the institutions in the north, have refused to handle any bills of that denomination.

The paper is said to be of Government make, as are also the various inks, with the exception of that with which the numbers are printed. This is of an ordinary quality, and cannot withstand the action of acid.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service, on reading the San Francisco story about $100 certificate counterfeits, telegraphed the Government agent in charge of the Seattle district, which includes Oregon, and this evening received a telegram stating that not a single hundred-dollar counterfeit had turned up at Portland.

Corruption in the Yukon District.

OTTAWA, Oct. 7.—The Government has decided to remove Gold Commissioner Fawcett, in the Yukon district, and a successor will be appointed at once. Other prominent officers also will have to go. This is the result of the charges of official corruption in the Yukon country.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Marquis and Marquise de Monstiers Merinville and the Baroness Zedlitz, with a retinue of maids and valets, have left Newport and are at the Hotel Netherland en route for Europe. The Marquise de Monstiers Merinville was Miss Gwendolyn Caldwell, the young woman who endowed the Catholic University at Washington. During the Summer she has entertained many of the clergy at her Newport cottage. Her sister lost her husband a few years ago by a tragic accident, and has since seldom been seen in the gay world. The de Monstiers Merinvilles have leased a château in a picturesque locality in France and will pass some time there this Autumn.

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Washington, just at present, resembles an English cathedral town, or Oxford, or Cambridge at wrangling tide. There are more Bishops and Church dignitaries there than there were in Barataria, and "every one is somebody." The triennial Protestant Episcopal Convention is in session, and the dinner parties given by clerics to clerics are numerous. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who has leased the Carpenter mansion, on Sixteeenth Street, and who has as his guests Bishop Potter of this city and Bishop Doane of Albany, is giving dinners every evening.

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The Princess Alice is a gypsy who has been sojourning at Long Branch and different resorts during the Summer. She is the head of a so-called tribe which travels in three wagons and lives in a couple of tents in the fields on the outskirts of the town. She is now at Newport, and Miss Virginia Fair, Miss Clapp, and Mrs. Arthur Kemp have been having their fortunes told by her there. Miss Fair, she predicted, is to marry a dark-haired young man who owns a yacht, and Mrs. Kemp, who had taken her wedding ring off, was rebuked for this innocent bit of deception and told that she was a wife, all of which has given the few sojourners still at Newport much amusement.

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A meet and run of the Meadow Brook hounds takes place to-day, and there will be runs in Westchester and at Myopia, where there are many members of the hunting set still sojourning. Among those who will follow the hounds at Meadow Brook to-day are Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay and the members of their house party, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Sidney Harris, Mrs. J. E. S. Hadden, Mr. Harry S. Page, Mrs. W. W. Watrous, Mrs. Charles Myers, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Miss Ethel Roby, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mr. Willie Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mrs. C. G. J. Peters, Mrs. E. T. Cushing, and Mr. Ralph N. Ellis.

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The wedding of Mr. Howard L. Thayer and Miss Bertha Cook, a daughter of Dr. George W. Cook, will take place to-day at Tarrytown. Miss Cora Cook will be the maid of honor and the bridesmaids will be Miss Rosamond Brevoort of Yonkers, Miss Jane Cook of this city, Miss E. L. Baker of Providence, R. I., and Miss Marie Diedrickson of Summit, N. J. Mr. Everett H. Thayer will be best man, and the ushers will be Messrs. E. D. Bird, Robert G. Mead, Jr., of Sing Sing; George A. Alden of Troy, and Theodore Gilman, Jr., of Yonkers.

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A musicale will be given at the residence of Mrs. John D. Archbold at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson for the benefit of the Robin's Nest, a Summer home for convalescent crippled children, this afternoon at which will assemble all the prominent members of the Hudson River colony. The Hungarian Band will play and Tom Karl, Miss Stuart, and the Misses Keyes will sing. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Joseph T. Low, Mrs. John G. Terry, Mrs. Arthur L. Barney, Mrs. Edward L. Coster, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, and Mrs. H. Walter Webb.

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In London, Mrs. Mackay has opened her residence on Carleton House Terrace for a few days, when she will go to Paris, and from there to the south of France. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Higgins came up recently for a few days in town. Mrs. Higgins was driving in Piccadilly dressed in a tailor-made gown of blue serge with a small blue toque. The Count de Mauny-Talrande, who will be well remembered here for his lectures on French chateau architecture at the Waldorf, has since his marriage to the wealthy and aristocratic Lady Mary Byng himself acquired one of the old châteaus formerly belonging to his family, and is entertaining there on a large scale.

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The Munroes and the Ridgeways in Paris have become, with a number of French gentlemen of title, interested in the establishing of a sporting club at Compieges, where all kinds of sports such as golf, polo, and tennis may have a home. Golf is yet in its infancy in France, and it is only at Pau and Biarritz and other very Americanized and British colonies where the game is played with the zest that it is in Scotland, England, and this country.

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Miss Van Wart, granddaughter of the late Mr. Marshal O. Roberts, has been much fêted at Baden-Baden the past Summer. She was the guest of honor at the beautiful dinner given by Mme. Auffmordt at Baden-Baden in honor of Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar. Among the other guests were Baron and Baroness Paul Oppenheim, Mrs. William Roosevelt, Mrs. William Jay, Count von Rosen, Mr. Louis Jay, Miss Scovel, Miss Scott, and Miss Hall. After dinner the hostess and the guests went to the grand ball at the International Club, where the cotillion was led by Mr. Louis Jay. Miss Van Wart wore a most becoming gown of yellow satin, trimmed with mauve tulle and violets. The belles of the ball were Countess Jacques de Pourtales, who was in black satin and lace, with rose trimmings, and Princess "Baby" Hohenlohe.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Miss Amy Bend, and Miss Amy Townsend are now in Paris, and will soon return to New York. Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Barclay and Miss Edith Barclay will return to New York early in December.

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Mrs. Edward Lyman Short was among the Americans registered last week at the Hôtel de France et Choiseul, in Paris. She is en route for home. Mr. and Mrs. James Harriman and Miss Alice Harriman left the same day for London, and from thence they were to sail for New York. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Padleford were at Wiesbaden, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel and family were at Lucerne.

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This evening there will be a dance at the Ardsley Casino, at which all the belles of the vicinity will be present. Mrs. Terrell, the mother of Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, has arrived from Huntsville, Ala., to stop with her daughter, who is still confined to her room, suffering from the shock sustained in her recent runaway accident. All danger of any serious results from this accident have now passed away, but the physicians advise that Mrs. Whitehouse be kept in the house for some time to come.

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Although there are comparatively few people in town, Mr. Harold Baring and Miss Churchill, who are to be married on Oct. 24 are being much entertained, and luncheons and dinners are daily given in their honor. Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, the parents of Miss Churchill, gave a dinner in honor of Mr. Baring at their residence on Wednesday evening, at which were present among others Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith and Mr. William Pinckard of New Orleans.

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It seems a little early yet to talk of Lakewood, but with the return of more seasonable Autumn weather and the passing of the October days, the thoughts of the many New Yorkers who frequent the place each recurring Winter turn toward the popular New Jersey resort in the pines. The Lakewood Golf Club is already opened, and the Winter tournaments are being planned. Mr. and Mrs. George Trotter, who have spent the past two Winters at Lakewood, have given up their cottage there and will remain at Oyster Bay for the Winter.

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The wedding of Miss Grace Olyphant, the daughter of Mr. Robert Morrison Olyphant, 160 Madison Avenue, and Mr. George Kellogg of Plattsburg, N. Y., will take place on Oct. 15. The bridesmaids will be Miss Amy Olyphant, Miss Ursula Morgan, Miss Grace Babcock, and Miss Lusita Leland.

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Lord Yarborough is about to rebuild Brocklesby, in Lincolnshire, which was destroyed by fire a few months ago. It is in a very fine position, surrounded by a grand domain of wold farms. The drives through the woods, which were planted by the first Lord Yarborough, are beautiful and most extensive. At the furthest part is Pelham Pillar, with a superb view from the top. The family mausoleum is a beautiful classic temple, and in it is a statue by Nollekens of the lovely Mrs. Pelham, whose portrait, feeding chickens, is one of Sir Joshua's finest works. A handsome stone arch erected by the tenantry in memory of the third Lord, and Newsham Lake, are also features of the park. The house itself was a copy in small of old Buckingham House, which stood on the site of the present Buckingham Palace. The beautiful collection of pictures were many of them from the famous Aufrere and Worsley collections.

A PECULIAR POISONING CASE.

Young Woman Who Licked Postage Stamps Becomes Ill.

PARK RIDGE, N. J., Oct. 7.—Miss Irene Cole, whose family reside in this village, has for two weeks been suffering from illness caused, it is supposed, by poisoning from postage stamps. Miss Cole, who is eighteen years of age, has been employed as typewriter and clerk in an office at Hohokus. The first symptom of her illness was the swelling of her lips. The swelling finally extended down one side of her neck and into one of her arms. She then consulted Dr. Vroom of Ridgewood.

She told him that she had moistened postage stamps with her lips and soon afterward felt the swelling and the soreness. Dr. Vroom came to the conclusion that Miss Cole was suffering from poisoning as a result of this practice.

Another strange circumstance of this case is that at about the same time Miss Cole was stricken, her twin brother, who was recovering from typhoid fever, experienced similar symptoms, such as the swelling of the lips, back, and arms. The physicians cannot account for this, as the brother had not lately used postage stamps and could not have contracted poisoning in that way. The physicians do not share the opinion of some people in the village that the symptoms of the twin brother were sympathetic for his twin sister.

Hasty Pudding Club Officers.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 7.—The election of officers of the Hasty Pudding Club took place to-night and resulted as follows: President—Malcolm Donald of Brookline; Vice President—J. W. Farler of Cambridge; Secretary—P. M. Jaffrey of New York; Treasurer—R. De K. Gilder of New York.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Sherman Hoar.

Sherman Hoar died yesterday at Concord, Mass. Mr. Hoar came of a family whose name in Massachusetts long had become almost synonymous with stalwart Republicanism, but he made his entrance into the field of politics as a Democrat. Soon after his graduation from Harvard he began to take an interest in politics and joined his voice to those of William E. Russell, George Fred Williams, Josiah Quincy, Charles R. Codman, John F. Andrew, and William Everett, in behalf of civil service reform and later of the reduction of the tariff duties.

Mr. Hoar ran for public office twice. In 1886 he was defeated for the State Senate, losing by 500 votes in a district whose normal Republican majority is nearly 3,000. In 1890 he was elected to Congress from the Fifth Massachusetts District, succeeding Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks. Upon the expiration of his term, he quit public life to practice his profession of the law and rose steadily until he became one of the foremost lawyers in the Bay State.

Mr. Hoar was born at Concord, Mass., July 30, 1860. His father was ex-Attorney General Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar and his mother Caroline Brooks, a sister of Judge G. M. Brooks, United States Senator George F. Hoar is his uncle. Mr. Hoar attended the public schools of Concord and later entered Phillips Exeter Academy, from which he was graduated in 1878. He was graduated from Harvard in 1882, being orator of his class. In his senior year he took the first Boylston Prize for oratory. He studied law in the Harvard Law School and his father's office and was admitted to the Middlesex County bar in 1885. After practicing some time in Waltham, in 1887 he was admitted to the Boston firm of Storey, Thorndike & Hoar, of which Moorefield Storey was the senior partner. Mr. Hoar withdrew from this firm prior to his election to Congress.

At the expiration of his Congressional term he was appointed District Attorney for the Boston district by President Cleveland, and while in that office conducted the first Bram murder trial. Outside of his own town, where for many years he held important positions of trust, he was a Director of the American Unitarian Society and a member of the Board of Trustees of Phillips-Exeter Academy.

Mr. Hoar was Captain of the local military company from 1884 to 1885, and always kept up his interest in the company. When the company left for the war he was influential in obtaining a fund for its benefit. In the work of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association in the time of the war, he was indefatigable. He visited all the hospitals through the South, and took great interest in all Massachusetts men wherever he found them.

It is probable that while in the hospital at Montauk, in the interest of the Aid Association, he contracted typhoid fever, which was the direct cause of his death.

Mr. Hoar was twice married. His first wife was Miss Caroline Prescott Wood of Concord, whom he married in 1886, and who died in 1891. She bore him two children, a boy and a girl. The boy was named after Roger Sherman, Mr. Hoar's great-grandfather. The second Mrs. Hoar was Miss Mary Buttrick of Concord. She also bore Mr. Hoar a son and a daughter.

The Rev. Philip Washburn.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

To the Shareholders of the
Minnesota Iron Company,
Illinois Steel Company,
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry. Co.:

Referring to our notice of September 10, 1898, we have now to announce that over 90 per cent. of the stock of each of the above-named companies has been deposited with us on the terms set forth in said notice.

Stockholders who have not yet deposited their stock may deposit same with either of us up to and including Monday October 10, 1898, (being the date on which the cash payments on deposited stock must also be made,) after which date no further deposits will be received by us.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY.
Ames Building, Washington Street, corner of Court, Boston, Mass.
New York and Boston, October 1st, 1898.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
24 BROAD STREET.
Stocks, Bonds, and Grain bought, sold, and carried on margin.
Daily Market Letter on application.
Information furnished on all classes of investment securities.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The notice of the public is called to our
ODD LOT DEPARTMENT,
where active speculative accounts of 25 shares and upwards receive special attention.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
RICHARD IVES, President.
FREDERICK V. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.
2 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
7 shs. Citizens' National Bank.
6 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
7 shs. Oriental Bank.
5 shs. Pacific Bank.
3 shs. People's Bank.
3 shs. Nassau Bank.
1 share United States Trust Co.
43 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
25 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
5 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
12 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
2 shs. Bank of America.
6 shs. Chemical Natl Bank.
16 shs. Manhattan Company Bank.
50 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
7 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
5 shs. New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
For account of whom it may concern.
$7,000 Newark, Ohio, Water Works Co. 1st Consld. 2d Mtge. 6 per cent. Bds., 1905, Octr., 1893, Coups., (Hypd.)
$5,000 Newark, Ohio, Water Works Co. Consld. 3d Mtge. 6 per cent. Bds., 1905, Octr., 1893, Coups., (Hypd.)
$4,000 Kankakee Water Works Co. 3d Mtge. 6 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1912, Jany., 1894, Coups., (Hypd.)
$1,500 Green Island Water Co. 2d Mtge. 6 per cent. Gold Bds., 1908, March, 1894, Coups., (Hypd.)
$1,500 Adams Water Works Co. 2d Mtge. 6 per cent. Gold Bds., 1905, Jany., 1894, Coups., (Hypd.)
$1,500 Spartenburg Water Works Co. 2d Mtge. 6 per cent. Gold Bds., 1908, Feby., 1894, Coups., (Hypd.)
400 shs. Butte City Water Co., (Hypd.)
200 shs. Peoria Water Co., (Hypd.)
17 shs. Chesebrough Manufacturing Co.
10 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
600 shs. Chicago Great Western Rway. Co. 4 per cent. Pref'd. B. stock.
50 shs. Lee Arms Co., (Hypothecated.)
$10,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 per cent. Bds.
50 shs. Celluloid Co.
$4,000 Richmond Street R'way & Electric Co. 5 per cent. Bds., 1920.
100 shs. United States Envelope Co. Pfd.
$11,000 Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent. Bds., (Trust Co. Ctfs. of Dep.)
150 shs. Boas King Knitting Machine Co.
$2,000 Ohio Mining & Manufg. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 per cent. Bds., 1925.
10 shs. Brighton Carrousel Co., (Hypd.)
17 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
2 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
4 shs. Long Island Safe Deposit Co.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and irregular.

Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday aggregated barely 270,000 shares. Three stocks—Northern Pacific common, Tobacco Trust, and Sugar Trust—figured for as much as all the other issues together. Speculative interest centred in these three stocks, and elsewhere the market was dull and uninteresting, with narrow fluctuations. Throughout the market listlessness prevailed. There were many times when Stock Exchange tickers stood still.

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Northern Pacific common was the feature of the market. Bear aggressiveness centred in that stock. Its sellers made much of the rumors of friction in the company's management, loudly proclaiming that there are serious dissensions among the larger interests in the property over vitally important matters. On these stories was based the heavy selling of the stock yesterday. Transactions in Northern Pacific aggregated more than 60,000 shares. All day bearish reports on the property were industriously distributed. Much was made also of the failure of the Directors to declare a dividend on the common stock when they met during the day to declare the regular quarterly 1 per cent. on the preferred, although no one really expected that any action would be taken on common stock dividends.

Meanwhile, during all the heavy selling strong interests who know more about Northern Pacific's private affairs than Wall Street traders do were persistent buyers.

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Much of yesterday's dullnes came from a newly evident disposition on the part of some of the larger Wall Street interests to act conservatively and slowly in their market operations. In fact, it looked very much as though attention was being given to the cultivation of a short interest in many parts of the market.

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Next to Northern Pacific, Sugar and Tobacco received the largest share of Wall Street's attention, although neither of these stocks was as active as heretofore. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Metropolitan Street Railway, Minnesota Iron, People's Gas, and Union Pacific were all more or less conspicuous.

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Government bonds were strong, the new threes making a new record price. The sales were $406,000 threes, coupon, at 105½@105⅝@105½; $5,540 do., small, at 105¼@105¼@105½, and $9,000 fives, coupon, at 112⅜@112½.

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In State securities, $4,000 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 93¼ and $60,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 77⅜@78.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Ref....	⅝	Minn. Iron t. r.....	1¾
Am. Sug. Ref. pf...	⅜	Nat. Lead. Co	1
Inter. Paper Co....	⅝	U. P., D. & G. t. r..	⅝
Minn. Iron	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf....	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	2⅜	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	½
Am. Tobacco pf....	1	Missouri Pacific	¾
A., T. & S. F. pf...	⅝	N. Y. C. & Hud.	¾
B. & O. 2d inc. pd..	⅝	Nat. Biscuit	¾
B. & O. pf., W. I...	½	Nat. Biscuit pf	½
Brook. Rap. Tr.....	1⅜	Nor. & West. pf....	1⅛
Canadian Pac	1¼	Northern Pacific	1
Chi. & Alton	2	Ont. & West	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.....	1	Pacific Coast	¾
Chi. & E. Ill	⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf....	2½
Chi., Mil. & St. P..	½	Pacific Mail	½
Clev., L. & W. pf...	½	Reading 1st pf	1½
Consol. Gas	2½	Reading 2d pf	½
Col., H. V. & Tol....	1⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	¾	Stand. R. & T.....	⅝
Ed. Elec. Ill. of N.	1	Union Pacific	½
General Electric ...	½	U. S. Leather pf....	½
Great Northern pf ..	½	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Lake Erie & W. pf..	½	Wabash pf	½
Louis. & Nash	1	West. Un. Tel	½
Met. St. Ry.....	¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. W. & W. 5s.	1⅞	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	3½
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s	1	Or. Sh. Line inc. B.	1
Dul. & I. R.	1½	St. L. & I. M. 5s....	1
E., T., Va. & G. con.	1	Ulster & Del. 5s....	1
		Wis. Cent. 1st t. r..	1½

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s....	2	Tex. Pac. 2d	1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for five and six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $136,893,813; balance, $7,801,430; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,049,621.

Money on call in London at 1¼@1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2½ per cent. for short and 2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firmer. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81⅞ for sixty days, $4.84@$4.84½ for demand, $4.84½@$4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.80⅝@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾, less 1-16c, for long, and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 94⅞, and guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—15c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, ½, to 114; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 56¼; Pennsylvania, ⅝, to 60; New York Central, ¼, to 119; St. Paul, ⅛, to 110½, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 77⅞. Advanced—Reading, ⅜, to 9¼, and Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 67. Atchison sold at 12⅞, Canadian Pacific at 87, Erie at 14, and Erie first preferred at 36. British consols were firm, at 109 9-16, for money, and 109¾ for the account. The Bank of England lost £170,000 bullion on balance.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,388,465, against $1,698,128 last week and $1,100,477 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,430,647, against $1,786,899 last week and $996,437 in the same week of last year.

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD.

A Wall Street story that the contract to equip the Third Avenue Railroad system with underground electric trolley had been secured by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company was yesterday denied by Edward Lauterbach as "certainly premature, if it is founded in fact."

To meet various statements of Third Avenue financiering and equipment its officers yesterday issued the following:

"The Third Avenue Railroad Company has a floating debt of about $9,000,000, incurred in the acquisition of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery system, the Forty-second Street system, and the Union Railway system.

"It has also recently acquired the railway extending from Yonkers to Mount Vernon, a valuable property, without, however, increasing its debt.

"To meet this debt and to change the motive power of the roads acquired on this side of the Harlem, as well as on the main line of the road, $2,000,000 of its capital stock has recently been issued, making a capitalization of the present company of $12,000,000.

"It is proposed that a consolidation of some of the affiliated companies with the main company shall take place, and that further stock shall be issued from time to time instead of bonds for the payment of the debt and for the change of the motive power of the main line, the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street line, the Forty-second Street line, and the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery line.

"The stock will be issued only as the work progresses, the expenditure for the change of motive power being estimated to cost, including the power house, about $15,000,000.

"It is proposed to operate all the lines of the company from the power house at the junction of the Harlem River and King's Bridge Road."

Third Avenue securities were not active yesterday. The stock was quoted at 155@160. The last sale of the 5 per cent. bonds on the Stock Exchange was on Thursday, at 124½, "seller 20 flat."

STANDARD OIL SELLING.

Sugar Trust held strong yesterday, there being continued covering by traders who have been short of the stock. The liquidation of the past fortnight was again in evidence, however, and Sugar's net gain for the day was only fractional.

Sugar Trust certificates in the names of members of the Standard Oil group of financiers are said to have been delivered in Wall Street during the past two days.

CHARGES PROMPTLY DISMISSED.

The charges presented to the Stock Exchange by Julius Newton against the firm of A. A. Housman & Co. were yesterday officially disposed of—the sub-committee of the Governors of the Stock Exchange agreeing unanimously that no basis whatever existed for the charges preferred by Mr. Newton. Messrs. Housman & Co. urged the committee to scrutinize the firm's books, but the statements made by Mr. Newton were so contradictory that the official agreement was that the charges ought not to be dignified by further consideration.

Julius Newton had at one time a fortune of $1,000,000, but retiring from partnership with Isidor and Simon Wormser, he lost in European stock markets what he had made on the New York Stock Exchange. Messrs. A. A. Housman & Co. took him into their employ some months ago and he was given opportunities to renew old Wall Street acquaintanceships; but during the Summer he developed erratic tendencies which grew more and more pronounced. Recently he has been removed from prominent hotels for causing disturbances, and within the past week has several times been the centre of crowds of newsboys and street stragglers near the Stock Exchange, loudly haranguing boisterous audiences with denunciations of members of the firm of A. A. Housman & Co., I. & S. Wormser, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. His charges before the Stock Exchange seem to have been much of the same sort as his speeches in the street.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the fourth week of September to-day will cover 62 roads, and will show 6.84 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. South.	$44,080	$2,705	....
Ann Arbor.....	42,369	5,048	....
Atlantic & Danville.	10,626	....	613
Bal. & Ohio S. W...	204,151	18,598	....
Buff., Roch & Pitts.	106,379	10,967	....
Bur., C. R. & N....	182,378	30,072	....
Canadian Pacific...	757,000	....	7,000
Central of Georgia..	463,941	4,966	....
Chi. Term. Transfer.	29,847	4,971	....
Chesapeake & Ohio.	318,292	30,884	....
Ch. & East. Illinois.	97,307	1,133	....
Chi Grea' Western.	170,501	6,403	....
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	95,218	125	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	1,222,204	192,830	....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	40,315	....	9,338
Den. & Rio Grande.	249,400	32,700	....
Evans. & Ind.....	8,883	....	2,504
Evans. Terre Haute	32,489	....	3,182
Flint & Pere Marq..	98,063	16,882	....
Ft. Worth & R. G...	19,337	3,486	....
Gd. Rap. & Ind ...	61,059	1,312	....
C.n., R. & Ft. W.	11,728	....	353
Traverse City.....	1,085	....	92
Musk., G. R. & I...	2,961	209	....
Grand Trunk... Chi. & G. Trunk D., G. H. & M..	716,208	13,390	....
Intern. & Gt. N....	148,371	35,308	....
Iowa Central.....	63,636	8,685	....
Kanawha & Mich..	13,291	1,231	....
K. C. Pitts. & G...	93,977	25,760	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt.	27,633	15,268	....
Lake Erie & West...	103,245	7,305	....
Louis., E. & St. L..	49,415	3,333	....
Louis., H. & St. L.	15,185	....	3,036
Louis. & Nashv.....	616,895	31,642	....
Mexican Central....	254,535	....	14,533
Mexican National...	157,966	11,145	....
Minn. & St. Louis..	68,444	....	4,000
M., St.P. & St.Ste.M.	164,204	33,955	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas..	449,260	35,205	....
Mo., P. & Iron Mtn.	206,000	25,000	....
Central Branch...	41,000	2,000	....
N. Y., Ont. & West.	108,815	....	5,724
Norfolk & Western.	282,139	3,258	....
Ohio River.....	24,085	96	....
Oregon R. R. & Nav	180,832	....	1,065
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	25,542	2,244	....
Pitts., B. & L. Erie.	42,538	30,789	....
Pittsburg & West..	95,069	8,559	....
Rio Grande South..	12,625	3,556	....
St. J. & Gd Island.	29,628	4,517	....
St. L. & San Fran..	179,289	....	40,988
St. Louis Southw..	184,290	9,400	....
Southern Railway...	866,553	75,226	....
Texas & Pacific...	248,866	7,874	....
Tol. & Ohio Central.	44,950	....	3,900
Tol., Peo. & West..	29,311	7,474	....
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	59,993	3,826	....
Wabash	398,073	18,752	....
Wheel. & Lake Erie.	36,329	....	14,573
Wisconsin Central...	152,419	6,483	....
Total (62 roads)..	$10,632,560	$792,570	$111,560
Net inc. (6.84 p. c.).	....	681,010	....

For the month of September, 78 roads have furnished full statements, showing an increase in gross earnings of $1,847,202, or 5.44 per cent

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on Northern Pacific preferred stock, payable Dec. 5.

Renewal of purchases of silver in the London market for Indian account.

Exceptionally good business still being reported by St. Paul officials.

Resignation of D. B. Halstead as President of New York National Exchange Bank and appointment of James Rowland to succeed him.

Strength of Boston and Montana Copper Mining stock in the Boston market on talk of purchases for Central.

Demand for Federal Steel securities in the outside market.

No rate war expected to result from Burlington's using half-fare rates between Omaha and Colorado points, as Atchison has put on similar rates between Kansas City and Colorado points, equalizing the situation.

Increase of $5,462 in the surplus earnings of Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf for August.

Rumors from Chicago of impending changes in Burlington's Board of Directors at the coming annual meeting.

Decrease of $309,663 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with previous week, but increase of $287,988 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Efforts discontinued to form a new passenger and freight association of the transcontinental lines, and proposed meetings for that purpose indefinitely postponed.

Increase of $14,887 in Northern New York's surplus for the year ended June 30.

Heavy orders for new equipment being placed by important roads.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"The final returns of failures for the third quarter of 1898 considerably exceed last week's estimate, numbering in all 2,556, with liabilities of $32,608,214, and of commercial failures only 2,540, with liabilities of $25,104,778. Comparisons given to-day show that the failures have been smaller than in any other quarter since 1892, both in amount, in average per failure, and in defaults per firm in business. The ratio of defaulted liabilities to solvent payments through Clearing Houses was only $1.56 per $1,000, excepting in 1892, the smallest ratio since 1882, when the modes of reporting were essentially different. But for a few real estate failures in Alabama and Chicago, the comparison would have been far more favorable.

"The cotton industry shows better conditions in spite of the fall of cotton to the lowest quotation ever known, and there is larger demand for most staple goods. The boot and shoe industry moves on quite regardless of the high quotations for leather and hides, though leather quotations have been somewhat reduced, and shipments from the East have been larger than ever before for the week, notwithstanding a considerable advance in prices of hides at Chicago. The comparative tables show how remarkably the manufacture has sustained itself under difficult conditions. The prospect of the formation of a morocco trust affects dealers in some lines, but is not yet definitely realized.

"The iron industry still gains so rapidly that an unhealthy boom would seem to be in progress, but for the peculiar conditions. In spite of the combination of Valley producers, who now propose a joint selling agency at Pittsburg, sales run a little below their fixed figures, $10.40 being quoted at Pittsburg and $9.25 for Grey Forge, while Southern and local iron are steady at Chicago, and anthracite is not stronger at Philadelphia. But the consuming demand is remarkably heavy, and large contracts this week cover 3,000 tons structural iron at Chicago, 8,000 tons for Boston, 2,000 tons ship plates at Cleveland, and a heavy demand for bars, the Pennsylvania Railroad requiring 2,500 cars and the Northwestern 2,000.

"Wheat has been declining a little, with foreign report somewhat more favorable as to European crops, and yet the actual shipments have been 3,586,947 bushels, flour included, for the week, against 4,408,954 bushels for the corresponding week last year. All reports still indicate that farmers are quite generally holding back their crop in the hope of higher prices, and collections at the West are almost everywhere retarded on that account, and yet the Western receipts amount to 10,539,350 bushels, against 8,810,720 for the same week last year. Nor is the corn crop any obstruction, for, while 2,531,002 bushels were exported during the week, against 1,855,067 last year, the movement does not indicate large supplies in the interior. But nobody can tell as yet how much grain Europe will require during the coming year.

"Although railroad stocks have somewhat advanced, the gain has not corresponded with the very creditable returns of earnings for the month of September, showing on roads thus far reporting $34,100,285, a gain of 5.3 per cent. over last year and 2.7 per cent. over 1892. For nine months of this year, the returns thus far received amount to $756,373,816, a gain of 9.1 per cent. over last year, and 2.5 per cent. over 1892, about 152,153 miles of railroad being covered. The tonnage for the past four weeks from Chicago east-bound has been only 217,635, against 234,179 last year and 259,806 in 1892. But the St. Louis and Indianapolis roads have largely increased their tonnage, so that, with Chicago included, the aggregate shipments eastward amount to 487,621 tons, against 474,649 tons for the same weeks last year. London buying of about 25,000 shares for the week has materially helped the market here, and yet, owing to the extraordinary weakness shown in certain trust stocks, the tone of speculation is exceedingly uncertain."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"With the exception of some parts of the South, where heavy storms and yellow fever, with resulting quarantines, check distribution, a very large business appears to be doing, though complaints of narrow margins of profit are well-nigh unanimous. While the bank clearings of September point to a slightly smaller business done the country over than one year ago, this week's figures point to a fair gain over last year, and therefore over all previous records for this week of the year. The volume of distribution, as a whole, is well up to or above that reported a year ago in most sections, and therefore far in advance of recently preceding annual periods. As for some time past, most activity is perceptible in the West and Northwest and on the Pacific Coast, particularly at Puget Sound and Columbia River points. It has been a carnival and Fall celebration period at a number of Western cities this week, and a resulting large distribution, both retail and wholesale, is reported. Unseasonably warm weather is credited with checking the retail and wholesale demand for heavy Winter goods, particularly clothing and shoes, but cooler weather since has imparted a better tone to this business. Accompanying the increased movement in wheat this week have come some rather better advices as to collections, particularly in the Spring wheat sections. At leading Eastern markets recently favorable reports are fully maintained, with business in textiles, particularly cotton and woolen goods, least favorably situated. Signs are not wanting that the spread of yellow fever in some sections of the South, with resulting quarantines, has sharply checked trade in the Lower Mississippi Valley, while heavy storms on the South Atlantic Coast have operated to arrest distribution and reduced the rice crop.

"Business failures are still down to a minimum, numbering 163 for the week, against 166 last week, 237 in this week a year ago, 291 in 1896, 274 in 1895, and 238 in 1894.

"For the first time this year monthly bank clearings—those for September—are smaller than the like total a year ago, but it is to be remembered that comparisons now are with periods of exceptional activity, speculative and otherwise, one year ago, and owing to the reduced crop movement to market this year gains in the West and Northwest are not large enough to offset the quieter tone of business at the East and South. With the exception of September last year, however, the total in the month just closed was the heaviest ever reported in the ninth month of the year. For the month clearings at seventy-seven cities aggregate $5,467,930,058, 2 per cent. less than August, 1.3 per cent. smaller than in September a year ago, but 49 per cent. heavier than in 1896, 56 per cent. heavier than in 1894, and 14 per cent. in excess of 1892, with Western and Northwestern cities showing gains, and the heaviest decrease reported in New England. For nine months the total clearings aggregate $49,003,861,150, 21.7 per cent. heavier than last year, 32 per cent. in excess of 1896, 50 per cent. larger than in 1894, and 9 per cent. heavier than in 1892. Only three cities out of seventy-seven show decreases for the nine months as compared with last year, and these three are Providence, Fall River, and Augusta, Ga., all centres of cotton manufacturing, which, in common with the raw material, has been depressed this year.

"Bank clearings this week show a fair gain over last year's immense total, aggregating as they do $1,466,185,000, 18 per cent. larger than last week, 4.8 per cent. larger than last year, 38 per cent. heavier than in 1896, 58 per cent. in advance of 1894, and 12.5 per cent. heavier than in 1892.

"Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 5,397,224 bushels, as against 5,306,879 bushels last week, 4,835,641 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 4,050,772 bushels in 1896, 2,244,308 bushels in 1895, and 3,317,043 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 51,898,121 bushels, against 60,980,412 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,364,710 bushels, against 2,530,076 bushels last week, 2,109,510 bushels in this week last year, 2,772,000 bushels in 1896, 1,367,010 bushels in 1895, and 184,724 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year corn exports aggregate 39,259,951 bushels, against 43,618,102 bushels during the corresponding period a year ago."

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance.....	$307,147,177
Gold reserve	244,255,804
Net silver	9,487,100
United States notes in the Treasury..	33,658,745
Treasury notes of 1890.....	1,597,135
Total receipts this day.....	1,548,995
Total receipts this month.....	8,813,569
Total receipts this year.....	134,221,455
Total expenditures this day.....	1,266,000
Total expenditures this month.....	11,180,000
Total expenditures this year.....	195,928,114
Deposits in National banks.....	84,407,871
National bank notes received for redemption	362,136
Government receipts from customs..	816,774
Internal revenue	710,025
Miscellaneous	22,104

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.....	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st....	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d....	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d.....	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad.....	216	220
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s.....	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued..	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued.....	57	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s..	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s.....	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock.....	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.....	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River.....	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.....	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock.....	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s.....	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad.....	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av....	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	98	101
Kings County Elevated.....	5	5¾
Kings County inc.....	9½	10¼
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)..	105	106
New Orleans Traction common.....	1¼	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.....	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad.....	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.....	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s.....	109	110
Second Avenue consols.....	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock.....	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry).	113	114
Union Railway stock.....	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction.....	14½	18½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.....	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock.....	104	108
Hoboken Ferry 5s.....	107¾	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	109	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s.....	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock.....	70	72
Union Ferry	41	42
Union Ferry bonds.....	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock.....	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s.....	65½	67½
Indianapolis Gas stock.....	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds.....	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s.....	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock.....	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock.	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s.....	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock.....	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s.....	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common.....	26¼	27¼
Amsterdam preferred.....	64	65
Amsterdam 5s, with interest.....	99½	100¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock.....	20	22
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest..	95½	103
Central Union 5s, guaranteed.....	101½	103
Columbus Gas.....	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.....	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.....	96	97
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock.....	80	83
Mutual (of New York).....	300	312
Madison (Wisconsin) stock.....	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int..	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int..	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock.....	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st.....	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on).	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.).....	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.....	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock.....	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	78	82
Standard Gas, New York.....	128	131
Standard Gas, New York, 1st.....	114	116
Syracuse Gas stock.....	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds.....	87	90
Western Gas.....	86½	87
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest..	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note.....	39	40
American Typefounders'.....	48	50
Barney & Smith comman.....	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock.....	70	74
Federal Steel.....	28¾	29
Federal Steel pf.....	69¾	70½
Glucose common.....	56¾	57
Glucose pf.....	107	108
Herring-Hall-Marvin.....	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.....	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.....	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds.....	87½	89½
Lorillard Company pf.....	119¼	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car.....	10½	11¾
Michigan-Penisular 5 p. c. bonds...	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new.....	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal.....	340	357
Pratt & Whitney.....	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.....	40	50
Standard Distilling.....	20½	21¼
Standard Distilling pf.....	68½	69½
Standard Oil Trust.....	417	418
Trenton Potteries.....	6	9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Oct. 7, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
35⅜	35½	300	American Cotton Oil..	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	.....
86	87¼	15	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	87	87¼	87	87¼	.....
30¾	31¼	550	Am. Malting Co.....	31	31	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
78¾	81¼	315	Am. Malting Co. pf....	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	— ¼
11½	12	300	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
114½	114¾	36,266	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	114¼	115¼	113⅝	114⅝	+ ⅝
106½	107	195	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½	+ ¼
122⅝	123	28,295	American Tobacco	124¼	125¼	121½	122¼	— 2⅝
118	125	100	American Tobacco pf....	124	124	124	124	— 1
27¾	28½	400	Am. Steel & Wire Co..	27⅜	28	27⅜	28	— ⅛
86	86⅜	30	Am. Steel & W. Co. pf.	86¼	86¾	86¼	86¾	.....
35	36	40	Ann Arbor pf	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	.....
12½	12⅝	140	At., T. & S. F.....	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	.....
82¾	82⅞	4,200	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	33⅜	33½	32¾	32⅞	— ⅛
40⅛	40½	966	B. & O., 2d in. pd.....	40¼	40⅜	40	40⅛	— ⅛
68½	69	106	B. & O. pf., when iss.	68⅜	68⅝	68⅜	68⅝	— ⅛
3	3¼	2,310	Bay State Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	.....
65	65⅜	25,795	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	66¼	66⅜	65	65¼	— ⅛
123	125	10	Brooklyn Union Gas..	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	.....
52	53¼	40	Canada Southern	52½	52½	52½	52½	.....
83¾	84½	100	Canadian Pacific	84⅜	84⅝	84⅜	84½	+ ⅛
24½	25½	300	Central Pacific	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
21⅝	21⅞	500	Chesapeake & Ohio..	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
153	158	1,670	Chicago & Alton.....	156	156	156	156	—2
114¼	114¾	6,400	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	114⅜	114¼	114	114¼	—1
54½	55½	300	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	55½	55½	54¼	54⅝	— ⅝
14	14½	2,860	Chicago Great West...	14¼	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	.....
106⅜	106¾	8,887	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	107	107⅛	106½	106⅜	— ⅛
154½	155	97	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	154½	154⅞	154⅛	154⅝	.....
130	130½	400	Chicago & North-w..	130¼	130⅝	130	130½	+ ⅛
175⅛	176	300	Chicago & North-w. pf.	175¼	175¼	175¼	175¼	— ¼
101¼	101⅝	2,981	Chi., R. I. & Pac.....	101⅜	102¼	101¼	101¼	— ¼
16½	16¾	700	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel..	16½	16¾	16¼	16½	.....
45¾	46	1,600	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf...	47	47	45	46¼	— ½
3¼	3⅜	310	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	3½	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
169	170	1,012	Consolidated Gas	168⅜	169¼	168⅜	169½	—2½
104½	107¼	431	Del. & Hudson.....	106⅜	106⅜	105¾	105⅞	— ⅝
148¾	148¼	100	D., L. & W., ex div....	148⅜	148⅜	148⅜	148⅜	.....
13⅞	14½	100	Denver & R. G.....	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
54⅞	55	100	Denver & R. G. pf.....	55	55	55	55	.....
118	124	270	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	120	120	119	119	—4
13⅜	13½	100	Erie	13½	13½	13½	13⅜	— ⅛
80	81	530	General Electric	80⅜	80⅜	80½	80¼	— ⅛
133½	135	435	Great Northern pf.....	134½	134½	134½	134½	— ⅛
33	33¾	100	Hawaiian Sugar	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
110¼	111	332	Illinois Central	110¼	110¾	110¼	110⅝	— ⅛
70	72	412	Illinois Steel Co.....	70¾	70¾	70½	70½	.....
54⅞	55	1,315	International Paper...	54½	54⅝	54½	54⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	9	200	Iowa Central	9	9	9	9	.....
32¼	32½	120	Iowa Central pf.....	33	33	33	33	— ¼
17	17½	1,000	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	17	17	16	17	.....
48¾	49¼	300	Laclede Gas	48¾	49	48¾	49	.....
69¼	70¼	586	Lake Erie & West. pf..	71	71	70	70	—1
54⅜	54½	2,175	Louisville & Nashville.	54½	54½	54⅛	54¼	—1
93¼	93⅜	3,692	Manhattan Con	93¼	93¾	92⅞	93¼	.....
164¼	164½	12,514	Metropolitan St. Ry...	164¾	167	163½	164	— ¾
26	28	60	Minn. & St. Louis.....	26	26½	26	26¼	.....
89	90	50	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	90⅛	90⅝	90⅛	90⅛	.....
96⅛	97	250	Minnesota Iron	96	96	96	96	+1¼
		2,100	Minn., Iron, r.....	95¾	98	95¼	96⅛	+1⅜
32½	32¾	400	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	32⅞	32⅞	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
32	32½	835	Missouri Pacific	32½	32⅝	32¼	32⅜	— ⅛
27	28	240	Mobile & Ohio.....	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
32	32¼	200	Nat. Biscuit Co.....	32	32	32	32	— ⅛
94½	96	220	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf....	95½	95¼	95¼	95¼	+1
32½	33¼	100	National Lead Co.....	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	.....
109½	110¼	133	Nat. Lead Co. pf.....	110	110	110	110	.....
3	3¼	100	National Linseed Oil...	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	.....
90	91¼	200	New Jersey Central ..	91	91	91	91	— ¼
100	103	900	New York Air Brake..	103	104⅜	103	103	.....
115⅜	115¾	1,018	New York Central	115⅞	115⅞	115¼	115¼	— ¼
50½	51	1,250	Norfolk & West. pf....	50⅜	50⅝	50	50	—1⅛
6	6¼	120	North American	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
39⅝	39⅞	62,165	Northern Pacific	40	40¼	39⅜	39⅝	—1
75¾	75⅞	4,481	Northern Pacific pf...	75¼	75⅝	75⅛	75¼	— ⅛
15	15⅜	900	Ontario & Western....	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
44⅛	46	140	Pacific Coast	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¾
80	85	47	Pacific Coast 1st pf....	81	81½	81	81½	.....
60	63½	220	Pacific Coast 2d pf....	60¼	60¼	60	60	—2½
31¾	32	100	Pacific Mail	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
116¾	117¼	202	Pennsylvania R. R....	117	117	117	117	+ ⅛
104½	104¾	11,620	People's Gas, Chicago.	104⅝	105⅜	104¼	104⅜	— ⅛
43½	45	500	P., C., C. & St. L....	43½	44¼	43½	44¼	— ¼
65½	66	400	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	66	66	66	66	.....
189	190¼	225	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	190	190	190	190	.....
17¼	17⅜	1,000	Reading	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
41¼	41¾	2,100	Reading 1st pf.....	42⅝	42⅝	41⅛	41⅜	—1⅛
		2	Reading 2d pf.....	20¼	20¼	20	20	— ½
20	20¼	2	Rio Grande West	27½	27½	27½	27½	.....
..	..	2	Rio Grande West. pf..	67½	67½	67½	67½	.....
7¼	7½	400	St. L. & San Fran....	7½	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
30	30½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	30	30	30	30	— ½
165	170	12	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	166	166	165	165	.....
79	80	200	St. Paul & Omaha.....	79	79	79	79	.....
23	23¼	520	Southern Pacific	23	23	22¾	23	— ¼
8¼	8⅜	200	Southern Railway	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
33⅛	33⅜	868	Southern Railway pf..	33½	33½	33¼	33½	— ⅛
6¾	6¾	610	Standard R. & T.....	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
27	27½	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	27	27	27	27	.....
13	13½	102	Texas Pacific	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
32¼	32¾	10,695	Union Pacific	32½	32⅝	32	32¼	— ⅛
64⅝	64⅞	5,035	Union Pacific pf.....	64½	65¼	64½	64½	— ⅝
2¾	2¾	3,132	U. P., D. & G., t r....	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2¾	+ ⅛
64½	64⅜	1,010	U. S. Leather pf.....	64⅞	64⅞	64⅜	64⅜	— ⅛
38¼	38¾	4,615	United States Rubber.	39	39¼	38½	38⅝	— ⅛
103½	103⅝	971	U. S. Rubber pf.....	102¾	103¾	102¾	103¾	+ ¼
20¾	21	100	Wabash pf.....	20¾	20¾	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
	94¾	390	West Chicago Street..	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ½
91	91¼	956	Western Union Tel....	91⅜	91½	91¼	91¼	— ½
3⅝	3⅞	10	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	4	4	4	4	.....
19	20	10	W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	.....
Sales.....		274,946						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s	Met St Ry gen 5s	St L & S F G M 5s
10,000.....100¼	1,000.....114	1,000.....105⅝
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s	Mil & Nor 1st, 1913	San An & Ar Pass 4s
5,000.....83	1,000.....121¼	11,000.....68
At, T & S F adjst 4s	M & N 1st, 1910, main line	So Pac of N M 1st
12,000.....71⅝	4,000.....120	10,000.....109¾
10,000.....71⅝	Mo, K & East 1st	Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000.....71¾	4,000.....98½	10,000.....97⅝
1,000.....71⅝	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	5,000.....97½
10,000.....71⅝	13,000.....87⅞	Standard R & T 6s
5,000.....71⅝	1,000.....88½	11,000.....76
16,000.....71½	6,000.....88⅞	Standard R & T inc
500.....72¼	3,500.....89	7,000.....20¼
5,000.....71⅝	Mo, K & T 2d	2,000.....21
Gen 4s	35,000.....63	30,000.....20¾
56,000.....93¾	5,000.....63¼	1,000.....20½
23,000.....93⅝	25,000.....63½	10,000.....20
37,000.....93¾	5,000.....62⅞	Tenn C, I & R 6s, Tenn
10,000.....93⅝	Missouri Pacific cons	Div 6s
B & O 3½s, when issued	57,000s20F.....104½	1,000.....90
16,000.....95½	2,000.....104¾	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
B & O 4s, when issued	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	12,000.....106½
10,000.....93⅝	3,000b3.....76	Tex & Pac 2d inc
38,000.....93½	Mobile & Ohio new 6s	15,000.....45¾
B & O S W 1st gtd	5,000.....122½	4,000.....45⅞
10,000.....105	Mobile & Ohio gen 4s	1,000.....46
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	1,000.....78	10,000.....45½
4,000.....87⅞	Nash, C & St L 1st	15,000.....45¼
Canada Southern 2d	2,000.....131	11,000.....44⅝
2,000.....108¾	N Y Central & Hudson,	10,000.....44½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	Lake Shore col 3½s	60,000.....44¼
10,000.....80½	3,000.....94½	2,000.....44⅜
5,000.....80⅝	Registered	8,000.....44¼
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	2,000.....94	64,000.....44⅜
2,000.....36¼	N Y Central & Hudson,	5,000.....45
2,000.....36⅛	Mich Cent col 3½s	12,000.....44⅜
2,000.....36	16,000.....93¼	Ulster & Del 1st 5s
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc	N Y, C & St L 4s	5,000.....101
1,000.....10½	5,000.....104¾	Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust
Cent of N J gen 5s	N Y, O & W refdg 4s	Co certfs
7,000.....114	5,000.....102¼	8,000.....91¾
Cent of N J gen 5s reg	5,000.....102⅝	Union Pacific 4s
5,000s3.....111¾	N Y, S & W G M	41,000.....99
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	1,000.....83	5,000c.....99
5,000.....86	1,000.....84	2,000.....99
6,000.....85¾	6,000.....85	38,000.....99½
4,000.....86	2,000.....85¾	Union Pacific col tr 4½s,
Chi, M & St Paul, I & D	3,000.....86	Trust Co certfs
ext	5,000.....86¾	10,000.....58¼
6,000.....153½	5,000.....87	25,000.....59½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	Norf & W Ry con 4s	U P, D & G 1st, Trust
14,000.....104¾	1,000s20F.....83¼	Co certfs
C, St P, M & O cons	1,000.....83¼	10,000.....77½
2,000.....136	4,000s20F.....83¼	30,000.....77¾
Chi Term Transfer 4s	1,000.....83	10,000.....77½
3,000.....89¾	2,000.....83¼	12,000.....77¾
14,000.....89¾	5,000s20F.....83⅜	90,000.....77⅞
Col Midland 2-4s	Nor Ry of Cal 5s	172,000.....78
2,000.....58	9,000.....101¼	25,000.....77¾
Den & Rio Grande 4s	5,000.....101½	3,000.....77⅝
10,000.....96¾	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	10,000.....77⅞
Den & R G Imp 5s	1,000.....100¾	Wabash 1st 5s, Det &
5,000.....96	3,000.....100⅝	Chi ext
Detroit City Gas 5s	50,000.....100⅝	1,000.....105½
10,000.....93¼	1,000.....100¾	Wabash 2d 5s
Dul & Iron Range 1st	500.....100¼	5,000.....89½
10,000.....105	10,000.....100¼	1,000.....88¼
3,000.....105½	Oregon S L inc A 5s	5,000.....89
1,000.....106	10,000.....75¼	Wabash deb, Series B
Dul, S S & A 5s	Inc B & col trust	12,000.....33
25,000.....112	25,000.....55½	Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust
East Tenn, Va & Ga	10,000.....55⅜	Co certfs
con 5s	5,000.....55⅞	10,000.....57⅝
3,000.....114	18,000.....56	15,000.....57⅞
Erie gen lien 4s	Oregon Short Line 6s	2,000.....58
1,000.....71¼	25,000.....128	10,000.....58¼
Erie 4s prior bonds	15,000.....128¼	15,000.....58¾
3,000.....92½	Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Trust	50,000.....59
Evans & T H gen 5s	Co certfs	11,000.....59¼
5,000.....96	20,000.....100¾	200,000.....59½
5,000.....95¾	Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Ev-	15,000.....59¾
5,000.....95½	ansville Div. Trust	14,000.....59⅞
30,000.....95	Co certfs	60
10,000.....96	10,000.....95½	9,000.....60¼
5,000.....96½	10,000.....95¾	40,000.....60¼
H & Tex Cent G M 4s	Pitts & West 1st 4s	35,000.....60½
3,000.....84¼	3,000.....92	60,000.....60¾
Ill Cent, St Louis Div 3s	Reading Co gen 4s	5,000.....60⅞
10,000.....78¼	20,000.....82¼	5,000.....61
7,000.....78½	25,000.....82⅜	5,000.....61¼
Ind, Dec & West 1st	10,000.....82½	5,000.....61½
1,000.....101½	Rio Grande West 1st	10,000.....61¼
Iowa Central 1st 5s	1,000.....88¼	10,000.....61½
8,000.....104¾	3,000.....88	61
Kan City & Pacific 1st	St L & Ir Mt 1st ext 4½s	21,000.....61⅜
4,000.....71	1,000.....107	20,000.....61¼
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	10,000.....61
2,000.....75	5,000.....96½	10,000.....60⅝
5,000.....74½	3,000.....96¾	5,000.....60½
10,000.....75	2,000.....96¾	5,000.....60¼
20,000s20F.....74½	5,000.....96⅝	15,000.....60¼
L, N A & C 1st	20,000.....96½	8,000.....60¾
5,000.....114	3,000.....96¾	14,000.....61
Manhattan Ry con 4s	2,000.....96⅝	7,000.....60⅝
1,000.....92½	1,000.....96¾	10,000.....61
Mexican Inter 1st 4s	5,000.....97	5,000.....60⅝
5,000.....78	St L S W 1st	5,000.....60½
5,000.....78¼	3,000.....79	
Total sales.....		$2,606,500

CHICAGO TRUST COMPANY SOLD.

Business of the Commercial Acquired by the Royal Trust Company.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Negotiations looking to the absorption of the Commercial Trust Company by the Royal Trust Company have been completed, and the business of the former will be taken over by the latter to-day, the Commercial's deposits being transferred to the Royal, and with them all its resources.

The transaction is a purchase of the Commercial Company's business. The companies are capitalized at $500,000 each. The Commercial Loan and Trust Company will transfer deposits amounting to $1,849,412, which, added to the $1,167,389 the Royal had when the last statement was made to the State Auditor, Sept. 20, will make $3,016,801. The Commercial's loans at that time were $1,369,417, which, added to the Royal's, will make $2,624,980. The Commercial also had cash resources amounting to $989,017, to be added now to the Royal's $418,387.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the Bowery Bank and the Bronx Borough Bank will be found in another column.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891.....	99	...	Col. & H. C. & I..	5	5½	New Cent. Coal...	33	40
3s, r., 1918.....	104⅝	105½	C., H. V. & T. pf.	17	24	N. Y. & N. H.....	188	191
3s, c., 1918.....	105⅝	105⅝	Com. Cable.....	165	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	14
3s, 1918, small....	105	106	Consol. Coal.....	46	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, r., 1907.....	110¼	110⅝	Consol. Ice.....	46	47¼	1st pf.....	60	80
4s, c., 1907.....	110¾	111⅛	Consol. Ice pf....	88	93	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, r., 1925.....	126⅞	127⅜	D. M. & Ft. D....	14	16	2d pf.....	31	34¼
4s, c., 1925.....	127	127⅜	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	Norfolk So.....	55	66
5s, r., 1904.....	112¾	113⅜	Eastern Elevator..	..	55	Nor. & West.....	13	15½
5s, c., 1904.....	112¾	113⅜	Eighth Avenue....	350	..	Ont. Mining.....	4½	6
Currency 6s, 1899.	102½	..	Erie 1st pf.....	34½	35½	Ore. R. & N.....	53	57
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	102	..	Erie 2d pf.....	16	18¼	Ore. R. & N. pf...	74	77½
Dist. Col. 3-65s...	117½	..	Ev. & T. H.....	33	33½	Ore. Short Line....	26	30
			Ev. & T. H. pf....	60	65	Penn. Coal.....	330	..
Adams Express...	110	116	Ft. W. & R. G...	11½	15	Peo., Dec. & Ev...	1	1½
Alb. & Sus.....	185	220	Green Bay & W..	30	..	Peo. & Eastern....	3	5
American Coal....	110	120	H. B. Claflin, ex d.	89½	96½	P., Ft. W. & C....	170	..
Am. Express.....	130	135	Harlem	350	..	Pitts. & West. pf.	7½	8
Am. Express.....	130	135	Homestake	54	..	Quicksilver	1½	2
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf...	33½	34	Ill. Cent. l. j.....	92	100	Quicksilver pf.....	5¾	8
Am. T. & C.....	96	98	Ind., Ill. & Iowa..	50	..	Rens. & Saratoga.	185	..
Ann Arbor.....	11½	12¼	Int. Paper Co. pf..	87	87½	Rome, W & O....	125½	..
B. & O., when is'd.	31	32	Joliet & Chicago..	160	..	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl..	6	7
B. & O. S. W. pf.,			Kan. & Mich.....	5½	6½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.		
new.....	5¾	6¼	Keokuk & D. M..	3	4	1st pf.....	56	58
Boston A. L. pf...	103	108	K. & D. M. pf...	13	15	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.		
Brunswick City...	7½	8¾	Keokuk & West..	29	32	2d pf.....	17¼	20⅝
Buff., R. & P.....	30	33	Kingston & Pem..	8	10	St. L. & San Fran.		
Buff., R. & P. pf..	67½	75	Laclede Gas pf....	92	94	1st pf.....	62	64
Bur., C. R. & N...	80	..	L. E. & W.....	15¼	17¾	St. L. S. W.....	4¾	5
Chi. & Alton pf...	171	..	Lake Shore.....	192½	194	St. L. S. W. pf....	11	11⅞
Chi. & E. Ill. pf...	105½	106½	Long Island.....	48	54	St. P. & Duluth...	21	24
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	40	41¾	Manhattan Beach.	2	6	St. P. & D. pf....	87	90
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	27	28½	Md. Coal pf.....	45	52	St. P. & O. pf....	157	160
Chi. Gt. W. deb..	70¾	73	Mexican Central..	4¾	5¼	Sil. bullion certfs..	60½	61½
Chi., Ind. & L....	8	8½	Mex. Nat. certfs..	½	1	Sixth Avenue.....	200	..
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	29½	33	Michigan Central.	106½	108	T. P. Land Tr....	7	8
Chi. Term. Trans.	8¼	8½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	60	Third Avenue	155	160
Chi. Term. T. pf...	33¾	34	Minn. St. P. & S.			Tol. & O. C.....	..	28
C., C., C. & St. L.	39½	40¼	S. M.....	10	..	Tol. & O. C. pf...	40	50
C., C., C. & St. L.			Minn. St. P. & S.			Tol., Peo. & West.	..	20
pf.....	83	90	S. M. pf.....	22	..	Twin City R. T...	27	30
Cleve. & Pitts....	169	..	Mo., K. & T.....	10¾	11¼	U. S. Express....	40	44
Col. C. & I. Dev..	⅝	⅞	Morris & Essex...	175	..	U. S. Leather.....	6¾	6⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron..	20½	21	Nat. Starch.....	5	7½	Wabash	7⅞	8
Col. Midland.....	6	7½	Nat. St. 1st pf....	65	75	Wells-F. Express.	120	125
Col. Midland pf...	16	17½	Nat. St. 2d pf....	20	25			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
27,850	Am. Sug. Refs.	114¼	115¼	113⅝	114½
3,820	Am. Tobacco	124¼	125⅜	121⅝	123⅞
180	Am. T. & S. F. pf.	33⅜	33½	32⅝	32⅞
4,830	Brklyn R. T....	68¾	69⅜	65⅝	65⅝
5,790	Chi., B. & Q....	114½	114⅝	114	114⅛
5,190	Chi., M. & St. P.	107⅛	108⅜	106¾	106⅝
1,380	Chi., R. I. & P.	101½	102	101½	101¾
20	Chi. Gt. West..	14	14	14	14
20	Ches. & Ohio....	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅞
280	Louis. & Nash.	54⅝	55¼	54⅜	55¼
860	Manhattan	93	93⅜	93	93¾
1,120	Met. Street.....	104¾	105⅜	103⅝	105⅜
10	Mo. Pacific.....	32½	32½	32½	32½
12,500	Nor. Pacific.....	40	40¾	39¼	39⅝
1,500	Nor. Pac. pf....	75	75½	75	75¼
3,710	People's Gas....	104½	105⅝	104¾	104¾
100	Reading	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17½
160	Reading 1st pf..	41¾	41½	41¼	41⅜
350	Union Pacific....	32½	32½	32	32⅛
550	Union Pac. pf..	64¾	65	64¾	64⅞
20	U. S. Rubber....	39	39	39	39
60	U. S. Leather pf.	64½	64⅝	64½	64½
70,390					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$25,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	71⅝	72	71⅝	72
25,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d..	63	63½	63	63½
5,000	Mo., K. & T. 4s.	88	88	88	88
18,000	Texas Pac. 2d..	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
47,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st.	77½	78	77½	78
87,000	Wis. Cent. 1st..	57⅝	61¼	57⅝	61¼
$207,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	167	310	310
4th week Sept....	$44,680	$41,977	$47,000
Month	153,504	140,031	136,621
From July 1.....	437,743	407,688	384,140
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,459
4th week Sept...	$163,941	$158,975	$153,766
Month	448,297	500,080	488,613
From July 1.....	1,314,934	1,241,494	1,234,011
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	76	76	76
4th week Sept....	$29,847	$24,876	.....
Month	97,675	91,485	.....
From July 1.....	295,293	266,257	.....
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
4th week Sept....	$8,832	$11,336	$8,285
Month	30,052	31,577	26,758
From July 1.....	92,010	91,208	.....
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
4th week Sept....	$32,488	$35,070	$25,564
Month	104,104	117,942	86,157
From July 1.....	326,390	338,861	.....
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
4th week Sept....	$12,625	$9,069	$9,707
Month	41,448	31,070	30,857
From July 1.....	127,438	94,041	119,288
CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF for August—			
Gross earnings...	138,007	108,623	88,278
Op. expenses....	93,074	69,252	54,363
Net earnings.....	45,833	39,371	33,915
Int. and taxes....	20,000	19,000	.....
Surplus	25,833	20,371	.....

FOUR-BALL GOLF CONTEST

Interesting and Novel Match Played at St. Andrew's.

DOUGLAS AND SMITH BEATEN

Professionals Prove the Steadier and Winning Golfers—Best Ball Gives a Low Score for Links.

A novel golf match that proved interesting to the throng of spectators who watched it from start to finish was played yesterday on the St. Andrew's Club links. It was a four-ball contest, two amateurs being opposed to two professionals, and, while each man played his own ball, keeping separate score, the match was somewhat like a foursome, in that the best ball of each side counted in the match play result, and the best ball of the entire four competitors was taken in formulating a record for the course by strokes. An unusually low score resulted, for the choice of one ball in four naturally gave a much lower score than any single player could expect to get, no matter how well he played. The professionals were W. Smith of Shinnecock, a young Scotch player from Carnoustie, and W. Anderson of Baltusrol. The amateur side was upheld by Findlay Douglas of Fairfield, the new champion, and Walter B. Smith, the Yale golfer, who won second honors.

These four-ball contests are said to be very popular on the links in England and Scotland, but yesterday's match was the first one of any importance played here. Expectation previous to the match looked for some record-breaking scores, and it was believed that at least one of the professionals would lower the amateur record of 82 strokes, made by John Reid, Jr. W. Smith, however, who made the best individual score—82 strokes—only tied the amateur record. Anderson did 86. Douglas did the same, and Walter Smith 91. Some of the holes for Douglas and Smith were approximated, as they gave up several holes. Neither played up to the level of his best game, and Smith particularly was lacking in his usual steadiness.

The professionals had a decided advantage over their opponents, notwithstanding the fact that they stand in the top amateur ranks. W. Smith gave play to Anderson won by four up and three to play. All the holes were played out, and of the eighteen nine were halved, the amateurs only making two and the professionals seven. The most interesting feature of the game was the low score made by the best of the four balls, which was 72 strokes, as follows:

Out	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	5	–37
In	4	4	5	3	4	3	4	5	3–35
Total									—72

The best score of the two professionals' balls was 75, and of the amateurs' 79 strokes. The full scores of W. Smith and W. Anderson, the only ones to play out every hole, are:

W. Smith, Shinnecock—									
Out	5	5	4	4	6	4	5	3	5–41
In	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	4–41
Total									—82
W. Anderson, Baltusrol—									
Out	4	4	4	5	6	5	4	7	6–45
In	4	4	5	5	4	3	6	7	3–41
Total									—86

John Reid, Jr., the Yale and St. Andrew's golfer, and A. L. Norris, one of the leading players in the Dyker Meadow Club, Brooklyn, will meet to-day in the final match of thirty-six holes for the chief trophy, the St. Andrew's Cup. W. L. Thompson of Morris County gave Reid a close game yesterday, the latter being but one hole in the lead at the end of the twelfth hole, but he gradually increased his lead and won by 3 up and 1 to play. Norris played F. W. Menzies in the semi-final round, and most of the St. Andrew's members expected the latter to win. His game was somewhat unsteady for the first six holes, but after that he played more in his usual style. Norris, however, secured a good lead early in the game, and played an excellent match throughout, winning by 4 up and 2 to play.

The two silver cups in the consolation foursome tournament were won by John I. Blair, Jr., of Morris County, and C. L. Tappin of Westbrook, who defeated in the final round Harry Holbrook, St. Andrew's, and J. F. Talmage, Tuxedo, by 6 up and 4 to play. To-day, besides the final round for the chief trophy, there will be a handicap for a cup given by E. C. Bliss, and a team match, for which seventeen clubs are entered.

RACING AT KEMPTON PARK.

Tod Sloane First in One Event and Unplaced in One.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—At the first day's racing of the Kempton Park October meeting to-day, Leopold de Rothschild's bay colt, St. Gris, by Galopin, out of Isabel, won the Imperial Produce Stakes. Tod Sloane rode the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's bay colt Boomer, but was unplaced. The betting was 100 to 8 against Boomer. This race is of 3,000 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, the nominator of the winner to receive 200 sovereigns, the nominator of the second 100 sovereigns, the nominator of the third 50 sovereigns, the owner of the second 200 sovereigns, and the owner of the third 50 sovereigns out of the stake. There were eight starters, and the distance was six furlongs on the straight course.

The Teddington Nursery Handicap was won by C. F. Young's bay filly, Queen Louise, by Prince Hampton, out of Corn Rose, ridden by Tod Sloane. A. C. Dawson's chestnut filly, Miss Unicorn, by Gallinule, out of Uncertainty, was second, and Saucy Jig third. The betting was 5 to 1 against Queen Louise. This event is of 100 sovereigns, for two-year-olds; entrance, 3 sovereigns. Eight horses ran; distance, five furlongs.

To-day's Card at Morris Park.

FIRST RACE.—The October Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. About two and a half miles.

Pounds.	Pounds.
Shillalah 162	Widower 135
Wood Pigeon 160	Russell Harrison 135
Royal Scarlet 153	Perion 135
Plutarch 139	

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds. The Withers mile.

Slasher 112	Delicate 109
To and Fro 112	Frontiersman 109
Joe Anderson 112	Fitzgibbon 109
Julius Caesar 112	Floraline 109
Brass 112	Emmanora 107
Siffleur 109	

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000; selling. Eclipse course.

Easter Card 107	Col. Tenny 93
The Gardner 107	Meddlesome 93
Cambrian 105	Vaidiva 95
Greatland 105	Lepida 92
Cormorant 105	Halo 92
Turvey Drop 102	Morning 92
Leila Smith 102	Fender 92
Campus 100	Passe Partout 92
Ninety Cents 97	Anitra 87
Exception 97	Tyran 87
Tip Gallant 95	

FOURTH RACE.—The Rancho del Paso Stakes, for two-year-olds. The Eclipse course.

Martimas 122	Himtine 109
Armament 122	Ornamental 109
Jean Beraud 122	Manilius 106
Rusher 115	Lady Lindsey 103
Acushla 115	Prestidigitatrice 103
King Barley Corn 112	Cosmopolitan 100

FIFTH RACE.—The Morris Park Special, for three-year-olds and upward, with $5,000 added; special weights. Two miles, over the Withers course.

Ben Holladay 130	Latson 117
Sir Walter 120	George Keene 117
Algol 130	Warrenton 117

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. The Withers mile.

Glonoine 114	Marsian 102
Nosey 106	Handsel 100
Mazarine 105	Rossifer 93
Orion 105	Double Quick 93
Continental 105	Long Acre 89
Charentus 105	Miss Tenny 89
Maximo Gomez 105	Decanter 88
Ben Ronald 105	Gen. Maceo 85
Manassas 102	

THE PARKWAY DRIVING CLUB.

After Six Heats the 2:20 Trotting Class Race Had to Go Over.

Two thousand spectators were at the half-mile track at Parkville yesterday to see the sport provided for the third day of the Autumn meeting. In the unfinished race from Thursday, the 2:25 pace, the black gelding Drex won the two necessary heats and the race with ease.

Five met in the 2:20 class, and Theresa B. sold at even money against the field, but after six heats the race had to go over.

In the 2:32 trotting class Sable Alcyoner won her second race of the meeting, though she had to fight her way through five heats with Audacity. The balance of the programme will be decided to-day. The summary:

2:25 Class.—Pacing; purse $300.

Drex, blk. g., by Black Day, (Hoyt)	2	1	1	1
Frank Knapp, b. g., (Smith)	1	2	3	4
Actuary, br. h., (Timmins)	5	4	2	2
Thursday, br. m., (Lippencot)	3	3	6	3
Myrtle H., b. m., (Hill)	9	7	4	6
Watchman, b. g., (Cole)	6	6	5	5
Flora A., br. m., (Weiner)	4	9	dr.	
Mamie Clark, br. m., (Snyder)	7	5	dr.	
Kauvei, b. h., (Wood)	8	8	dr.	

Time—2:18¾; 2:18¾; 2:19¼; 2:22½.

2:32 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.

Sable Alcyoner, blk. m., by Alcyoner, (Halstead)	1	2	1	5 1
Audacity, b. m., (Maxfield)	2	1	2	1 2
Solitaire, ch. g., (Snyder)	3	4	3	2 4
Fierenze, b. m., (Walker)	5	3	4	3 3
Golden Bells Sister, ch. g., (Dodge)	4	5	5	4 5

Time—2:22¾; 2:26½; 2:26; 2:22¾; 2:23½.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $300. (Unfinished.)

Theresa B., ch. m., by Allie Wilkes, (Snyder)	2	1	5	1	2	2
Tompkins, b. g., (Walsh)	1	3	1	3	4	3
Carlos, ch. g., (Dodge)	3	4	2	2	1	1
McLaughlin Maid, ch. m., (Moser)	4	2	3	4	3	ro
Charles James, br. g., (Wright)	5	5	4			dis.

Time—2:21¼; 2:21¾; 2:20½; 2:21¾; 2:21¼; 2:23½.

Lexington Races Postponed Again.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 7.—The rain which set in at 6 o'clock this morning and continued all day, prevented racing at the meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, and it will be impossible to resume before Monday, when the Transylvania races and others scheduled for to-day will be contested. The horse sale managers took advantage of the rain, and prolonged their sale beyond the usual hour, selling sixty-four head for $17,840, an average of $278.75. The most important sale was that of Ashland Wilkes, 2:17¼, sold to J. D. Creighton, Omaha, Neb., for $3,550.

THE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

Brig. Gen. W. M. Kirby Spends the Day at the Ranges — Qualifications as Marksmen and Sharpshooters.

Brig. Gen. W. M. Kirby of Auburn, the General Inspector of Rifle Practice of the State of New York and a Lieutenant Colonel in the Third New York Volunteers, came down from his home at Auburn yesterday morning and spent the day on the ranges at Creedmoor. Incidentally he made the necessary qualifications of marksmanship, and later qualified as a sharpshooter. The shooting yesterday was under his supervision. The attendance was large, and there were forty-two qualifications as marksmen and forty-seven as sharpshooters. Surgeon Major William Schereth of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment was the physician in charge. It is an inviolable rule that when shooting is in progress there must be a physician on the ranges.

Gen. Kirby said that all the New York regiments now in the United States service would be ordered to Creedmoor after they were mustered out, and that the season would probably be extended to the 1st of December. The scores made yesterday follow:

MARKSMEN.

	50 Yds.	75 Yds.	Total.
Gen. W. M. Kirby, general staff	3 4 4 4 –19	2 0 4 3 3 –12	–31
Capt. C. H. Stoddard, Co. E, 71st Reg	4 4 4 4 –20	3 2 2 4 4 –15	–35
Capt. F. C. Thomas, staff, 12th Reg	3 4 4 3 4 –18	2 4 5 4 3 –18	–36
Private R. S. McCormick, 1st Bat.	4 9 4 4 4 –16	4 5 0 3 3 –15	–31
Private L. F. Van Duyn, Signal corps	4 4 4 4 0 –16	2 3 3 3 4 –15	–31

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. C. H. Whitcomb, Co. H	4 3 3 4 3 –17	4 4 3 3 2 –16	–33
Corp. F. E. Ogden, Co. H	4 3 3 2 4 –16	4 2 4 2 3 –15	–31
Corp. W. W. Webb, Jr., Co. A	4 2 2 5 4 –17	3 4 5 3 3 –18	–35
T. F. Brandon, Co. A	2 2 3 4 5 –16	4 4 2 0 4 –14	–30
W. H. Bennion, Co. A	4 3 3 3 3 –16	5 2 4 3 2 –16	–32
F. B. Clark, Co. H	4 4 2 2 5 –15	4 3 3 3 2 –15	–30
C. W. Gaylor, Co. A	4 3 4 3 4 –18	0 4 3 3 3 –13	–31
L. W. Haight, Co. A	3 4 3 4 4 –18	3 4 5 4 4 –20	–38
J. Kanski, Co. A	4 3 3 4 2 –16	3 2 2 3 5 –15	–31
P. W. Maas, Co. H	3 3 3 3 3 –15	3 4 3 3 3 –16	–31
W. J. McCoy, Co. A	3 3 3 3 3 –15	3 4 3 3 3 –16	–31

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
C. B. Gudebrode, Co. G	4 3 3 4 4 –18	3 3 3 0 4 –13	–31
R. H. Miller, Co. E	4 3 4 3 4 –18	4 4 3 3 5 –19	–37
D. C. Preston, Co. I	5 3 2 3 3 –16	4 5 5 3 0 –17	–33

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. J. Bajart, staff	4 4 3 3 3 –17	4 2 3 4 4 –17	–34
A. Beuler, Co B	2 3 4 4 4 –17	3 4 4 5 5 –21	–38
Charles Dent, Co. I	2 4 3 3 4 –16	2 4 3 4 4 –17	–33

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. J. B. Christofel, Co. D	5 4 2 4 3 –18	3 0 3 4 3 –13	–31
W. J. Meehan, Co. K	4 5 4 2 4 –19	3 4 3 3 5 –18	–37

SEVENTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

A. W. Bonsall	4 3 3 3 4 –17	4 4 4 4 0 –16	–33
P. Tacardo	4 3 2 3 3 –15	4 5 3 2 2 –16	–31
Lieut. M. Thompson	4 4 5 4 4 –21	3 3 5 5 4 –20	–41
Sergt. S. Phelps, Troop 3	3 4 3 4 5 –19	4 4 4 3 3 –18	–37
Sergt. E. N. Nichols, Troop 2	4 5 4 2 5 –20	3 4 4 5 4 –20	–40
Sergt. A. E. Braithwait, staff	3 3 3 4 5 –18	4 0 4 4 0 –12	–30
Corp. W. R. Wright, Troop 3	5 4 4 3 3 –18	3 3 5 0 5 –16	–34
W. D. Moore, Troop 3	3 5 3 4 4 –20	4 3 3 3 4 –17	–37
F. L. Slade, Troop 2	3 4 3 4 5 –19	3 4 2 5 4 –18	–37
H. B. Smith, Troop 2	3 3 3 4 3 –16	3 4 3 3 2 –15	–31

TROOP C C.

Musician L. S. Barfett	3 4 3 4 3 –17	3 3 4 4 3 –17	–38
F. Corell	4 3 4 4 3 –18	4 4 3 4 4 –19	–37

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

Coxswain H. D. Rogers, Jr.	2 4 3 4 4 –17	5 4 3 5 4 –21	–38
Gunner's Mate George Sawyer	5 4 4 3 4 –20	2 0 5 3 3 –13	–33
E. Clark	4 0 4 4 4 –16	4 5 0 3 3 –15	–31
F. M. Sacger	2 4 4 3 3 –17	2 2 4 4 4 –16	–33
E. H. Stockwell	3 2 4 4 4 –17	3 3 4 4 4 –18	–35
Sergt. O. Erlandson	4 3 3 4 3 –17	3 4 2 3 4 –16	–33

SIGNAL CORPS.

Sergt. O. Erlandson	4 3 3 4 3 –17	3 4 2 3 4 –16	–33

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Brig. Gen. W. M Kirby	5 4 4 5 5 –23	4 4 2 4 5 –19	–42

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. W. H. Palmer, staff	5 5 4 4 5 –24	4 0 5 3 4 –21	–44
Capt. W. L. Underhoof, staff	5 5 4 4 5 –23	4 5 5 3 4 –21	–44
Capt. R. McLean, Co. K	4 5 5 5 4 –23	3 4 4 3 3 –19	–42
Lieut. A. G. Todd Co. G	3 4 4 5 5 –20	5 4 5 5 4 –23	–43
Sergt. H. C. Crall, Co. G	4 5 5 4 4 –22	3 4 5 4 4 –20	–42
Sergt. J. R. Stewart, Co. B	4 5 5 4 5 –23	3 4 4 5 4 –20	–43
Corp. E. S. Cox, Co. D	4 5 5 5 2 –22	4 5 5 3 4 –21	–43
Corp. B. B. McAlpin, Co. I	5 4 4 4 3 –20	5 5 3 5 4 –22	–42
Corp. W. B. Cowperthwait, Co. I	4 5 4 5 5 –22	5 5 5 4 3 –22	–44
Corp. E. M. Leask, Co. D	4 4 5 4 5 –22	4 3 4 5 5 –21	–43
Corp. W. H. Evans, Co. G	4 7 5 5 3 –22	3 5 3 5 4 –20	–42
C. L. Acker, Co. B	5 4 5 5 3 –22	3 3 4 5 5 –20	–42
T. A. Ball, Co. D	5 4 4 5 5 –23	5 5 3 4 3 –20	–43
W. M. Bavier, Co. C	4 5 5 4 5 –23	4 5 4 3 4 –20	–43
W. B. Cragin, Jr., Co. I	5 5 4 5 5 –24	4 3 4 4 3 –18	–42
W. A. Dixon Co. G	5 5 4 4 4 –22	4 5 4 3 4 –20	–42
H. L. Follett, Co. G	5 5 5 4 5 –24	3 4 5 5 4 –21	–45
E. L. Hopkins, Co. A	5 4 5 4 5 –24	4 5 4 2 4 –19	–43
C. W. Luyster, Jr., Co. B	5 5 4 5 5 –24	4 4 4 4 4 –20	–44
W. L. G. McGuire, Co. H	4 5 5 5 4 –23	4 4 4 4 3 –19	–42
H. T. Norris, Co. G	5 4 4 4 5 –22	5 4 5 5 5 –24	–46
F. C. Robinson, Co. G	5 5 5 5 4 –24	4 4 4 4 5 –21	–45
W. B. Short, Co. D	4 4 5 5 5 –23	4 5 5 5 5 –24	–47
P. M. Smedley, Co. D	4 5 5 4 5 –23	4 3 5 5 4 –21	–44
F. Wessel, Co. C	4 4 5 5 3 –23	4 4 4 2 5 –19	–42
H. W. Wilson, Co. D	5 4 4 3 5 –21	5 5 4 3 4 –21	–42

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Capt. F. A. Wells, Co. B	5 5 5 5 3 –23	4 4 4 4 4 –20	–43
Sergt. C. E. Bryant, Non-Com. Staff	4 5 5 5 5 –24	5 5 4 4 5 –23	–47
Corp. G. E. Bryant, Co. F	5 5 3 5 4 –22	5 3 5 4 4 –21	–43
Corp. B. F. Morhaus, Co. K	5 4 4 5 5 –23	5 3 4 5 3 –20	–43
Corp. W. D. Pollard, Co. K	4 5 4 4 4 –21	4 5 5 5 5 –24	–45
H. S. Hildreth, Co. F	4 3 4 5 5 –21	5 5 4 2 5 –21	–42

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. C. N. Bajort, Non-Com. Staff	5 4 4 5 4 –22	4 4 5 5 2 –20	–42
Sergt. W. S. Lamb, Co. I	5 5 5 5 4 –24	5 5 5 5 3 –23	–47
W. Canfield, Co. I	5 5 4 4 4 –22	5 4 4 5 5 –22	–44
A. B. Van Hausen	4 5 4 4 5 –22	5 3 4 5 5 –22	–44

147TH REGIMENT.

Sergt. J. B. Christofel, Co. D	3 5 5 5 4 –22	4 4 4 5 5 –22	–44

171ST REGIMENT.

Sergt. W. C. Waring, Co. F	4 5 5 5 3 –22	4 5 4 5 4 –22	–44

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Capt. C. H. Stoddard, Co. E	5 5 5 4 5 –24	5 2 2 4 5 –18	–42

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. A. Stevens, Co K	4 4 5 4 5 –22	5 4 4 3 4 –20	–42

SEVENTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

A. M. Thompson	3 5 3 5 5 –21	5 4 5 5 2 –21	–42

SQUADRON A.

Sergt. S. Phelps, Troop 3	5 4 5 4 3 –21	4 5 4 4 4 –21	–42
Corp. G. B. Agnew, Troop 2	5 5 5 4 3 –22	5 3 4 5 4 –21	–43
Artificer L. M. Thiery, Troop 1	4 3 5 4 4 –20	4 5 5 5 3 –22	–42

TROOP CC.

A. McIntosh	5 5 4 5 3 –22	4 5 3 4 3 –19	–41

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

H. D. Rogers, Jr.	4 5 4 5 4 –22	4 5 4 4 4 –21	–43
E. Clark	4 5 4 4 5 –22	4 5 4 5 4 –22	–44

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Baltimores Win from the New Yorks in Six Innings.

THE UMPIRE'S QUEER RULING

He Calls the Game on Account of Darkness While the Sun Shines —Locals Outplayed.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	99	45	.688
Baltimore	93	50	.650
Cincinnati	90	58	.608
Cleveland	79	62	.560
Chicago	81	65	.555
Philadelphia	73	68	.518
New York	73	71	.507
Pittsburg	70	73	.490
Louisville	65	79	.466
Brooklyn	51	87	.370
Washington	50	96	.342
St. Louis	38	108	.260

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Baltimore, 4; New York, 1.
Boston, 7; Brooklyn, 2.
Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 3.
Philadelphia, 3; Washington, 0.
Cleveland, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Cleveland, 4; St. Louis, 2.

Games To-day.

Baltimore in New York.
Boston in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Louisville.
Washington in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in St. Louis.

The Baltimores and New Yorks played six innings at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, and were prevented from playing longer because Umpire Gaffney thought it was too "dark" to continue. It was exactly 5 o'clock when the game ended, and bright enough to see the ball plainly 100 yards off. In fact, the sun was shining on the lower end of the grounds when Umpire Gaffney turned to the stand and said "Game called." The crowd let out a yell, and a number surrounded the umpire as he passed under the stand and asked for an explanation. "Oh!" he answered, "some one told me that he couldn't see the ball and I called the game." The spectators left the grounds regarding the umpire's decision as a good joke.

The ruling of Umpire Gaffney, however, was not what caused the locals' defeat. They were outplayed in the six innings decided, but were just beginning to solve Nops's curves. Seymour pitched well, but the team did not give the proper support. Rusie in right field weakened the team, as he failed to catch two fairly easy balls hit into right field, which resulted in base hits. Gettig, another pitcher, who is covering Davis's position, also made two errors that cost a run, while Gleason's wild throw gave the visitors another lift. Few hits were made by either side, but the visitors managed to get in their hits when the locals blundered. Seymour retired eight of the visitors on strikes, and had an excellent chance of establishing a strike-out record had the game continued for nine innings. A hit by Van Haltren and Doyle's two-bagger enabled the locals to score in the fifth inning. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V H'l't'n, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Joyce, 3b.	0	1	2	8	1
Doyle, 1b.	0	2	8	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	3	1	1
Seym'r, p.	0	2	0	2	1
Foster, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Gettig, ss.	0	0	0	2	2
Rusie, rf.	0	0	0	0	1
Warner, c.	0	0	7	2	0
Total.	1	6	18	10	5

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	2	1	0	0	1
Kelley, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
McG'nn, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Holmes, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Demont, 2b.	0	1	0	1	0
Hughes, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Clarke, c.	1	2	5	0	0
Ball, ss.	0	0	0	4	0
Nops, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Total.	4	5	18	6	1

New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	–	1
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	–	4

Earned runs—New York, 1; Baltimore, 1. Stolen bases—McGraw, Joyce, Doyle. Two-base hit—Doyle. Three-base hit—Clarke. Double play—McGann, Demont and Doyle. Passed base by errors—New York, 1; Baltimore, 1. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 7; off Nops, 2. Struck out—By Seymour 8; by Nops, 4. Passed balls—Warner, 2; Clarke, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; Baltimore, 7. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

BROOKLYNS BEATEN AGAIN

They Played the Bostons a Close Game for Seven Innings.

The Brooklyns made a hard fight until the eighth inning to win from the Bostons at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, when the visitors made four hits and clinched the victory. Willis gave seven bases on balls, which were responsible for the Brooklyns' two runs, but he allowed only three base hits. Anson was a spectator, and formally applied for the position of manager of the Brooklyn team, but President Ebbets gave him no encouragement. The game was called on account of darkness. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Jones, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Anders'n, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0
Magoon, ss.	0	0	4	4	1
Daly, 2b.	0	0	4	2	0
Sheck'd, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Sugrue, 3b.	0	2	2	2	1
Smith, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Dunn, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total.	2	3	24	12	2

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilt'n, cf.	2	2	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	2	2	9	0	1
Long, ss.	0	1	2	2	0
Low, 2b.	1	2	1	3	0
Collins, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0
Stahl, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Bergen, c.	0	1	5	0	0
Duffy, lf.	1	1	1	1	0
Willis, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Total.	7	12	24	9	1

Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	–2
Boston	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	–7

Earned runs—Boston, 4. Two-base hits—Long and Stahl. Stolen bases—Griffin, Jones, Magoon, Hamilton, and Duffy. Sacrifice hits—Long and Smith. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1; Boston, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Boston, 12. Struck out—By Willis, 4; by Dunn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Willis, 7; off Dunn, 5. Double play—Magoon and Anderson. Wild pitch—Willis. Umpire—Mr. Brown. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—The Philadelphias won two games from Washington today by good consecutive hitting. The fielding was good all around. Darkness stopped proceedings in the fifth inning of the second game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	.	–5
Washington	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	–3

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; Washington, 1. Base hits—Philadelphia, 11; Washington, 10. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Washington, 1. Batteries—Philadelphia, Donahue and McFarland; Washington, Baker, Killen, and Farrell.

Philadelphia, 3; Washington, 0.

SECOND GAME.

Philadelphia	0	0	2	1	.	.	–	3
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–0

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3. Base hits—Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 1. Error—Washington. Batteries—Philadelphia, Pratt and Murphy; Washington, Killen and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Brown. Assistant umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Cleveland, 3; St. Louis, 2.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—The championship season closed here to-day, the Cleveland winning two games from the home team. Both games were close and interesting. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	–3
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	–2

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3. Base hits—Cleveland, 8; St. Louis, 7. Errors—Cleveland, 4; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Cleveland, Bates and Schreck; St. Louis, Maupin and Sugden.

Cleveland, 4; St. Louis, 2.

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	2	–	4
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	–	2

Earned run—Cleveland. Base hits—Cleveland, 9; St. Louis, 4. Errors—Cleveland, 1; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Cleveland, Cuppy and Schreck; St. Louis, Hughey and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant umpire—Mr. Warner.

McCoy and Maher Matched.

Charles ("Kid") McCoy and Peter Maher were matched yesterday afternoon to meet in a twenty-five-round contest before the Greater New York Athletic Club on Dec. 5 for a purse of $10,000 and a division of the gross gate receipts. Frank Moran, former manager of John L. Sullivan, was agreed upon as holder of the forfeit. Alexander Brown, official referee of the club, will act as referee of the fight. Manager John F. Dowdell of the club announces that he has secured the signature of McCoy. The match was arranged by the men's managers.

Intercollegiate Tennis Tourney.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 7.—In the intercollegiate tennis tournament here this morning, in the final singles, Ware of Harvard defeated Davis, also of Harvard, 6—1, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3. This gives Harvard first place in the singles and doubles, and Yale second place in the singles and doubles, Yale winning second place in the doubles by default.

THE COAL OUTPUT IN GERMANY.

It Is Increasing Annually and So Is the Motive Power.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Consul Monaghan writes from Chemnitz, under date of Aug. 30, 1898, of the significance of the large coal output of Germany. Germany is keenly appreciative, he says, of the value of her coal in the development of her industries. Many complaints have been made by the manufacturers against the coal trusts, and it is likely that a movement will be made against them should they prove, as the manufacturers claim they are, a menace

EXCURSIONS.

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THE RUEL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Limited number of resident pupils.
Reopens Oct. 5. 26 East 56th St.

Miss S. D. Doremus.
Boarding and Day School (Limited.)
Reopens October 4.
735 Madison Avenue, New York.

UTICA, N. Y.
Mrs. Piatt's School for Girls.
Term opens Sept. 22, 1898.

MISS Le Baron Drumm's Boarding and Day School for Girls, boys in primary classes and kindergarten; college preparation. Reopens Oct. 6th. 40 West 72d St.

MISS CROCKER'S SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS will reopen October 10th. 69 East 53d St.

INSTRUCTION.

THE WILSON-VAIL SCHOOL,
622 FIFTH AVE. (near 50th St.)
THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL
CONSOLIDATED WITH
THE HALSEY COLLEGIATE SCHOOL
Prepares for leading universities, science schools, business. Endorsed by the Presidents of Harvard, Yale, Williams, N. Y. University, the Dean of Columbia, Prof. West of Princeton.
Building entirely remodeled. Latest equipment, laboratory, manual training, gymnasium, athletics. Begins Sept. 29. Preparatory, $100 to $150; Junior, $200; Middle, $250; Senior, $300. Class for little boys—special advantages.

DWIGHT SCHOOL
FOR BOYS.
15 West 48d St., near Fifth Avenue.
Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories. Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

THE CUTLER SCHOOL
20 East 50th Street.
This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th, from 9 until 1.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

The Misses Ely's
BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS,
Riverside Drive and 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.
A Select School for Girls. No "extras." MR. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.
REOPENS MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D.
Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the school rooms every day after Sept. 17th.

MISS MARY E. MERINGTON, MISS RUTH MERINGTON, } Principals.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
181 Lenox Avenue, corner 119th Street.

THE DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
71 West 85th Street.
Seventeenth year begins October 3d. Primary (including Kindergarten,) through College Preparatory. Catalogues on application.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 5th Av., reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY School, 848 Madison Avenue, reopens October 3rd.—Preparation for Bryn Mawr, Barnard, and all other colleges. Classes for little girls.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Boys in the Primary Department.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL
For Girls. 607 FIFTH AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO COLLEGES, 1,324 BROADway, 35th St.; 1,276 Broadway, opposite Manhattan Theatre; 429 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BANJO, MANDOLIN, GUITAR TAUGHT. H. N. STILLMAN, 491 6th Av., bet. 29th and 30th Sts.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEBUS MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, duly made on the 23d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. BEBUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booth & Deane, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of May, 1899.—Dated New York, the 29th day of September, 1898.
JOHN W. BEBUS, Administrator. BOOTH & DEANE, Attorneys for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
o1-law6mSa

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES A. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-law6mS

COMBS, ADELAIDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE COMBS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George H. Hyde, No. 906 Broome Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of September, 1898.
JESSE B. COMBS, Administrator.
GEO. H. HYDE, Attorney for Administrator, 305 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
se17-law6mS

DOWNES, LITHIE S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elvina Whitman, William Downes, George M. Danielson, Edward Danielson, Joseph Danielson, Mamie Danielson, James B. Smith, Dr. T. K. Tuthill, Susan J. Hulbert, Edward Owen, Frederick Brown, all other creditors of LITHIE S. DOWNES, deceased, generally, and Greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the sale, mortgaging, or leasing of the real property of said decedent, LITHIE S. DOWNES, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of her debts and funeral expenses. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
HORWITZ & SAMUELS, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
s17-law6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898.
FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-law6mS

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898.
MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
je11-law6mS

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 3 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York.
jy9-law6mS.

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-law6mS

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. m14-law6mSat

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-law6mS

SHEIBLE, ALBERT EDWARD.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Sophia C. Ranft, Marie L. Medairy, Nellie M. Webster, Samuel W. Doberer, Carl Klein, the heirs and next of kin of Albert Edward Sheible, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas Nathan Salsbury of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of ALBERT EDWARD SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 7th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of Harriet E. Sloat, late of the County of New York, deceased intestate, should not be granted to William E. D. Stokes of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, a creditor of said deceased, who has made application for the same, or in the event of the next of kin or the public administrator failing to claim the same that some competent person be appointed such administrator; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
HENRY B. B. STAPLER, Atty. for Petitioner, 48 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o1-law6wS.

SMITH, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Smith, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of August, 1898. CLARENCE P. SMITH, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au20-law6mS.

SLOAT, HARRIET E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To Mr. SLOAT, whose first name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who is the surviving husband of HARRIET E. SLOAT, late of the County of New York, deceased; Grace V. Sloat, a daughter of said deceased; Mr. Sloat of Boston, whose first name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who is a brother of said Grace V. Sloat; Mr. Sloat, whose first name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who is another brother of said Grace V. Sloat; a cousin of said Grace V. Sloat, whose name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who resides with said Grace V. Sloat at No. 253 West 72d Street in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and who is said to be of exactly the same name as herself; William M. Hoes, as Public Administrator of the County of New York; and to all persons interested in the estate of said Harriet E. Sloat, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, and to all persons interested in the administration upon said estate prior or equal to that of the petitioner, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of December, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of Harriet E. Sloat, late of the County of New York, deceased intestate, should not be granted to William E. D. Stokes of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, a creditor of said deceased, who has made application for the same, or in the event of the next of kin or the public administrator failing to claim the same that some competent person be appointed such administrator; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
HENRY B. B. STAPLER, Attorney for Petitioner, 48 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o1-law6wS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.
To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said auction or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
my7-law6mS

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the County of New York, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 2d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HAINES BROTHERS, a domestic corporation, lately doing business at Southern Boulevard, near Alexander Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, County and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said corporation Haines Brothers, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Hyde, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November, 1898.
Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, Sept. 2, 1898.
JOHN A. JARVIS,
Assignee.
Adams & Hyde, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—AARON H. ROSENBERG, plaintiff, vs. HARRIS FORDINSKY, Hannah Fordinsky, his wife; Meyer Silvermann, Harry Tanenbaum, Ella Tanenbaum, his wife; John A. Philbrick, Priscilla Philbrick, his wife; Louis Berney, Fanny Berney, his wife; Simon Frankel, David J. Frankel, John Frankel, composing the partnership of Joseph Frankel's Sons; Earl Mansfield, William Edler, Paul Pfohenhauer, Baltimore High Grade Brick Company, Adam Eppel, Jacob Rabinowitz, Henry Michaelson, individually and as agent for Jacob Rabinowitz; Nathan Stromenger, John Rosenbaum, Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., The Mercer Company, Horace G. Booth, Millage G. Patterson, Charles A. Corbett, John W. Rapp, Benjamin Berriman, Julius M. Lyon, Adolph Picker, Isidore Picker, Frederick Picker, Otto Wissner, August Schneeman, Harry Bales, Albert George, John Massey, Henry Dick, Frederick Jung, Joseph Fleming, the names Albert, John, Henry, Frederick, and Joseph being fictitious, the real names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiff, and Abram Barrasch, Morris Hahn, Frank W. Sturvy, defendants.
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 3rd, 1898.
TOWNSEND & McILVAINE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
To the defendants Harris Fordinsky, Hannah Fordinsky, Harry Tanenbaum, and Ella Tanenbaum: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 30th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, August 30, 1898.
TOWNSEND & McILVAINE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s3-law6wSa&o15

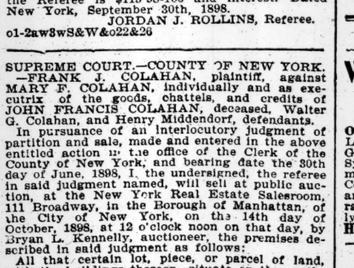
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EUGENE A. GROSS and CHARLES E. GROSS, plaintiffs, against VICTOR CIANI and DINO CIANI, defendants.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 9, 1898.
BULLOWA & BULLOWA,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the Defendants, Victor Ciani and Dino Ciani:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. H. W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of September, 1898, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, September 9, 1898.
BULLOWA & BULLOWA,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
s10-law6wS.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—JULIE E. CHAFFANJON, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-third day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by such judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that lot of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, known and designated as Lot Number Twenty-two, on a certain map, entitled "Map of the Ryer Farm Property, Tremont, 24th Ward, New York City," made by Josiah A. Briggs, Civil and Topographical Engineer, dated September, 1891, which said lot is, according to said map, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Elmwood Place, distant one hundred feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Elmwood Place and the westerly side of Clinton Avenue, and running thence southwesterly parallel with Clinton Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and sixty-five one-hundredths feet; thence westerly at right angles to Clinton Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Clinton Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and nine-tenths feet to the southerly side of Elmwood Place, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Elmwood Place twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.
Said premises being those which were conveyed to the said Henry Schopper by William E. Brooker and wife by deed, dated October 22, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 14 of Section 3 of Conveyances, Page 385.
Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Henry Schopper and Anna F., his wife, of, in, and to the land lying in Elmwood Place in front or adjoining the above-described premises to the middle line of said Elmwood Place.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1898. JORDAN J. ROLLINS, Referee.
JOHN L. BROWER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 156 and 158 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,236 78-100, and interest thereon from the 23d day of September, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred fifty-six dollars, ($356.00) with interest from the 9th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $113 98-100 and interest.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1898.
JORDAN J. ROLLINS, Referee.
o1-2aw8wS&W&o22&26

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANK J. COLAHAN, plaintiff, against MARY E. COLAHAN, individually and as executrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of JOHN FRANCIS COLAHAN, deceased, Walter G. Colahan, and Henry Middendorf, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, and bearing date the 30th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 18th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 24th Street, distant one hundred and forty (140) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Second Avenue and the northerly line of 24th Street, and running thence northerly along a line parallel with Second Avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly along a line parallel with 24th Street 20 feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue 98 feet 9 inches to 24th Street, and thence westerly along the northerly line of 24th Street 20 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 21, 1898. EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.
Messrs. SHAW, FISK & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and which is known as Number 311 East Twenty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The said premises are to be sold free and clear of all incumbrances.—New York, September 21, 1898. EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—JULIE E. CHAFFANJON, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-third day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises conveyed to the party of the first part hereto by Cortlandt Irving and wife by deed dated September 26th, 1888, and recorded in the New York Register's office in Block Series Liber 3, Section 13, Page 14, on the January 12th, 1891. Subject nevertheless to the right of the public in so much of the above described premises as is included in Bettner's Lane aforesaid."—Dated New York, September 28th, 1898.
LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.
MITCHELL & MITCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The property to be sold is about 400 yards north of the Riverdale Station, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is thirteen thousand two hundred ninety-seven and 92-100 dollars, ($13,297.92,) with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred fifty-six dollars, ($315.60,) with interest from the 9th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $462.30.—Dated New York, September 28th, 1898.
LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.
For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Alc., A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

Delmonico's.. 5th Av., corner 44th St. Alc.
Restaurant Martin .....Alc., Tdh., $1.25
University Place and 9th St.
LeonFlouret.5 Av&18thSt.Alc.Tdh.$1.25(Music)
Gazzo.....40th St. & B'way. Tdh., $1. Orchestra
Morello's Rest., 4 W. 29th St., Tdh. (Music.)
The Marlborough Broadway & 37th St. Alc., Tdh. breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1.
Luchow's German Rest.110 E. 14th St. Alc.
Hotel Hungaria.4 Union Sq.E.Tdh.75c;wine,$1
Au Chat Noir | 551 W.B'way. 50c.tdh.,w'h wine
Au Chat Noir | Upt'wn. 32 W.28 St. Hotel&Rest
Au Chat Noir | After Theatre Suppers.
Au Chat Noir | Alc;tdh.Lch.50c; din.75c(music)
Agassis, University Pl. & 13th St. Alc.,Thd., 50c
Jacquin, 57 W. 26th St.....Alc., Tdh., 50c.
Breiser's, 163 3d av.&202 E.16th st.; alc,tdh.40c.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.) 8 AM.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier. 8:40 AM.
" West 22d St. Pier. 9 AM.
For ALBANY, landing at Cornwall, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and

TRADESMEN'S BANK REPORT

Examiner Kimball Tells the Controller that Depositors Are Probably Secured.

SOME MACNAUGHTAN METHODS

Depositors in the Bank Get Boxes in a Safety Deposit Vault Free in Return for Their Accounts.

Bank Examiner Kimball, who is inquiring into the condition of the Tradesmen's National Bank, which closed its doors on Tuesday last, has sent a preliminary report to Controller Dawes, in Washington, in which he states that from the partial examination so far made by him into the bank's affairs, he is of the opinion that the depositors will be paid in full, and that there will be a surplus of about $130,000. He says that the loans to the Macnaughtons on Wool Exchange stock has amounted to about $410,000, and that this constitutes the weak assets of the bank. He says, also, that while there is likely to be a considerable loss on this, it is also a fact that a considerable amount will be realized.

The loans, Mr. Kimball says, while first approved by the Directors as a good business risk, were later made to save the various business schemes of the Macnaughtans from failure. Aside from these holdings, the discounted paper is of a good mercantile character, on which a considerable amount will be realized.

There was to have been a Directors' meeting yesterday, at which the board was expected to announce whether it would make the impairment of the capital good and ask to be allowed themselves to liquidate the affairs of the bank. This meeting was to be conditional on receiving a report from Examiner Kimball, and as the meeting went over until Tuesday next, it is evident that the report sent to the Controller was not full enough to enable the Directors to tell where the bank stood. Vice President Bates said yesterday that, of course, any meeting of the Directors would be an informal one, as they are no more in possession of the bank's affairs. He thought, however, that affairs would be in such shape as to allow the Directors to liquidate without the expense and delay consequent upon the appointment of a receiver.

A significant fact presented itself yesterday, when it became known that several banks, principally the New York National Exchange and the Irving National, had sent notices to depositors in the Tradesmen's, offering to take their accounts as they stood on the books in advance 10 per cent. of their total amount. This is taken to indicate that the banks know pretty well how the Tradesmen's affairs stand, although Mr. Kimball and the officers of the bank stated that such knowledge was not based on any information received from them, nor had those been approached by other banking institutions on the question.

One of the methods of President Macnaughtan to bolster up the affairs of the bank and increase its deposits came to light yesterday, when a former depositor made public a letter he received from the President several months ago. This letter is as follows:

President's Office, Tradesmen's National Bank,
New York, August 18, 1898.

Dear Sir: The Merchants' Safe Deposit Company has a very fine vault in the basement of the Wool Exchange Building, and we have made arrangements with it so that our depositors will be furnished a safe deposit box, 2 by 5 by 24 inches, free of charge for one year, and it is our purpose to renew the lease as long as the depositor continues with us. As one of our valued depositors in the bank, we take pleasure in offering to you, free of expense, one of these boxes, and we would be pleased to have you call and inspect the vault, which is a particularly fine one, and make a selection of a box of this size. If the box should not be large enough, we would be glad to try and accommodate you with a larger one.

JAMES MACNAUGHTAN.

The Merchants' Safe Deposit Company is one of the institutions in which the Macnaughtans figure. James is its Treasurer, and Allan a Director. The vaults are situated in the Wool Exchange building. According to a representative of the Safe Deposit Company, this concern has no interest in the bank or other Macnaughtan interests, except that the brothers are small holders of stock. The arrangement between the company and Mr. Macnaughtan, said the representative, was purely a business affair. The financial condition of the Safe Deposit Company is the best, according to its officers. It had no connection with the bank, and held a separate charter. Its Directors are:

Ethan Allen, a member of a Worth Street woolen firm; Norman S. Dike, a lawyer; Olin D. Gray, the President of a lithograph company; Charles W. Ide of the Stock Exchange, David M. Look, also a Director of the Tradesmen's Bank, and a woolen goods dealer; James and Allan Macnaughtan, J. Maus Schermerhorn, Willis S. Paine, ex-Superintendent of Banking; William Stursberg, a woolen goods manufacturer, and David S. Walton. Mr. Paine is President and James Macnaughtan is Treasurer.

Many persons in the trade have expressed much curiosity as to what has become of the large sums of money borrowed by the Macnaughtans. That they were in some losing ventures was known, but the losses were not thought to be of such extent as this failure has indicated. Vice President Bates of the bank yesterday said that before the bank lost anything the Macnaughtans would have to lose $1,000,000. The Wool Warehouse Company has lately loaned $1,500,000 on this wool, and much of this money is said to be what the Macnaughtans have borrowed on their various interests.

Mr. Kimball said yesterday that it would be a week at least before he had finished a thorough examination of the assets and could make a detailed report.

The Western National Bank will pay drafts on the Tradesmen's by the following: Bank of Newcastle, Georgia; C. P. Brown & Co., Southern Pines, N. C.; Bank of Halifax, Houston, Va.; Citizens' Bank, Clinton, Wis.; Farmers' Depot Bank, Horse Cave, Ky.

SAVED HORSE, HELD FOR THEFT.

Rescuers Insisted on Too Much Salvage for Army Animal.

A detachment of the Tenth United States Cavalry, numbering 100 men, who had in charge 700 horses, arrived at the Bay Street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Jersey City, yesterday, on their way from Montauk to Huntsville, Ala. While the horses were being unloaded from the transport one of them fell into the river.

The animal swam away and was rescued at the Erie Railroad docks, nearly a mile further up the river, by Edward Bissell and Edward Deyo of the lighter Alvin A. Brown, who demanded $25 salvage. Superintendent William A. Smith offered them money, but they at once raised their demand to $35. This Superintendent Smith refused to pay and the men took the horse away.

The police were informed, and they traced the horse to the stable of Timothy Collins, at Fourteenth and Brunswick Streets. Bissell and Deyo were arrested for stealing the horse and Collins was arrested for receiving stolen goods. All three were held to await the action of the Grand Jury, though Collins said he did not know the horse was stolen. The horse was none the worse for its long swim.

BANQUET TO RETURNED HEROES.

Phi Gamma Delta Will Honor Warriors of the Fraternity.

The reception and dinner which the Phi Gamma Delta Society will give at the Savoy Hotel on Monday evening to members who served in the Spanish-American war promises to be well attended.

The Committee on Arrangements consists of John S. Battell, Upsilon, '73, Chairman; Dr. James B. Warden, Omega, '89; Frederick G. Hobbs, Omega, '89; Robert M. Gignoux, Nu Deuteron, '93, and Dr. Robert McL. G. Taft, Nu Epsilon, '94.

In the circular calling for the dinner and reception, the members of the committee say that when the President issued his first call for volunteers, no class of men responded more numerously than college and fraternity men. The circular goes on to say: "Brother Frank Keck, now Pi of the Grand Chapter, a graduate of Upsilon and Omega Chapters, was a Major in the Seventy-first. Brothers W. L. Hazen and E. A. Selfridge, Jr., served as Captains in the same regiment. Brothers Malvern, Hill, Barnum, and Reisinger were before Santiago as officers in the regular army. Brothers J. W. French, Lewis Benedict, C. M. Gilpin, P. H. Godwin, H. P. Shuter, A. W. Ireland, and Joseph M. Grouard also volunteered in the army or navy. Brother Norman W. Crosby returned home from Cuba, only to fall a victim to disease contracted there."

MAYOR THREATENED IN LETTER

Note Apparently from Gen. Collis Promised Public Chastisement—A Forgery, Collis Says.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday received a letter apparently written and signed by Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, former Commissioner of Public Works, which contained a threat that Gen. Collis would publicly chastise his Honor at the first opportunity. Upon receipt of the missive the Mayor metaphorically cried, "Let him come on!"

Mayor Van Wyck was just about to take his seat at the meeting of the Board of Estimate when he drew from his pocket a letter which he held at arm's length as if it were a snake. "I have here," he said, motioning to Secretary Downes to draw near, "another letter from the former Superintendent of Public Works, Gen. Collis. I will say of it, as I said of the last letter he sent, that I will continue to investigate any department I see fit, regardless of who may be hit and disregarding threats of any kind."

The Mayor thrust the letter upon Secretary Downes, and after running his fingers violently through his hair, sat down and took up the business of the board meeting.

The letter received yesterday read as follows:

1,055 Fifth Avenue,
Oct. 6, 1898.

Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor:

Sir: I may have been somewhat ambiguous in my communication of yesterday, and in order to clear up any part of it as to what may appear innuendo, I will further state that I intend to severely and publicly chastise you if you dictate any further matter to newspapers unjustly reflecting upon me in any manner whatever.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS.

The receipt of this letter following so promptly upon the other created a sensation about the City Hall, and the rumor that Gen. Collis was lying in wait in the streets spread like wildfire. Soon a number of strangers were seen lolling about the City Hall rotunda with expectation in their eyes. In his letter to the Mayor, dated Oct. 5, called forth by the Mayor's remark to the District Attorney that the report of the Commissioners of Accounts led him (the Mayor) "to believe that the old Department of Public Works was honeycombed with fraud," Gen. Collis conceded the Mayor's "right as Executive of the municipality to expose any malfeasance which comes to your knowledge," but warned his that "if you give pain to those who are near and dear to me I will seek my remedy by the nearest possible course."

The second letter was taken by the majority of the City Hall officials to mean that the more Gen. Collis thought of the Mayor the angrier he became, until he determined to state even more plainly what "the nearest possible course" was.

Lloyd Collis, son of Gen. Collis, called at the City Hall during the day and said that the second letter was a forgery. Gen. Collis was finally found at the Union League Club, and confirmed his son's statement.

"I have written only one letter to the Mayor," said Gen. Collis, firmly, "and in that letter I expressed myself fully. I don't intend to write any more. This last is a hoax by some practical joker, who has copied my handwriting as nearly as possible. There would be no reason for my writing such a letter."

LEGAL NOTES.

THE BEQUEST WAS NOT SUBJECT TO TRANSFER TAX.—Mrs. Sarah A. L. Palmer, who died in April, 1896, by her will gave one-half of her residuary estate, amounting to $28,439, "to Bishop William Taylor or his living successor, to be used in his African mission work." Bishop Taylor died before Mrs. Palmer, and Joseph C. Hartzell is his successor. Upon the amount thus bequeathed, the Surrogate imposed a transfer tax under the collateral inheritance tax law of 1892, of $1,421.95. The First Appellate Division, yesterday, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, unanimously reversed the Surrogate's order. The statute, as it then read, provided that any property bequeathed to any person who was a Bishop, was exempted from and not subject to the tax, but the Surrogate held that the beneficiary in this case, not being a domestic Bishop, but being a resident of New Jersey, the exemption did not apply under the rule laid down by the Court of Appeals that an exemption from this tax of property bequeathed to any religious corporation, applied only to religious corporations created by and existing in the State of New York. "The office of Bishop," Justice Rumsey says, "by virtue of which this legacy descended to Bishop Hartzell, is not created by the State, nor does the State have any power of visitation or control over the person who holds it, nor any power of direction over the manner in which he shall perform his duties. So far as the State is concerned, the office of Bishop is a mere status, giving no rights and imposing no legal liability upon the possessor of it, and the designation of one as Bishop is of no more legal importance than as though he were designated as a doctor of medicine or a married man. For that reason the case in the Court of Appeals, just cited, is not applicable."

***

THE NOTICE WAS INSUFFICIENT.—Walter E. Andrews, who owns 729 Tremont Avenue, in this city, and occupied the second floor for offices, served notice on June 10 last upon the North River Electric Light and Power Company that he required it to supply him with electric light and power for his premises. The company in answer asked what light and power he wanted. He did not reply, but brought suit in the City Court for the penalty prescribed by the statute of $10, and $5 for every day during which such refusal or neglect to furnish electric light should continue. The trial court held that the notice was sufficient, and submitted to the jury the question whether the company had been orally advised, either at the time when the notice was delivered, or afterward, through some person authorized by it to receive such notice, what number of lights was required by the plaintiff. The jury found for the plaintiff, but the General Term of the City Court ordered a reversal, and that decision has now been upheld by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. Justice Beekman, who gave the opinion, held that the written application of June 10 was not sufficient to support a cause of action for the recovery of such a penalty. "It certainly is not imposing an unreasonable burden upon a person seeking to hold such a company to its legal obligation," Justice Beekman says, "to require him to specify with reasonable exactness what the service is that he requires. The statute was not enacted for the purpose of enabling him to impose penalties; its object was to prevent such corporations from unreasonably refusing or delaying such service as might be legally required of them." The Court held that the written application should specify the nature and extent of the plaintiff's demand, and must be specific enough to apprise the company of exactly what it was expected to do.

GIRL CHASED OVER ROOFS.

She Thought She Had Eluded a Detective, but Was Mistaken.

Mrs. Eunice Monroe of 252 West Thirty-eighth Street, went to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station Aug. 28 last, and reported that Mamie Harris, a colored girl employed by her, had stolen $25. On Thursday, Detective McGovern of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, traced the girl to 230 West Forty-first Street. When he went there for her she fled to the roof.

Across the roofs of 237 and 235 the colored girl ran, with the officer after her. Seeing a scuttle open at 233, the girl descended to the second floor. In the rear of 233 is a two-story shed, and from the window sill to the shed was a board. Across the board sped the fugitive girl, and suddenly turning, kicked away the board just as the detective reached the window. The girl then began to taunt the detective, but he got on the sill of the window and made a flying leap and just made the roof.

Mamie Harris was arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted in the West Side Police Court yesterday, and held in $500 bail for trial.

A Soldier Kills Himself.

A young man, wearing the uniform of a soldier, with the stripes of a Corporal on his arm, killed himself shortly after noon yesterday in the rear of a saloon at 697 Sixth Avenue, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. The name Joseph Heisman was written on the inside of his hat, and on the outside were the words "U. S. V., 202d Reg., Co. M." The body was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. The Sergeant of Company M, Two Hundred and Second Regiment, later identified the soldier as Joseph Heiman, but he knew nothing about the man's antecedents.

The best safeguard against serious consequences from a cold is prompt doses of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

A BRONCO'S WILD FLIGHT

Animal Dashes Through Streets and Does Much Damage.

TWO POLICEMEN BADLY HURT

Men Who Allowed the Beast to Escape Are Arrested, Though They Plead Helplessness.

A broncho that had been corralled at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue broke away from two men yesterday afternoon and ran for miles through the city's streets. Dozens of policemen joined in the chase, some on horses, some on foot, and half a dozen on bicycles. Two of the latter were seriously injured. They are Policeman Lanz and Policeman William J. Hanley.

Richard Webber, a butcher at 227 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, bought the bronco in question and sent two of his men after it. John Morris of 1,613 Park Avenue and William Mackey of 331 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street are the unfortunate men who undertook this commission. Both are now under arrest awaiting trial for letting the horse go. Both declare they had no option in the matter—that the bronco wanted to go, and went.

It was such a small animal that, as Morris led it out of the yard, Mackey criticised the action of "the boss" in "sendin' us both for that little thing." Once in Eighth Avenue the broncho seemed to have suddenly grown, for it kicked Mackey and Morris into the gutter and fled toward the Post Office.

Bicycle Policeman Lanz rode in pursuit and caught hold of the rope halter. The fugitive steed jumped sidewise, and Lanz took a header unlike any he had ever before experienced. At One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street the animal turned and, almost running over a crowd of school children, made to the Boulevard. Lanz was in pursuit, blowing his whistle for help. Bicycle Policemen Mullarkey and Henley took up the chase at One Hundred and Twelfth Street. At One Hundred and Tenth Street the broncho concluded it had enough of the Boulevard, and galloped furiously to Riverside Drive.

By this time four mounted policemen were also in pursuit. Policemen on foot thought it their duty to chase the runaway the length of their posts, and there was a veritable relay of running policemen. At Seventy-eighth Street the bronco jumped a fence into a beautiful lawn and did a lot of damage to grass and shrubbery, and when the policemen got to catch it the wily animal as promptly jumped out. It then made a flying jump over the stone wall and landed on the New York Central tracks forty feet below. The policemen jumped from their wheels, thinking the animal must have broken its neck, but they reckoned not on a Western bronco.

The horse picked itself up and sped along down the tracks, in one place barely averting a collision with a suburban train. The policemen gave chase on foot. The horse tired of the tracks at Sixty-fifth Street, and running east to 318, it once more scaled a five-foot fence and fell on the other side, seemingly exhausted. The policemen were close in pursuit and Policeman Hanley tried to catch the animal's halter. With a spring it bounded into the air and gave Hanley a kick in the groin. The beast then let its second hind foot fly and Lanz went down. In trying to get out of the line the bronco fell a second time, and Policeman Mullarkey, with the aid of several citizens, caught it, and several yards of clothesline were wound about the prostrate animal's legs. A dozen men then dragged the bronco across the street to a vacant lot.

An ambulance took both the policemen to the Roosevelt Hospital, and later they were taken home in cabs. Policeman Mullarkey then went back to Harlem and arrested the men who had allowed the horse to get loose.

STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Secretary Smith Outlines Work to be Undertaken—Discrimination by Railroads.

At yesterday's meeting of the New York State Commerce Commission, Secretary Alexander R. Smith read a statement containing suggestions for the future work of the commission and a list of subjects to be investigated. Mr. Smith's report is in part as follows:

The efforts of our commission should be so directed as to devise a plan or system for the commercial expansion of New York, broad and comprehensive enough to not only arrest the present decline, but to prepare for the future. New York's foreign commerce has more than doubled during the last generation, and so has that of the Nation. If our foreign commerce shall again double in the next generation, as it is to be hoped it will, how are we preparing to accommodate or facilitate it? These are questions that are forced upon our consideration, and, perhaps, as we deal with them, so we may deal with New York's future, not only commercially, but industrially, and, perhaps, financially.

The port of New York does not limit the scope of our inquiries. The commerce of Buffalo, Oswego, and other lake ports must be studied with the same care that the greater commerce of the port of New York is studied. We need, therefore, statistical tabls showing in detail, and by percentages of the Nation's total, and the total of the Atlantic and Gulf ports, and of the lake ports, the commerce of the several ports within the State, and extending as far back as it is practicable to go.

The railroads terminating at this port, and having branch terminals at Buffalo, I understand, have understandings or agreements by which a differential rate is maintained, a higher charge being made upon merchandise destined for the port of New York than is charged upon merchandise destined to the ports of Philadelphia and Baltimore, coming from Chicago and Buffalo. This subject of railroad differentials has been before the public for many years, and is considered by some as being one of the chief causes for the decline of New York's commerce, an assertion, it is but fair to say, that the railroads strenuously deny. We should secure copies of all agreements, rules, regulations, &c., between the various railroads entering at this port, and passing through Buffalo, and secure the testimony of shippers, railroad officials, and steamship managers, as well as all others in interest. This is a most intricate and involved subject, and will require extensive research, much patient investigation and study, as it has seemingly baffled all of those who have hitherto attempted to solve it in the interest of New York's commerce.

Not to secure the views of the managers of the railroads would be a very serious oversight. They might contribute information and suggestions of the very greatest value to New York's commercial growth. For which reason I deem it advisable for us to invite their attendance.

Among other subjects suggested for investigation were the warehouse facilities, charges, &c.; the grain elevator system, afloat and ashore; the lighterage system of the Port of New York, the deepening and widening of the channels leading to this port, and the effect of New York State's canals on its commerce.

Hereafter the weekly meetings of the commission will be held Fridays at 4 o'clock P. M. at the Manhattan Hotel. The following resolution was passed yesterday:

Resolved, That this commission requests shippers located both without and within the State of New York, shippers by rail or by water, and all those interested in railroad or water transportation, or otherwise interested in commerce now coming to New York, or diverted to other ports, and all who may have complaints or suggestions to make, or information to give, whereby the commerce of the State of New York may be promoted and New York ports benefited, to communicate with the New York Commerce Commission, New York City, at the earliest possible moment, in order that, so far as practicable, the scope of this commission's inquiries shall cover every subject that suggests unnecessary or unjust burden or tax upon the present commerce of the ports of New York, or that now prevents commerce from coming to New York.

Sheriff Paid Heir Too Much.

Sheriff Dunn was plaintiff yesterday in a suit before Justice Beach and a jury, in the Supreme Court. In 1888 Patrick H. Kennedy died, nominating in his will Joseph Kennedy, his son, and Sheriff Dunn as executors. The estate was to be divided between a daughter and two sons. In 1890, Joseph Kennedy died, leaving Sheriff Dunn sole executor. In 1891 Michael Kennedy, a son of the testator, arrived from Australia in a needy condition. Between March, 1891, and April, 1895, Sheriff Dunn advanced to him $3,945. On the settlement of the estate in 1896, it was found that Sheriff Dunn had advanced to Michael Kennedy $1,304.65 too much. The suit on trial to-day is to recover that amount. Owing to some flaw in the papers, the trial was discontinued and went back on the calendar.

Almost humiliating to the overcoat, to offer it at the price.

Made of the ever-popular covert cloth; of a color neither too dark nor too light; made to stand hard wear; made to wear loose and baggy, as is the style—don't kill all the style by insisting on showing your figure.

$15, and there's no better overcoat anywhere at the price.

Overcoats at $30, as good as the best—all prices between.

Shoes.

The Model shoe is a shoe you want to see, and seeing, you'll want to wear. A perfect copy of a perfect shoe--calf, russet, enamel or patent leather, $5.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

REMOVAL BY MAYOR SUSTAINED

Appellate Division Rejects the Claims of John W. Jacobus, a Veteran Soldier.

John W. Jacobus, who was one of the four members of the Board of Assessors for local improvements before the Greater New York charter became operative, and who was removed by Mayor Van Wyck, obtained from Justice Chase a peremptory writ of mandamus ordering his reinstatement upon the ground that, being a veteran soldier, he could not, under Section 127 of the charter, be removed except for cause and after a hearing. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday, in opinions by Justice Patterson and Presiding Justice Van Brunt, Justice Ingraham concurring, directed a reversal of the order, holding that the relator was not entitled to the writ.

"By Section 943 of the Greater New York charter," Justice Patterson said, "the Mayor is specifically directed to constitute a new board. The provision is: 'The Mayor shall appoint five persons who shall constitute the Board of Assessors.' Here is a provision which looks to the establishment of an entirely new board, to be constituted by direct appointment. There are five persons, each of whom to derive his authority not from retention in office, under Section 127, but from the act of appointment by the Mayor. There is no other title by which the office can be held. Manifestly, this provision is inconsistent with the idea of the retention of office provided for by the one hundred and twenty-seventh section, and the purpose of the specific legislation made by the nine hundred and forty-third section becomes apparent when we consider the ninety-fifth section of the charter, which provides that at any time within six months after the commencement of his term of office, the Mayor, &c., may remove from office any public officer holding office by appointment from the Mayor, except members of the Board of Education and school boards and except judicial officers, for whose removal other provisions are made by the Constitution. The provision of Section 943 read in connection with the provisions of the ninety-fifth section excludes the idea that either of the five persons constituting the Board of Assessors can claim the right of retention under Section 127 and irremovability otherwise than under the statute relating to veterans."

Justice Rumsey, in a dissenting opinion, holds that the Mayor's power of removal under Section 95 has no relation whatever to the regular tenure of office of those who have been appointed.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S THANKS.

Response to Congratulations of the Chamber of Commerce.

President Alexander E. Orr of the Chamber of Commerce received yesterday the following telegram in response to one sent to President McKinley on Thursday:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.
The President appreciates the cordiality of the message of congratulation of the New York Chamber of Commerce, tendered through yourself, upon the victories of the war and confidences in the solution of the problems arising from it which remain to be settled under his guidance. R. A. PORTER, Secretary.

CRAZY MAN ELUDES POLICE.

He Had Tried to Force His Family to Take Poison.

Miss Anna Heindricks of 3 Ash Street, Jersey City, at midnight on Thursday, asked the police to arrest her father, Henry Heindricks, who, she said, was a dangerous lunatic. He had been insane before. Six months ago he drove his wife and daughters out of the house and shot at the policeman who arrested him. He was tried for atrocious assault, but was acquitted on the ground that he was insane. After the trial he seemed to be sane and returned to his home.

On Thursday night he filled two bottles with a solution of paris green and commanded his wife and daughters to drink the contents. They refused, and Hendricks then drew a revolver and threatened to shoot them. They escaped from the house and notified the police. While they were gone Heindricks fastened the front doors and windows and then escaped by the rear. The police watched the house four hours before they learned that Heindricks had eluded them. He has not been found.

KILLED BY FALLING ELEVATOR.

Car in a Monroe Street Building Drops from the Fifth Floor.

One man was killed and another probably fatally injured yesterday afternoon by the falling of an elevator from the fifth floor to the basement in the six-story building at 300 Monroe Street. The dead man is Frederick Lachner, forty years old, of Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, a machinist. His companion, who is in Gouverneur Hospital, is Charles Gafner, twenty-four years old, of 46 Henry Street.

There was a fire at 300 Monroe Street some days ago, and the elevator machinery was damaged. Lachner secured the contract for making the necessary repairs, and was engaged in this work when the elevator dropped. It is believed that the two men had partly repaired the machinery and were testing it. They got as far as the fifth floor when the cage dropped to the basement.

The men were taken out as soon as the débris could be cleared away, but Lachner was already dead. His companion was suffering from a fractured skull and other injuries, mostly internal. He was taken to the hospital. Lachner's body was removed to his home.

Chicago Municipal Investment Co.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The Municipal Investment Company of this city has gone into liquidation, and President William O. Cole and Vice President Charles H. Coffin will engage in the bond business separately. The company was organized in 1887. Its authorized capital was $500,000, of which $250,000 was issued and paid in. It also issued $246,000 of debentures, running five years and bearing 5 to 6 per cent., of which $179,132 had been paid and canceled some time ago.

Your Next Suit.

An unlimited variety of choice plaid and checked Worsted and Cheviot Suits, at prices from

$10 to $28.

Also

Blue and Black Winter Serges,

at $15,

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WRECK OF THE HATTIE MAY

Four of Little Schooner's Crew Lost in Georgia Tempest.

TWO TORN FROM DEATH'S JAWS

Seaman Neal's Story of Their Fight for Life — Rescued by the Avola.

Two shipwrecked seamen were brought into port yesterday, the survivors of a crew of six of the Nova Scotian schooner Hattie May, which fell a victim to the storm that raged early in the week off the Southern coast. They were John Neal, the schooner's cook, and George Johnson, a colored seaman. Capt. Samuel Edward Vance, Mate Joseph Maher, and Patrick Dwight and Joseph Crawford, seamen, were lost.

The survivors were picked up about 200 miles east of the Georgia coast by the Nova Scotian barkentine Avola, bound from Green Island, Jamaica, Sept. 17, with logwood, for this port. Capt. Marsters of the Avola reported that he ran into the storm Oct. 1, the wind blowing a hurricane and varying from north-northeast to south-southeast, and coming in terrific squalls. It continued for twenty-two hours, during which he was hove to under storm canvas. Heavy seas boarded him, smashing cabin doors and flooding the cabin. The spanker gaff was broken and several sails were split and carried away.

On the morning of the 3d a bit of rag flung from the end of an oar was descried on what looked like the fragment of a wreck to the north. It was a signal of distress, and the Avola bore down and hove to two miles to leeward. A boat was sent off, which returned with two men. One was Neal, the other Johnson, who was insensible, and cut from the lashings that held him.

Neal told the story yesterday aboard the barkentine anchored off Red Hook, of the loss of the Hattie May. She was a three-masted schooner, built at Clifton, N. S., in 1890, and owned by James Crowe of Halifax. She was a small craft, being of only 149 tons, with a length of 94 feet 6 inches, 25 feet beam, and 10 feet depth. She was bound from Falmouth, Jamaica, with logwood, her deck cargo measuring about 225 tons and that in her hold 600 tons.

At 2 o'clock Sunday morning she was lying hove to under double-reefed fore and main sails. The storm had struck several hours before.

The Captain, mate, and Neal were in the cabin, when suddenly the schooner was thrown over on her beam ends, and they found themselves in water up to their necks and standing, not on the floor of the cabin, but on the doors of the staterooms on the starboard side of the cabin. They tried to reach the companionway, but that was obstructed. Then, using the ceiling beams, which in the vessel's position formed steps like a ladder, they reached the skylight, which they smashed, and all crawled out on to the uppermost side of the cabin, the top of which protruded above the seas.

Johnson and Dwight were there clinging to the wheel. Crawford was forward. As the vessel had gone over, her deckload was thrown against the starboard bulwarks, carrying them away, together with the mizzen rigging and chain plates.

The Captain, mate, and Dwight then crawled along the weather rail toward the mizzenmast, and Crawford came from forward to join them, their intention, presumably, being to cut away the mizzenmast in hopes the vessel would right. But they had hardly reached the point when a wave came pounding over the cabin from the lee. It receded Neal and Johnson were alone on the wreck. The unfortunate men who had been swept over were seen or heard for five minutes tossed about in the wreckage and logwood timbers. Neal thought that they must have been killed, not drowned, as the wreckage was pounded about in a confused mass by each sea that swept over the vessel. She had, meantime, settled till less than two feet of her side aft was above water.

Neal and Johnson lashed themselves to the rail that surrounded the poop or quarter-deck. They had been unable to give help to their struggling companions, and now it seemed that they must meet the same fate, for each sea flung them viciously about, while their lashings made great welts about their bodies. This continued all day and all through Sunday night. They looked eagerly for a sail or a steamer's smoke, but none appeared, and then they put a piece of canvas on the end of an oar, which they made fast, in an upright position, to the rail.

Johnson, driven by thirst, had drunk salt water, and he became delirious. He would tell Neal that waiters were bringing turkey and drink to him. Neal told him he was daft. He felt that he would soon be in the same condition. He was chewing on some seaweed when the Avola's boat came alongside.

The storm had abated, and the seas had lost their crests. Neal had sufficient strength to cut the lashings and to push Johnson down over the counter and to let himself roll over into the boat, which was almost flush with the wreck. Both men fainted when placed aboard the deck of the barkentine. Johnson soon recovered under treatment, and immediately asked for a "chaw" of tobacco. Of the two, however, Neal was in much the better condition yesterday, though both were bandaged up where the salt water had raised blisters, the lashings cut them, and their pounding about bruised them.

Capt. Vance leaves a wife and five children at Arturo, N. S.

Funeral of Detective Sheridan.

The funeral of Detective Charles P. Sheridan, who died Thursday at his home, 249 East Fifty-third Street, from Bright's disease, will be held Monday morning from the Church of St. John the Evangelist, East Fifty-fifth Street. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery. Detective Sheridan was born in 1861 and appointed to the police force in 1886. He was first assigned to the Union Market Station, and went from there to Mulberry Street, where he gained the favor of Capt. William Thompson and was made his ward man. When Capt. Thompson went to Leonard Street he took Detective Sheridan with him, and afterward brought him back to Mulberry Street.

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The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Books Received.

The New York Times,

Saturday Edition, with

Review of Books and Art,

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UNSATISFACTORY ADVERBS.

An idea, which the ever ante-dating Chinamen had made old before an American proposed it, has been lately brought forward again by a correspondent of The London Academy. His plan is that there be incorporated into the language a sliding per centum scale of quality which would have the advantage of exactness over such indefinite adverbs as "extremely," "very," or "exceedingly." "It has often struck me," says the English writer, "that these words are unsatisfactory." We know that "very" indicates a high degree, and "extremely" and "exceedingly" something higher; but we never know just what. So, having explained the Chinese method, in which a man may be described as ten-tenths good, or eight-tenths good, or one-tenth good, according to the circumstances, he asks if such a system might not be "admitted with advantage into the English language, not to supersede, but to supplement, our present indefinite expressions?" His project would have everything to commend it, if the necessity did not so often arise of using language to conceal thought. Even under present conditions it would have large advantage, could we be sure that it would be used with care.

Language, we are used to saying, is intended to clothe thought. Our thoughts have to have as large a wardrobe as our persons. When do we change our garments that we do not change our expressions? When the business suit is taken off for dinner, and the dress suit put on, we lay aside commercial terms and put on the phrases of polite society. If we go from the office to the golf links, we don with the red coat the verbiage of the putting green and hazard. When the clergyman steps into the pulpit his thought is clothed in theological expression as surely as his person in ministerial garb; and the mother, coming from club to cradle, lays aside club words to coo in the old, old mother dialect to her child. In literature there is the same careful word dressing. Scotchmen, Hoosiers, and Southern negroes pervert and jumble conventional English spelling and pronunciation precisely as they do the styles of Fifth Avenue or Lombard Street. Words clothe thoughts in as many ways as garments do the speakers. Ill-dressing in the one way is at least as reprehensible as in the other.

And so we come to the trouble with this interesting theory. The philosophy of words is scarcely less illogical and whimsical than the philosophy of clothes. The suggested change which would make for the accuracy of adverbs seems to have good sense and wisdom on its side, but did fashion ever admit master other than itself? The verbal garment proposed is at best a business coat. It would be useful in the office, on some occasions; but one dare not wear it to a dance. Could one sit in the conservatory with Pauline and holding her seven-tenths pretty hand, tell her that her eyes were three-tenths beautiful and that, in spite of that deficit in one of her assets, one loved her up to par? Would the change make the world more truthful? As far as good intention goes, we are often truthful when to the hearer we are vague; but if we had to deal in positive decimals instead of in generalities, should we not often lie where now we use a word so broad that it covers what we mean and what we are not sorry to seem to mean? The indefinite adverbs are not much used in science, and even poetry shuns them for image producing words; but in the small change of every-day verbiage, they play so large a part and perform so valuable a function, and the literature of the ages has lent to the better of them such distinction, that one dreads an innovation which would make conspicuous their presence where now it is not challenged.

Pretty generally the inspired German newspapers are down on Dr. Busch's Bismarck diary. "Here is a man," they say, "who writes for money—and the memory of Bismarck is besmirched on that account. A German is unfit to live who is mercenary," &c., &c. Since it seems probable that no Bismarck memoirs are to be published, Dr. Busch's diary will have to suffice at least for the present. Bismarck was Busch's hero, and Busch's functions were not those of a valet de chambre. Does any one question but that there were blemishes in the character of Bismarck? Busch is to be lauded for not having concealed them. The "Revolver Journalismus" has many chambers, and sometimes the bullets fly far away from the mark, and at times from overloading there is a recoil. The success of the American edition of the Busch volume in the United States has been very great, and reviews and criticism on the work are to be found in journals all over the country.

A correspondent informs us of a new fad, which is the collecting "of the paper wrappers that are placed on the new books that appear, and which are at times heavily and again gracefully and delicately ornamented to correspond with the book covers themselves." That is a craze it seems to us like any other, but hardly worth the following. It may happen occasionally that the shell is worth more than the oyster, or the casket than the pinchbeck inside. Why not collect those remarkable bits of tin which sometimes come with heavy books, so as to protect the corners of the outside binding boards?

An outline of the life and work of Bismarck will shortly be published by the Macmillan Company from the pen of Prof. Munroe Smith. The work is especially prepared for the Columbia University Press, and lays particular stress upon the unification of Germany as the central motive. A clear presentation of Bismarck's diplomacy in 1864 and 1870 is also presented.

MONROE'S WRITINGS.

A New Edition, Including Many Unpublished Papers and Letters.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

Paul Leicester Ford.

Editor of "The Writings of Jefferson," author of "The Hon. Peter Stirling," "The True George Washington," &c.

An edition of the works of James Monroe is a most welcome addition to the historical literature of America. For over fifty years, more or less adequate collections of the writings of the leading statesmen of the Revolutionary and constitutional periods have been in print, and many of them more than once, but hitherto scarcely a line from the pen of Monroe has been easily accessible. Gratitude is, therefore, due both to the editor and publisher of the present scholarly and typographically beautiful volume, which begins what promises to be an adequate collection.

A study of the volume before us makes plain, we think, why Monroe, of the American statesmen who founded and molded our Government, is the last to receive this honor. He was the pupil and successor of Jefferson and Madison, but the documents now printed only serve once more to accentuate the fact that in no sense was he their equal.

It becomes clear, too, that though his double administration was termed the period of "good feeling," it might be termed none the less truly "the Dusk of the Gods." His retirement from the Presidency marked not merely the passing for all time of political power from the "Virginia school," but quite as strongly the loss of sway by the intellectual classes of America. Until 1823 the ablest Americans and those most prominent in the public eye had been successively chosen to the Presidency. From that date the great leaders of parties have, with scarcely an exception, been passed over as Presidential candidates, in favor of men far less known, and presumptively of far less force of mind and character.

Nor is the reason far to seek. Not merely did Monroe entirely lack the "constructive ability" of his predecessors, but in many other respects he was a man of the most mediocre kind, and the people, having learned the lesson from his two terms that the functions of the President could be successfully performed by men of second-rate ability, have rarely since then elected a man who before his nomination ranked intellectually high, choosing their Presidents henceforth rather for their moderation than for their strength.

The initial volume of this collection covers the period of Monroe's life to 1794, and treats in succession his army service, (1776-80,) his term in the Continental Congress, (1783-6,) his part in the struggle over the Federal Constitution, (1787-8,) and his work as a Senafor of the United States, (1790-4,) and leaves him on the point of departure for France as Minister to that country. It begins with admirable annals of Monroe's share in the public service, chiefly compiled by extracts from documents, after which follow some hundred and thirty letters, the summary of Monroe's course in the Virginia Convention of 1788, extracted from Grigsby, and two pamphlets on the Constitution—"Some Observations on the Constitution, &c.," and 'Observation upon the Proposed Plan of Federal Government, by a Native of Virginia."

Of the letters there are three to Washington, two to Richard Henry Lee, the same number to Benjamin Harrison, and one each to Jay, Patrick Henry, Charles Lee, and John Breckenridge, the remainder being to Jefferson or to Madison. As chronicles of passing events, the correspondence possesses both historic interest and value, but is peculiarly lacking in breadth or suggestiveness, and curiously colored by personal bias. Monroe's personality is not one which bears analysis. All through his life, and to a marked degree in the portion of it laid bare by the documents under consideration, he shows himself suspicious even of those who served him best. What is more, it shows him at times treacherous or entirely forgetful of the "noblesse oblige" which is supposed to obtain among high-minded men. No friendship was safe if he but conceived a suspicion, and no means were too low to use against a political opponent. Jefferson, Madison, Washington, Jay, Hamilton, Morris, Richard Henry Lee, King, and Randolph, although he was under obligation to a number of them for his political advancement, fell at one time or another under the ban of his good opinion, not merely for political, disagreement but for suspicions of their motives.

"I have a conviction in my own mind that Jay has managed this negotiation dishonestly," he writes, and again: "Madison, upon whose friendship I have cal

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*THE WRITINGS OF JAMES MONROE, Including a Collection of His Public and Private Papers and Correspondence Now for the First Time Printed. Edited by Stanislaus Murray Hamilton. Vol. I., 1758-1794. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1898. O. 389-474.

culated, whose views I have favored, and with whom I have held the most continual correspondence * * * hath, I have reason to believe, concurred in arrangements unfavorable to me." Such are typical extracts showing how easily his suspicion was aroused and how prone he was to ascribe ignoble motives even to those with whom he had held the closest relations. Washington himself did not escape from this, and Monroe, in 1794, asserted that "not the least confidence can be reposed in our Executive Council." A still more curious view is his expressed belief that the Federalists, in supporting the President rather than the French Minister Genet, were attacking "the conduct of an indiscreet man on the one part," and "supporting some very wicked men on the other." "Of one fact I am well assured," he wrote concerning Genet's declared intention of appealing from Washington to the American people, "that in case of such an appeal the people of this State, [Virginia,] in deciding on the merits of this controversy, would pardon the errors of the French Minister, while they would consider those of the Administration inveterate and malignant vices." Of his lowest act (the giving to Callender of the documents on which that libeler based his charges against Hamilton of public peculation, though Monroe knew that they had no relation to the public finance, and had given Hamilton his word that the matter should be private) there is not a single reference in the present collection, which is regrettable, the more that some of the letters were easily obtainable, having been made public by Hamilton in his famous Reynolds pamphlet.

As Monroe misjudged the motives of men, so, too, he could not believe that communities, acting against his judgment, could be actuated by other than selfish or dishonest influences. When the Eastern States favored a commercial treaty with Spain at the price of the free navigation of the Mississippi, no motive was too bad to be ascribed to them, even that of a scheme to divide the "States east of the Hudson from the Union, and the erection of them into a separate Government." When certain members of Congress proposed a method for putting the public debt on a sound basis he suspected them of being "possessed of a great amount (I mean the leaders of the party) of publick securities." Once again, when one of Hamilton's financial measures was under the consideration of Congress, Monroe could find no reason for its passage except that the majority of that body was pecuniarily corrupt.

The editor has made a distinct discovery in Monroe's "Observations on the Federal Government," a pamphlet which was never issued to the public, having been suppressed, and which, though eagerly sought for for a number of years, has never till now been found. By a curious error, however, he has included another pamphlet on the Constitution, "By a Native of Virginia," which is certainly not the work of James Monroe, as it takes exactly the opposite view on many of the questions discussed. The reason for the suppression of the pamphlet he did write is obvious, it being at once a piece of very crude writing and argument, from which it is almost impossible to learn what Monroe really thought. Indeed, it leads to a strong suspicion that he was, in modern parlance, still "on the fence," and divided in mind as to which side to take. We regret that, in place of the pamphlet Monroe did not write, Mr. Hamilton did not give his speeches in the Virginia Convention, which would have shown upon which side he finally alighted. There should also have been included his anonymous pamphlet, "An Examination of the Late Proceedings in Congress Respecting the Official Conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury," which is alluded to in the text of the letters several times, but which is not reprinted in the present volume. So, too, it would have been well to obtain the article Monroe speaks of having sent to Dunlap, which was to "be published on Saturday next." But, after every deduction has been made, the editorial work can be commended in high terms, and if Mr. Hamilton will but maintain the standard established in this first volume the set will be essential to every student of those times.

PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

The story goes that when Rembrandt showed to the good citizens of Amsterdam for the first time that most glorious of all his pictures, "The Night Watch," some of the members of the Banning Cocq band entered their protests. The fault they found might have been couched in this way: "See here, Master Rembrandt, at the banquet given by our company I was eating a hare pie, and I had by me a great flagon of beer," and then another joined in the recrimination and added: "Before me was an Edam cheese and a stoop of Rhenish wine;" and then a third chimned in: "I wore my best green doublet, slashed with crimson, with the gold galloon and my purple hose," and they all abused the painter because he had not individualized them. In many a modern criticism Philistinic ideas are as prevalent to-day as in the seventeenth century. The band could not comprehend the greatness of the artist, who soared far above the petty details which had occupied their little minds.

The Lippincotts are to be congratulated on their lucky find in the correspondence between Charles Lamb and Robert Lloyd. Its publication is promised at once. Robert Lloyd was brother to the Charles Lloyd who, with Lamb and Coleridge, issued an early volume of poems. He was a morbid character, and died young, leaving little work of an enduring kind. Extended passages from the letters were printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW several months ago.

KIPLING.

A Volume of Short Stories in Which Duty and Work Are Exalted.*

"The Day's Work" will disappoint those of Mr. Kipling's great public who may have seen the announcement that a novel bearing that title was soon to appear from his pen. "The Day's Work" is a collection of a dozen short stories, of which several, if not all, have appeared in various magazines during the past four years.

Just why Mr. Kipling chose this title is at first a little puzzling. It is not, as is usual, the subject of the opening story. It cannot imply the attitude of the author's mind toward any of his productions. George Eliot said her stories "grew in her like a flower." Rudyard Kipling's do more than that; they impress the reader as simply writing themselves. The raison d'être of the title is to be discovered only after reading the volume. The principal stories all tell of some "day's work" well done, whether it be building a bridge, conquering a famine, or running an engine. Mr. Kipling is an apostle of work. As the old gods pass away, he sees their places filled by the might of machinery and the push of steam. To him his own age is spacious, wonderful, most heroic. He has nothing in common with anaemic writers who

"Look before and after,
And sigh for what is not."

He is busy with what is, and always in manly, hearty fashion:

"Get leave to work
In this world—'tis the best you get at all.
Get work, get work;
Be sure 'tis better than what you work to get."

This is the unwritten text of Mr. Kipling's stories. We fancy him ever ready to echo a contemptuous exclamation once uttered by a brilliant man of letters: "'Vague yearnings!' Vague yearnings are the ebullient impulses of an ass!"

In the volume before us the author's fingers run over many keys, India, England, "the States," marine and locomotive engines, the engineer, the millionaire, officers in service, civil and military; the civilized man, English, Scotch, American; the "native," as Dickens calls him, and he is various, and delicately differentiated. Even our old friends, the Houyhnhnms, appear in a story very clever and suggestive. Always, however lightly used, the reader is conscious of the writer's splendid powers, masculine, healthful, without a trace of morbidness or self-consciousness.

Du Maurier speaks of the artist's "quick, prehensile eye." We never cease to marvel at Mr. Kipling's quick, prehensile ear, which catches with perfect accuracy "not only the accent of the tongue, but the accent of the mind," of every nationality and every shade of nationality. He has the hall-mark of genius, the power of regarding subjectively all forms of human kind, and even things inanimate.

The exquisite fooling of "An Error in the Fourth Dimension" is delicious. The occasional "complete dead-lock" between English and American minds has nowhere else been so capitally portrayed. One reads and laughs and reads again, and then finds room for philosophic thought on the mysteries of ineffaceable nationality and of reversion to type.

The old Scotch engineer in "Bread Upon the Waters" has a Scotchiness not to be exceeded by Barrie himself. This tale and all the stories of steam are as forceful as their subject. The engineer's famous "Hymn" must have risen from them like an exhalation, after they were written and laid away in their author's desk. Mr. Kipling breathes into his ships and locomotives the very breath of life. It would be only too easy to "bow down to wood and stone," or, rather, to wood and iron, if these gods were of his creation.

"The Brushwood Boy" is perhaps the least satisfactory tale of the collection. Nobody can "dream true"—we don't want anybody to dream true—since dear Mary Seraskier and Peter Ibbetsen passed into "the world that sets this world right," the world where we fondly hope all dreams come true.

"William the Conqueror" is the gem of the volume. Did not some critic once say that Kipling could not depict womanhood or love? Here is a tract for his conversion, and the woman is all the better for a lack of insistence upon her womanhood, as the love is all the better that it is not writ too large. Books, like life, are cleaner and more healthful for a certain reticence of both sex and sentiment. The motif of the story is the "stamping out" of a famine in India. It has the wonderful palpitating "atmosphere" of all the author's tales of that fascinating, mysterious, poisonous land. The very words quiver in the heat as we read. For the rest, it is a noble picture of plain, honest devotion to duty with no pose about it. Its motto well indicates the spirit of the tale:

"I have done one braver thing
Than all the worthies did;
And yet a braver thence doth spring,
Which is to keep that hid."

And here is a fine feeling well put:

"'That's a good man,' he said. 'If all goes well, I shall work him hard.' This was Jim Hawkins's notion of the highest compliment one human being could pay another."

The story closes with a tender religious touch rare in Kipling, whereat "William wiped her eyes"—and we wipe ours.

So, if we open "The Day's Work" with some sense of disappointment, we close it glad, upon the whole, that it is just what it is. Have we not vainly tried to keep our hand upon some of these stories in fugacious magazines? And is it not good to rest in the sense of possession, as we have them in the permanence and dignity of their own bound volume, of which their author himself has designed the cover?

One cannot read this or any book by Mr. Kipling without, to use his own words, sending him in the spirit, "Hawkins's unvarying telegram, 'Do it again!'"

M. GORDON PRYOR RICE.

* THE DAY'S WORK. By Rudyard Kipling. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.50.

In Mr. Walter A. Wyckoff's remarkable papers, "The Workers," to be found in Scribner's, (the concluding article to appear in the November number,) some one describes what is a weakness and an increasing one among our people. "There seems to be a growing weakness among whole masses of our people, which leads them to look to the Government for help instead of to themselves in their own industry and thrift. Not only the farmers are affected by it, for every demand upon the Government for special legislation in the interest of one class or another is evidence of this spirit. We need very much as a people to relearn the simple, common sense maxims of Benjamin Franklin and to practice them." The curse by any government is the least inclination toward paternalism, and most particularly under our own republican form. M. Demolins, in his "Anglo-Saxon Superiority," showed convincingly that England's greatness was entirely due to individualism, and that the seeds of socialism were sown deep in Germany because the German Government had been over-paternal, interfering with the rights, and, above all, the independence of the family. Humanity wants no one to dictate to it exactly what it should do in its private business. The tendency to cry for help lowers the man, shrivels up his brain, and diminishes his muscular force. Paternalism, in all its various ways, brings about an approach to dependency which is near to pauperism, and a pauper's condition is invariably one of chronic discontent. The merits of Mr. Wyckoff's economic studies are incontestable. The lesson they teach every man in this great country of ours should take to heart.

Prof. E. B. Tylor, the most learned and thorough of English archaeologists, having made a long and exhaustive study of the paleolithic conditions in Australia, declares that the rough hewn stone implements are still in common use in Australia. In the Murcheson district in West Australia no ground stone axes were found in use, the natives having chopped stones, the implements sometimes secured to a wooden haft with gum. Exactly in the same way the early Indian on the Pacific Coast secured his stone axe by means of asphalt. Prof. Tylor's conclusion is that "those quasi-paleolithic implements not having yet been dispossessed in this district by the ground stone hatchets, which apparently were introduced from the Torres Straits region, it would seem that this neolithic invasion was of no remote date, and that the vast area including Australia as well as Tasmania, may have been till then peopled by tribes surviving at a level of the stone age which had not yet risen to that of the remotely ancient European tribes of the drift gravels and limestones caves. Tasmanians are on a lower stage than were the Europeans when the mammoth ranged at large—the transition period, or the mingling of the smooth and well worked or ground stone implement, the "neolithic" having not yet arrived. It was an enormous stride in human conclusion when the well-fashioned stone axe took the place of the paleolithic or rough-splintered flint.

George Psalmanazar—and what of him, the man of whom Dr. Samuel Johnson said: "He was one of the men for whom I entertained the greatest respect." And yet Psalmanazar fooled the acute Samuel, for the so-called Formosan was nothing but a fraud. Psalmanazar figures as one of the literary curiosities. Coming to London in 1703, he declared that he was born of a noble family in the island of Formosa, and had escaped from there to France. Finally Psalmanazar was regularly baptized, and became, of all things, a member of the Anglican Church, and the Bishop of London patronized him. Then he wrote a marvelous story, "An Historical and Geographical Description of Formosa," and there were maps on it and a curious alphabet, and many original pictures, with much space given to his own personal adventures. The "Historical and Geographical Description" went through two editions, when there grew up a formidable crop of objections. In 1764 the so-called Psalmanazar died, and in his memoirs declared himself to have been a liar and the whole story a "base and shameful imposture." But what the man's real name was he did not give, and what it really was will never be learned. The only evidence forthcoming indicates that he was a Frenchman. It seems strange that in looking over M. de Rougemont's history, now occupying much attention, no reference has been made to Psalmanazar, for there are between the two many resemblances. One lovely thing de Rougemont tells is of his having found somewhere an old newspaper of 1875, in which he read "the Deputies of Alsace and Lorraine had refused to vote in the German Parliament, and had walked out." That is an immensely clever touch, for M. de Rougemont, living in an Australian wild, could not make head nor tail out of that. We might say, "Si non o vero, ben trovato." We will take M. de Rougemont's adventures, for some time to come, with much skepticism. If Psalmanazar took in London a century and a half ago, why should he not impose on "a geographical section" of to-day.

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AUTHORS AT HOME.

XXXVII.

Francois Coppee in the Rue Oudinot, Paris.

There is very much to say regarding M. Coppée and his charming personality, his home life, his work and all that relates to one of the most famous members of the famous dramatic contingent of the French Academy. Although his introduction to the literary public of this country has been principally through several volumes of most delightful short stories, he is best known, perhaps, in Europe as a playwright and a poet.

The election of M. Sardou to the Academy was a most distinct departure from the traditional spirit of the institution. The great Molière himself was rejected by the Immortals in the middle of the seventeenth century because they were unwilling to recognize the supremacy of the drama as a form of art. We all remember the difficulties which the friends of M. Zola have encountered in the presentation of the eminent novelist's name for membership in the Academy.

M. Coppée, while still a mere youth, was a writer of verse of unusual merit; but his first introduction to the great world of letters was made at the age of twenty-four with a book of poems entitled "Le Reliquaire." A second volume appeared a few years subsequently, while in 1869 "Le Passant," a one-act comedy, was presented at the Odéon, and its author was at once accorded a place among successful playwrights. A very great honor was extended M. Coppée when he was elected a member of the French Academy.

You will find the home of M. Coppée among some of the lowly folk whom he loves so well, and who figure in so much of his work. His home is situated at the north end of the Faubourg Saint Germain—Rue Oudinot 12. It is in a ward of the great city where hospitals are thickly situated, and where, also, stands the famous Hôtel des Invalides; and it is no doubt owing to this fact that the prose and verse of M. Coppée deal so largely with hospitals and the Invalides.

You enter the house from a street untidy and unsavory in the extreme—suggesting chickens, unkempt women, and noisy children. One of the very first things, perhaps, which you will encounter at the doorway will be a lordly cat, for the master of the house is especially fond of felines. The bell gives forth a loud, reverberating sound, and presently the plain door is thrown back on its hinges by a polite French valet, and you pass through two or three unpretentious rooms, so cleanly in appearance, however, they easily suggest that some, possibly a Dutch, maid has been giving them a prodigious scrubbing. I have omitted to mention that the dwelling is small in size, being only a one-story house, low and unattractive from an exterior point of view. But it suits the taste of its occupant exceedingly well.

M. Coppée comes forward to meet you. He is clad in a new dressing gown, and in his hand, between the first and second fingers, you notice a partly smoked cigarette. The famous man greets you with an unaffected air—most unaffected, indeed—and begs you to be seated. He talks with a freedom which surprises you because you are a stranger. When he converses he lounges on his large, easy sofa or walks with a careless step up and down the room, perhaps now and then pausing in front of you to emphasize some statement, or sits at his writing table with his head resting on his hands.

"Yes," he remarks, in response to my inquiry, "I am very busy with my pen these days, but then I'm always busy. Work is healthful and enjoyable, and, of course, profitable in a given sense, and so I work." He lights a fresh cigarette and offers me one. "I'm one of the pauvres diables, and am obliged to earn my bread and butter with my pen. If you know anything at all about literary work, you know it is hard work, very hard; but it is pleasant to know that I do not have to depend any more on a little Government position to eke out a living!"

"'How long did I serve in that capacity?' A number of years, and it was exceedingly irksome work for me, I assure you. I used very often to long for the time when I could give it up and devote all my time and strength to literature. And the day came at last, and my heart rejoices greatly."

"I suppose the publishers are very generous toward you now?" I said.

"Ah! well, they might be far more generous than they are; but we authors, here in France, are wholly resigned to our treatment, since what else can we do but accept the situation? Why, absolutely nothing. The fact is, there has never been but one French author who compelled publishers to do as he asked them to do. You know, of course, whom I mean—Victor Hugo. He handled the publishers with iron gloves.

"But perhaps I ought not to complain, since my work is many-sided, so to speak. To-day the Odéon, or, it may be, the Théâtre Français, takes one of my plays; to-morrow the Journal publishes some chroniques which I have sent the editor, and the next day certain stories of mine appear in the newspapers and magazines. Then, too, you see, there are my poems, and all the editors and publishers appear very glad to get them; but, of course, I don't write as much as I used to, partly because there isn't so much money in it, though I love to write poetry just as well as I ever did, and the world, you know, speaks of me most frequently as a poet."

"Tell me, please, something about your early life," I make bold to interrogate.

"Ah! my early days! Well, if you care to know. In 1847, and the early Summer of that year, when I was a mere child, only some five or six years of age, my dear father carried me in his arms about Paris to see the wonderful sights. And I remember on a certain occasion, when he had taken me over by the Tuileries, Louis Philippe came out on the balcony and all the people shouted 'Vive le roi!' But a year later the King had to fly from the city. I was very young, of course, and yet I remember all very distinctly. That same year the Tree of Liberty was planted close by our house, and the godmother of the occasion was Julia, the oyster opener. You smile—and I don't wonder, for she was the woman who opened oysters at an inn close by, and, besides, she didn't have much of a reputation as a paragon of virtue.

"Later on, when I was a struggling employe in the Government, I used to pass the fête days going about in the country with my little 'connaissance.' Of course, I never had enough spare money from my salary to spend at such times, so I used to make a loan from the Mont de Piété of twelve, or, maybe, fifteen francs, and then she and I would go and dine at Véligyé, in the green arbor, where the spiders were all the while dropping down into our soup; but I never cared much for that, because, you see, I was happy!"

When away from his home M. Coppée finds great pleasure in sauntering about in the hotels of Paris, smoking, observing, and listening and telling stories to those whom he chances to meet. He likes to frequent the humble little theatres in the outskirts of the great French city and drink in the life of the places, since here the master finds very much in the way of incident and type to weave into his marvelous stories and poems which make the people laugh and weep. Here, after all, Coppée is most at home, and withal most happy, because it was amid just such humble scenes and life the great Frenchman was born and reared.

G. N. L.

'Twixt Bagdad, Samarkand, Trebizond, and Denver, what are the connections? Looking at the matter in a railroad sense, you might be booked from the South Platte to the Bosphorus without much trouble, but it is rather the intellectual correlativeness which is worthy of particular mention. The Burton Society of Denver, Col., issues a prospectus announcing its intention to publish a fac simile reprint of the Benares edition of Sir Richard Burton's "The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night." The work is to be in sixteen volumes, royal octavo, and a limited number is to be printed for private circulation among the members of the Burton Society. For full particulars address Mr. Francis D. Tandy, Secretary of the Burton Society, Denver, Col.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

The Philippines—From Magellan to Dewey.*

The Philippine Islands have been held by Spain in comparative obscurity for some three centuries and a half. Now that they seem likely to pass into the permanent possession of the United States, we find that this country is composed of a great archipelago on the other side of the Pacific Ocean and within the tropics, is an "undiscovered country" to most of us, that is to say, we know very little of and about it. Whatever the final disposition of these islands may be, it is but natural that we should now want to know more about them. The object of the book that Mr. Fiske has given us is to supply information as to the physical characteristics, natural resources, the inhabitants, native and alien; the progress and development they have experienced under the adverse conditions of Spanish colonial rule, and the possibilities that await them under new and different conditions. Statements about the number, area, form, and surface of the Philippines vary widely. The fact is that the islands have not been counted, and nobody knows how many there are. They have been variously "estimated" at from 400 to 2,000. This great group of tropical islands is part of a vast volcanic system of very remote antiquity. The volcanic fires still linger, and occasionally manifest an activity that causes alarm and sometimes life and property losses. Earthquakes are less frequent now than formerly, and no very considerable damage has been done by them since 1880. The temperature in the Philippines has a range from 67 degrees to 98 degrees. The soil on the uplands and plains in the many valleys and along the numerous shores is particularly fertile, judging by the way it allows itself to be overrun with wild luxuriance of vegetation and the willingness with which it produces good things when encouraged. The interior of the central and southern islands is scarcely known and awaits exploration. Native woods abound, and occur in over fifty varieties, that include ebony, logwood, sapan, various palms, and the dungon, sometimes called ironwood. Cocoanuts flourish, as do also oranges, mangoes, tamarinds, guavas, and pineapples. Pepper, ginger, cinnamon, and vanilla are produced, but not so largely. The animals of this region are not noxious. There are some crocodiles and certain venomous snakes. Many monkeys are in the luxuriant forests, and numerous birds, with gaudy plumage, lend a dash of piquant color to the wooded landscape. Of insects there is an unnecessary number and variety, chief among which may perhaps be named the swarming ants, white ants, and other members of this family. The water about and among the islands is filled with fish; sharks devour them and sometimes also eat the fishermen. The pearl oyster is found in the tepid waters, and sponges are now and then obtained.

The native population, according to Spanish guesses, is approximately 7,000,000, and is considerably mixed. Some photographs reproduced by Mr. Fiske show a simplicity of native attire that would be startlingly conspicuous in New York streets.

The object of government in these islands has hitherto been to maintain Spanish authority, not to benefit the people. Corruption and inefficiency pervaded the whole system, in spite of which, however, the colonial revenues were from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 annually, and were derived from a variety of taxes, imposts, and trading licenses. There was also a special capitation tax on Chinese and an income from raffles, cock fighting, and lotteries. The future of the Philippines forms an interesting speculation. The possibilities of this domain in the hands of an enlightened and progressive people may well be carefully considered. What is needed to turn natural and neglected resources to account is good roads, machinery, modern invention, and skill, capital, enterprise, industry, and the encouragement and protection of sound public policy and business methods. Are these things possible in a tropical region, or is the climate fatal to the conditions of material progress? In other words, is civilization a matter of meteorology? It is possible that the most important factor in the problem is that of labor. What can be done with the native of the soil and clime? Can the leopard spots be changed? We know that the native is, as a rule, indolent, easy-going, and lacking in ambition, averse to more toil than is necessary to supply his immediate wants, and not caring to provide for the future or to accumulate substance. He does not mind lying, hardly knows what honesty means, breaks promises easily made, incurs debts without a thought and seldom thinks of paying, and he has no gratitude or sense of duty to his fellow-men. The material certainly is not promising. At the best, he would not be transformed at once, but it is possible that in the course of time he would become a very practicable labor factor in a prosperous community. But how would it be with men transplanted from a northern latitude to become colonists either in the field of labor or as capitalists? Would energy, ambition, and industry be lost and barbarism claim them? Would their purposes be dissipated with the fervor of the hot season? Would their motives melt in the moisture of the rainy months? Would their ambition be swept away by the periodical monsoons and leave them lapses? These questions obtrude themselves; they are easy to ask, but more difficult to answer. The future holds much that we cannot yet see. Dewey and his achievements in Manila Bay are never likely to fade from the world's memory. Perhaps in the new departures of these times brought about through his agency, and which seem to stir with the symptoms of fresh activity, the United States may be destined to take a larger part in that wide interchange of prices and of influences which tend toward the unification of the human race and the advancement of mankind. The first vital point of contact with the Old World of the Far East may be upon the fair islands of the Philippine Archipelago, and may serve to point to the time when it shall be said with equal truth of American empire as of English, "Her sun never sets."

*THE STORY OF THE PHILIPPINES. A Popular account of the Islands from their Discovery by Magellan to the Capture by Dewey. By Amos K. Fiske, Author of "Midnight Talks at the Club," &c. Cloth. Large octavo. With Illustrations and Maps. Pp. 158. New York: Sold by Frederick A. Stokes Company. Price, $1.

The Biographical Thackeray*

The sixth volume of the new edition of Thackeray has for a frontispiece a good engraving of the Lawrence portrait, so familiar to all admirers of the great novelist. The contents of the volume include "Miss Tickletoby's Lectures on English History," the papers of the "Fat Contributor," miscellaneous contributions to Punch, in prose and verse; a "History of the Next French Revolution," the "Little Travels and Roadside Sketches," the famous "Book of Snobs," the burlesque novels, the "Sketches and Travels in London," (which include the celebrated Christmas pantomime;) "A Little Dinner at Timmins's," and, besides the reproductions of pen-and-ink and water color drawings which go with the text, a set of his Punch caricatures, including the seven plates of "Authors' Miseries" and various others.

The period is 1843-54. Mrs. Ritchie tells us her father began to write for Punch, against Edward Fitz Gerald's advice, in June, 1842. "Miss Tickletoby's Lectures," his first contributions, were not successful, and did not go beyond Edward III. About Christmas, 1843, Thackeray became a regular member of the staff of Punch, and in 1844 he began his "Fat Contributor" sketches. "Jeames's Diary" followed later. He soon gave up his connection with The Examiner and its four sovereigns a week, but was kept hard at work for Fraser and other magazines. In 1845 it appears in a letter from Fitz Gerald to Frederick Tennyson that Thackeray's droll accounts of the Royal Academy exhibitions in Fraser's had given offense to Charles Landseer, Maclise, and others, including Stone. Thackeray was even threatened (vaguely, to be sure,) with a horsewhipping by these sensitive painters.

"In the meanwhile," Fitz Gerald writes, "old Thackeray laughs at all this and goes on in his own way, writing hard for half a dozen reviews and newspapers all the morning; driving, drinking, and talking of a night; managing to preserve a fresh color and perpetual flow of spirits under a wear and tear of thinking and feeding that would have knocked up any other man I know two years ago."

As a matter of fact, thinking and feeding and other hard work knocked Thackeray up and down (finally) eighteen years later, when he still ought to have been in his prime, while Old Fitz, in spite of his crotchets and his sensitiveness, lived to be really old.

An extract from a letter written in 1845, to little Anne, who was abroad with her grandparents, exhibits Thackeray in one of his Colonel Newcome moods: "Who was born on Christmas Day? Somebody Who was so great that all the world worships Him; and so good that all the world loves Him; and so gentle and humble that He never spoke an unkind word."

Entries in his diary referring to "V. F." indicate that in 1847 a great work as yet unborn occupied some of his time, but not all he would have liked to give it. Meanwhile he rarely missed one of the Punch weekly dinners he has celebrated for all time in "The Mahogany Tree." Mrs. Ritchie quotes freely from her father's diaries and letters, but throws no positively new light on his character and work. In a foot note she tells of "a commentary upon the 'Book of Snobs,' which has lately been published for the use of students of English in Christiania," as follows:

"The little work is very appreciative of my father's works, and also goes into many learned details. 'Punch,' we read, 'is a humpbacked character in the once popular English toy theatre. It has consequently nothing to do with punch (Sanskrit patchan, five) from the five ingredients of which that liquor is made up. The notes go into all sorts of odd and unexpected elucidations. 'Rabbits are very teeming animals.' 'His reverence,' a title of respect given to clergymen. 'Tattersall's,' still mentioned as a place where people are given to betting. 'Bosm,' also written 'buzzum.' 'Snooks,' an imaginary person, often brought forward as the answer to an idle question. * * * Besides the commentaries on the 'Book of Snobs,' there is a short life of the author, prettily written, with a certain original foreign accent."

Mrs. Ritchie thus recalls her own memories of these days of hard work:

"Turning over the pages of Punch and looking at the familiar titles and histories and pictures, the circumstances under which all these were devised come vaguely back to my mind again. Suns long set begin to shine once more through the old Kensington study windows. My father's silvery gray head is bending over his drawing board as he sits at his work, serious, preoccupied, with the water color box open on the table beside him, and the tray full of well-remembered implements. To the writer her own childhood comes back and fills her world. The old friend who used to pose for him so often as a model in those days seems to be forty Summers young again. There she is, sitting motionless and smiling, with black hair, in the stiff, cane-bottomed chair, while he draws on and dabs in the shadows. The cane-bottomed chair, 'that bandy-legged, high-shouldered, wormeaten seat,' is gone, though one of its contemporaries still survives in our home; and as I look at the pictures of that time, and recognize one and another of the objects depicted there, I am always carried away from now to then. Why, the very coal scuttle which Becky brought in with her own two hands still serves to warm the hearth where my family is assembled.

"It used to be a joy to us as we swung our legs in the schoolroom, making believe to work at our historical studies upon the Plantagenets (beyond which race we never seemed to travel) or at exercises in literature (represented chiefly by Ollendorff's Grammar and Cowper's poems, to be called from these abstractions to take a share in the great living drama of Punch, or 'Vanity Fair,' going on in the study below. We were to be trusted to stand upon chairs, to hold draperies and cast a shadow, to take the part of supers on our father's stage. There were also the wood blocks ready to fascinate us; and it was often our business to rub out the failures and to wash the chalk off the blocks. I still remember a dreadful day when I washed away a finished drawing, for which the messenger was at that moment waiting in the hall.

"My father's sketches in Punch are estimated at 380; and I am amused to find noticed among these one which is entitled 'Horrid Tragedy in Private Life,' and which (so says history) represents a room in which there are two ladies in a state of excitement. It is further stated that on the appearance of this drawing, the Man in the Moon, a rival periodical, offered a reward of £500 and a free pardon to any one who would publish an explanation of it. Is it too late to claim the £500? The room was my father's study, where two little girls were found by him dressed up in various tablecloths and curtains. One was enacting a Queen and was ordering the rival sovereign off to instant execution, when he came home unexpectedly and drew them then and there.

"We read the 'Prize Novelists' for real stories and longed for them to be finished, instead of always breaking off at the most interesting point. He wanted to end up the series with Dickens and himself, but the proprietors of Punch refused to let him publish the parody of Dickens in their columns, and the series came to an end."

Truth to say, these parodies have lost much of their humorous charm, as all travesty will with age. Still, the lover of Thackeray is glad enough to have them preserved, as well as Miss Tickletoby's lectures, which are mere chaff, of course, but, it seems, good enough to fill their purpose, and too good to be so unsuccessful as Mrs. Ritchie says they were. There is still much vitality in the sketches of travel and descriptions of social life, the theatrical sketches and criticisms are full of point and sympathy, and "The Book of Snobs," of course, is a classic. The profusion of Thackeray drawings, all well produced, will be received with delight.

*CONTRIBUTIONS TO "PUNCH," &c. By William Makepeace Thackeray. With Illustrations by the Author and a Portrait. 8vo. Pp. XXXVII., 759. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

Mr. James's Imaginings*

Mr. Henry James, in his latest and most enigmatical mood, seems bent on making as much as possible out of as little as possible. His subject here is as small, it seems to us, as human nature could provide. On the other hand, the treatment of it, if not large, may be accurately ("precisely" would be Mr. James's adjective) described as formidable. It is hard reading for one who takes it seriously enough to endeavor to get out of it all the author has put in, this narrative of the moods, the sublimated emotions, the imaginings of the girl in the telegraph office.

Complaint has been made—and if complaint is not ("precisely" again) the word, surely a feeling of discontent is manifest in the assertion—that the reader of Mr. James's fiction can never long remember the names of his principal personages. This grievance, if it is a grievance, Mr. James has here met in a characteristic way. His principal personage is nameless, or, if she has a name, it is not divulged in these chapters of her biography, which, we fancy, will be the only accounts of her doings and sayings ever to get into print.

She is of "reduced" origin. Her forebears were gentle folk. But her domestic memories are not cheerful, and she is hampered by a mother who drinks gin. She has betrothed herself to one Mudge, a Cockney grocer of characteristic probity, energy, and intellectual density, and as she is about to wed him as this record closes, she may, in middle life, be so well off as to be able to enjoy an occasional Continental trip under the guidance of the renowned Cook, and to dwell, when at home, in a smart suburban villa with a name of its own. But to imagine so much is to take some things for granted, and it must be admitted that Mr. James does not encourage his reader to take anything for granted.

His story relates entirely to the moods and subtler sensations of a young woman of some natural refinement and inherited perceptive faculty in the dull routine of daily labor behind the bars of a district postal and telegraph office, which occupies a corner of a grocer's shop in Mayfair. Her strong, rapid imagination consoles her for the lack of many things, including leisure, dress, and, presumably, a sufficiency of nourishing food. Her companions in the cage are a snuffling youth, desperately in love with her, as he would be with any other reasonably comely woman with whom he might be thrown in daily relations, and a gruff man; but she has the power to get away from them. The station is used chiefly by the wealthy or persons who are allied with them, and when she is not marveling over their waste of pounds and shillings and computing, with pathetic surprise, how much people may have in a world which gives her so very little, she is imagining lives, loves, sins, virtues for the men and women whose telegrams she receives.

Her perceptions are acute, and Mr. James permits us to infer that she sometimes is very near the mark. But we must confess that in her vague relations with beautiful Lady Bradeen and Captain Everard, between whom there seems to be a liason which nearly develops a scandal, there is much we cannot grasp. It is clear to us, however, (though others may find it as clearly not so,) that the young woman very nearly falls into the depths herself, and that if her queer meeting with the Captain in St. James's Park at night means anything at all, it means that the gentleman was quite willing to make the young woman his prey, if she was inclined to be preyed upon, and that, for her part, she was saved more by moral cowardice than by inherent virtue. But if this view were hotly disputed we should abandon it immediately in favor of any other explanation of the situation presented to us with conviction.

It is still true of Henry James that everything he writes comes as a boon to cultivated persons. When his subject is trivial, even when it is sordid, his literary charm is still potent. But the tendency to be obscure grows upon him. Without what may be called the verbal picturesqueness of the author of "Diana of the Crossways," he has lately taken to packing his sentences so full of meaning as to make some of them seem all but meaningless to common minds. Nevertheless, we can admit that the old charm is not wholly lacking in his new book, and that the only thing which really troubles one in laying aside the volume is remembrance of Mr. James's deliberate assertion that two several persons, in one conversation, can each "profusely curtain for the other the limits of low horizons." This seems to be a trifle too much. To discover one person in a day's journey who could do a thing so odd and seemingly difficult as to "curtain the limit of a low horizon" would surely be enough.

*IN THE CAGE. By Henry James. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

Heraldry for America.*

Although it is doubtless true that armorial bearings in the form with which Europeans are familiar were not in general and hereditary use much earlier than the Twelfth century, becoming especially developed during the Crusades, and afterward by the tournaments, it appears hardly justifiable to assign the period thus indicated as that of the actual origin of heraldic device and insignia. The genetic origin must indeed be sought for at a much earlier period than Mr. Holden believes and states in his present book. There has been a tendency among some to regard heraldry as inconsistent with representative Americanism, but with the growing interest in genealogic matters that has sprung up within a comparatively recent period, and which has been fostered and stimulated by such societies as the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, heraldry has come to have even for Americans no little interest, not alone of a sentimental character. Knowledge of heraldry is important, and lends additional charm to the full enjoyment of the decorations encountered on furniture, glass, silver, and china, not to speak of its recurrence in the fine arts. Washington and Franklin used armorial bearings, as did also William Penn and many other good Americans. With such leaders we may perhaps safely follow if we choose. The United States Government takes no official notice of coats of arms (except when they are borne as seals or trade-marks), but almost every large library in the United States has a section devoted to works on heraldry and

*A PRIMER OF HERALDRY FOR AMERICANS. By Edward S. Holden, LL. D. Cloth. Decorated cover. Gilt top. 16mo. Pages 168, with 24 Plates. New York: The Century Company. Price, $1.00.

genealogy, to the consideration of which this little book is an excellent introduction. Much in Gothic architecture, at least, is lost without a considerable knowledge of heraldry. The use of State arms, college arms, and the arms of individuals in other countries is encountered daily, and in literature and history is still more frequently met with. Fully to understand what one thus sees and reads, some little study is required, and Mr. Holden's book will afford much information along this too much neglected line.

Heraldry has a language of its own, and the shield on which the arms are borne is divided into parts known as dexter, sinister, chief, etc., which correspond respectively with right hand, left hand, and upper part.

The principal heraldic colors are:
Red—Gules.
Blue—Azure.
Black—Sable.
Green—Vert.
Purple—Purpure.

Heraldic animals are often conventionalized, certain features being frequently and purposely exaggerated. Mythical animals also find frequent use in early heraldry, such as the gryphon, having the body and tail of a lion, head of a cock, a pair of wings, and very long, sharp claws; the wyvern or two-legged dragon, with a body passing off into a long tail, barbed at the end, and the chimera, with a lion's head, vomiting flames, a goat's body, and a dragon's tail. A star is heraldically a mullet. The martlet is a swallow, with no beak and no feet, that is frequently met with in English heraldry. Various helmets in England and France indicate rank, although in France, under Napoleon, the toque was substituted for the helmet, and its color and the plumes that rose out of it indicated rank. A different system prevails in Germany. There is no little fascination in blazoning a coat of arms, and once the interest is aroused it will be found quite as alluring as a chess problem to the solitary. A copy of "Burke's Peerage" will afford many experimental examples, and, accompanied as it is by cuts, the success or failure of the experimentalist in blazoning can be readily established. Heraldry finds considerable modern expression in the bookplates used by book-lovers and others, as well as in stained glass windows in libraries and elsewhere. The volume prepared by Mr. Holden is not exhaustive; it is not intended to be, but it is a convenient reference book on the subject of which it treats, and carefully studied will lead to the acquirement of the essentials of the art of heraldry. The book would have been improved as to mechanical arrangement had the cuts been printed with the text instead of being placed together at the end of the volume.

Wagner's Dramas.*

The excellent Professor of Harmony at the Paris Conservatoire has produced a very good book, indeed. He has not written the sort of work one would expect from a Professor of Harmony. It is not a technical work. It is not a discussion of the musical philosophy of the Wagnerian system. It is not an examination into the origin and generation of the "Meister's" curious chord combinations. It is an uncommonly plain book for plain people who do not know much about the works of Wagner, but would like to acquire the knowledge without mental dyspepsia. As the professor has pertinently said in his preface:

"In writing the thousand and first book on Richard Wagner and his work, I do not pretend to accomplish anything better than has yet been done. My aim has been something quite different—a real, practical guide to Baireuth for the French which will answer the needs and satisfy the curiosity of those of our nation who have not yet taken that little journey, which is so easy and attractive. I have also desired to indicate in what state of mind it should be undertaken and what seductive preliminary studies are necessary to the complete enjoyment of the trip; finally, it has been my desire to present the Wagnerian style in its own proper light, by dissipating the clouds with which it has been enveloped by certain of its commentators, who, far from smoothing the way, have made it bristle with difficulties. This is the sole criticism I will allow myself; they write for Wagnerians, not for neophytes."

This curt comment on the commentators is delightful. No one has so enshrouded Wagner's music in clouds of mystery as the learned Germans who have undertaken to explain it. Most of them have utterly failed to get at the fundamental principles of it, a simple statement of which is far more easily comprehended by the lay mind than a running fire of puzzle-talk about the various motives. Prof. Lavignac's book does what it promises to do. It explains in a simple manner the Baireuth music, dramas, tells the history of the Baireuth Theatre, describes the performances, and tells how people at the festivals live and move and act. Perhaps that part of the story was best told by an American whom a musical enthusiast persuaded to visit Baireuth. He looked over the audience, as it passed out of the theatre, and said: "Isn't it delightful? Every one of them stark, staring mad."

The book begins with a most entertaining description of the town of Baireuth and the behavior of the people who go there. Perhaps one would not gather from M. Lavignac's account that all these people were mad, yet he sets forth very clearly those periods of rapt, ecstatic attention which endure through the long acts of "Parsifal," and the subsequent outbursts of excited, rapturous talk as the audience goes to pass the charming periods of the entr' actes in the open air. The description of Baireuth and its life is followed by a biographical sketch of Wagner. This is uncommonly clear and sensible. M. Lavignac evidently believes that Wagner was only a man, and not a sort of demi-god, as some of his biographers seem to try to demonstrate. Why should a biographer deem it his duty to prove, so far as he can, that whatever his subject did was right? It is pretty generally known now that Wagner was vain, bigoted, irresponsible in money matters, and inclined to petty tyranny. To admit that he was so does not demonstrate that he was not a man of genius. If Bacon could be called the "greatest, wisest, meanest" of mankind, why can it not be admitted that the composer of the majestic Nibelung trilogy had some of the failings of men who cannot compose even good operettas?

In his analysis of the libretti of the Wagner dramas, M. Lavignac shows the same candor and judicial equipoise. He declares that it is not necessary to indulge in praise of Wagner nor to refute criticisms which have never harmed him. He declares that what is necessary is to understand the great poet-composer and the significance of his contributions to the development of his art. He objects most earnestly to that mental posture which makes a man a Wag-

(Continued on Page 662.)

*THE MUSIC DRAMAS OF RICHARD WAGNER AND HIS FESTIVAL THEATRE AT BAYREUTH. By Albert Lavignac, Professor of Harmony at the Conservatoire at Paris. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

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(Continued.)

merite to the exclusion of correct appreciation of other composers, past or contemporary. In this he is indeed right. The best path to the full appreciation of any composer is a complete acquaintance with the best works of all. M. Lavignac is right in pointing out the fact that Wagner acknowledged his sympathies with Bellini and other Italian masters, and that "we can find indisputable traces of them in the melodic structure of his work."

Wagner never declared that he wholly condemned the works of the Italians. On the contrary, he frequently refers to their good points and shows that it is only to the plan of their operas that he objects as being unsuited to the nature of the German people. As for Mozart, Beethoven, and others of his mighty predecessors, no reader of Wagner's prose works can be in doubt as to where he stands with regard to them. On points of this kind M. Lavignac is sane and convincing, and, in view of the absurd disposition in some quarters to keep alive the controversy over Wagner and his works, his book is particularly timely.

The illustrations of the volume are uncommonly good. They are not hackneyed and they are beautifully printed. The volume also contains tables giving the lists of the characters in the various dramas, with the times of their first appearances. These tables are novel and interesting. There are also complete genealogies of the characters, which will prove of high value to those who have neither time nor inclination to delve in the mines of mythological and legendary lore. Taking it all in all, this book is an excellent contribution to Wagner literature, and while it is intended for Frenchmen, it will prove valuable to all beginners in the troubled science of Wagnerism.

War Memories of a Chaplain.*

"Many books about the American civil war have been written," says Mr. Trumbull in his preparatory note to this volume, "to show the movements of armies and the personal characteristics of commanders. Little, however, has been written to show the thoughts and feelings of the soldier in active army service. The standpoint of a regimental Chaplain gives him the opportunity to speak on this subject with peculiar acquaintance and sympathy." So we may see at once of what Mr. Trumbull intends to write—not of armies and armaments, nor of vast campaigns, but of American soldiers, and it is therefore that though his book is concerned with the civil war, it nevertheless is as interesting and as timely as books about battleships and Cuba. For the American soldier of to-day, though carrying different kinds of rifles and waging a different war, differs not much from him of five-and-thirty years ago.

The first chapter of this book points out the place and work of an army Chaplain. This, one sees at once, depends very largely upon the sort of Chaplain. "Two soldiers were overheard," Mr. Trumbull tells us, "speaking of the Chaplain of another regiment than their own, in contrast with theirs.

"'He's always on picket with his regiment,' they said, "'and he's always ready to go with them into a fight. You don't catch our 'Holy John' up there.'

"'You don't mean to say that our Chaplain's a coward?' asked the other.

"'Oh, no! I don't say he's a coward, but whenever there's any firing ahead, he has to go for the mail.'

"'Well, but he's got to go for the mail, you know.'

"'Yes, but if the firing is sudden he can't stop to get his saddle on.'"

This was one sort of Chaplain. On the other hand, many a one knew well how to handle a rifle, and found great comfort lying in the trenches, not unready to use his weapon. Of this latter class one suspects Mr. Trumbull to have been. For though he is loath—indeed, much too loath—to speak of himself, yet one can discover some clues here and there. Mr. Trumbull, for example, was a prisoner of war in Charleston Jail and in Libby Prison; he was placed in solitary confinement as a suspected spy, and, indeed, came very near being executed. And one may gather from observations he makes here and there that he was willing to serve his country temporally as well as spiritually. At one time he was sent under a flag of truce upon a mission to the enemy. "It is the privilege of an enemy," Mr. Trumbull informs us, "receiving an officer on such a mission, to bind him by his word of honor not to divulge to the opponent's injury any fact obtained by him while thus a guest. I have been paroled under such circumstances, but no such precaution was taken in this case. It was therefore my patriotic duty," remarks Mr. Trumbull, "to observe every fact calculated to be of advantage to my Government, and to obtain all the information any one would give me while on this side the lines." It was in relation to this mission that Mr. Trumbull came so near losing his life as a spy; so that one imagines that he did not keep his eyes and ears open to no effect.

But it is not upon such tales that Mr. Trumbull dwells; rather he tells of the soldier boys whom he loves and of the soldier heart that was opened to him: Here is a little fellow homesick and almost broken-hearted. Mr. Trumbull soothes the little fellow. "I found he was almost heart-broken because of his lack of home letters which he had looked for. I spoke words of sympathy and cheer, and, as I left him, I thought he was still too much of a boy to be away from home in the army. A few weeks later my regiment stood in battle line, repelling one of the fiercest attacks of the enemy we had met in our three years of service. As I stood by my Colonel and my brigade commander, just back of the line of battle, I saw that homesick boy hurrying into his place in the ranks. Hardly had he taken his place and fired his first shot when he fell with a bullet through his lungs. Tearing open his coat and gasping for breath as his lifeblood gushed out through his death wound with never a whimper or a groan, he looked along the unwavering line and called out cheerily with failing breath, 'Fire away, boys; fire away!'"

It is such accounts—simple, not in the least aiming at literary or dramatic effectiveness, self contained and self restrained—that Mr. Trumbull gives of the soldier boys. And in these accounts, some humorous, most of them sad—for war is a sad thing—there seem to the reader a vividness and directness and force quite lacking in the splendidly written war tales of such men as Stephen Crane. Mr. Trumbull gives us no story, merely single incidents, and in them we find the tenderness and reverence and bravery and indomitable spirit of the American soldier. His book is throughout a eulogy of the American private soldier; the man upon whose patience and fidelity, obedience to superiors, and heroism the success of our arms must eventually depend.

Mr. Trumbull strenuously denies that war is degrading. On the contrary, he maintains it is ennobling. "I came to love more and more my soldier hearers, and to honor them the more as I better knew them. The suggestion that I frequently heard from civilians that army life was essentially demoralizing, and that soldiers were peculiarly addicted to profanity and intemperance and dishonesty, aroused my honest indignation. War was terrible, but war existing, those who suffered most from its demoralizing influence were not those who went to the front to put it down, at the cost of their lives if need be, but those who remained at the rear, intent on money getting and personal safety."

"Profanity,' Mr. Trumbull continues, "was rarer in our camps than in the average city street at the North. So rare was it, indeed, that a common remark of old soldiers was on hearing blatant profanity, 'You swear like a new recruit.' As to drunkenness, there were no open saloons within the army lines, and in consequence no temptation to drink, in the ordinary walk of a soldier's life. And as to dishonesty, the feeling of honor and of comradeship made it almost unknown in the army. At one time a squad of ten recruits came to our regiment in Florida. Soon after, a theft in camp was reported. At once the tents of only those recruits were searched and the stolen property was recovered. No one thought of that theft as perpetrated by an old soldier."

And we learn, too, how in that war as well as in this just past men sometimes had little to eat, and we learn as well how they bore their privations. "While before Petersburg, doing siege work in the Summer of 1864, our men had wormy hardtack served out to them. It was a severe trial to the men. Breaking open the biscuits and finding live worms in them, they would throw the pieces in the trenches, although the orders were to keep the trenches clean.

"A brigade officer of the day, seeing some of these scraps along our front, called out sharply to our men: 'Throw that hardtack out of the trenches.' Then, as the men promptly gathered it up, he added: 'Don't you know that you've no business to throw hardtack in the trenches?' Out from the injured soldier heart there came the reasonable explanation: 'We've thrown it out two or three times, Sir, but it crawls back.'"

Devotion to the flag is a familiar subject of ballad, song, and story, and Mr. Trumbull's accounts of that devotion do but add new proofs of what we have long known. Yet the intensity of that devotion may be recalled to us: "That State flag had never been in a fight before. It was newly presented to the regiment, the old one being worn out in prolonged service. Yet that new flag had twenty-six bullet holes in it and three more in its staff at the close of that fight." Mr. Trumbull's account of his prison experiences makes one of the most interesting chapters in his book. The attempts to acquire information and to communicate with the outside world were varied and ingenious.

"We could almost always depend on the slaves to aid us to the extent of their ability. At first they concealed a paper in their garments and managed to deliver it under the eye of a Corporal or Sergeant of the guard, who always came in with our cook. Some of us would get between him and her and engage him in a conversation or altercation while she passed over the paper. When the plan was discovered, the cook was searched before she entered, and we had to try another way. For a time the small paper closely folded was put inside a large loaf of corn cake, hollowed out for the purpose, but when they learned of this they cut open every loaf before it was given to us. Then we tried a new plan."

And so as each scheme was discovered new ones were devised. And prison life had its amusing episodes as well:

"One day, as Adjt. Camp and I drank from the bucket on the well-curb, two little boys were watching us. As we turned away, one of them said feelingly:

"'I was goin' to ha' drinked, but them Yanks ha' spolled the well.'

"And it was too bad," Mr. Trumbull concludes.

The saddest part of these reminiscences is that concerneu with deserters and desertions. The magnitude of the offense of deserting is as well known as its cause—the too great leniency of the Government in the first instance. Yet the number of deserters was greater even than is suspected. When, in consequence of President Lincoln's proclamation of March 11, 1865, to the effect that any deserter then in service who would confess his crime and promise to serve out faithfully the time for which he had originally enlisted, (a proclamation, by the way, made through the suggestion originally of Mr. Trumbull,) deserters were given a chance to be exempt from the consequences of their wrongdoing, eighty-four men in Chaplain Trumbull's regiment, or one-seventh of those present for duty, confessed to being deserters. This is indeed startling. It is of course to be explained not by cowardice on the part of the men, but by the opportunities for bounty jumping. For later these forgiven deserters, Mr. Trumbull tells us, proved themselves as brave as any. It is in this chapter on desertions that the only shadow is cast upon our soldiers' character. And there it is a fault of his superiors throughout—the sad mistake of misplaced mercy, of thoughtless pardons given in the early days of the war. As Mr. Trumbull gladly turns away from that dark subject so do we. And everywhere else we read with a growing sense of pride of our soldiers. Every page of Mr. Trumbull's book is illumined with a confidence in the enduring qualities of the American brought to face peril, privation, disease, and death. And it is for this that his book has interest and value. We have here no romantic tales of the glory of conflict, but simple accounts of men who were ready to give their lives for an idea and who gave their lives fighting for that idea. There is nothing finer than that. But his book is more than that. It is not hard in the flush of battle to give one's life for a principle—for the flag. But for four dark years, years of sorrow and doubt, of hunger and homesickness, unwaveringly to keep the idea, the principle, before one—that is the hard thing to do. And Mr. Trumbull's book shows how well the American soldier did it.

*WAR MEMORIES OF A CHAPLAIN. By H. Clay Trumbull. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1898.

Edgar Fawcett's New Novel*

While Mr. Edgar Fawcett's newest novel, "New York," is hardly the romance of the great metropolis the years are waiting for, it is at all events a notable addition to the hundred and one stories inspired by Gotham and its life. A young New Yorker of twenty-four, of good family, though of straitened means, is standing at the gateway of Abingdon Square Park, that corner of Greenwich Village now beyond the bounds of even the shabby genteel. The policeman on the beat, Garrety, has recognized him He—the young man—has been out of Sing Sing just three weeks, sent there for a term of three years for falsifying the books of the bank in which he clerked. Returning, he finds his mother dying of paresis and the world against him in his efforts—real and from the heart—to get honest work.

On the career of this George Oliver the next few years Mr. Fawcett builds up a panoramic study of New York life. He pictures the slums of Water Street and its environs, the regions of Cherry Hill and its denizens, the missions and that form of charity that is too purposeful and too important to be given its cant name of "slumming." Weaving, as he always does, well-known bits of latter-day local history and incident into his pages, often only thinly disguised, he describes the workings of a gang of "firebugs," and later on the trial of a besmirched police Captain. From these scenes he turns to a Patriarchs' ball at Delmonico's and shows the world of fashion at its height. The "smart set" flits across the pages.

"Mrs. Josselyn was seated near the edge of the estrade reserved for dowagers when her husband joined her. She had been a dressmaker at the time of her marriage, and not in her early youth at that, and she was very well aware that everybody knew her origin. But she was a woman of great energy and push. For years—until her daughter Grace was almost fourteen—she had failed socially to succeed. Then had come the triumph of the millionaires. * * * She had now arrived at last. She could hold her head as high as almost anybody except the great moneyed autocrats. Her husband was worth precisely a million—hardly $10,000 more—now that he had retired from the dry goods trade. But she would not have had this fact known for a finger or an ear. Indeed, by every subtle and noncommittal means in her power she strove to have it believed that he was worth five millions, if a dime."

There is a strange and yet thoroughly representative galaxy of New Yorkers here. With George Oliver binding them together, there are of the slums Schnoor, the beer saloon keeper; Lyncka, the "firebug"; Mrs. Votatski, the Pole; Lydia, the negress, educated far beyond her station; old Tom Glyn, the mission "ranter" of the world of "up town"; Frank Crevelling, the modern young preacher of fashion; Osborne Courtelyou, famous attorney and reformer; Lucien Renerdy, millionaire; the Josselyns, father, mother, daughter, and young cousin—Doris—an Englishman of title, Lord Brecknock.

It is a mimic world that these men and women move in, one that in its scenes and primal passions is much like the real world of Gotham. Lord Brecknock has proposed and has been "sent to mamma." This is what happens, in part. (It must be remembered that the Josselyns' entire fortune is but a single million.)

"'True—true, I remember perfectly. And I—I remember findin' you so—er—sympathetic. I told you about the expenses of keepin' up my place, Scrope House, in Nottin'hamshire, and my other smaller place, Abergarenny Lodge.'

"There was now a second silence, which Mrs. Josselyn chose rather loiteringly to break. 'It seems, then, that you would expect some sort of—settlement—to use your own English phrase?'

* * * * * * *

"'Ah, won't you say how much?' he flung out, half pleadingly.

"'Yes, if you prefer. We will settle on Grace $200,000.'

* * * * * * *

"'I'm so sorry—I'm so sorry!' said Lord Brecknock, stroking his chin while he leaned dejectedly forward with an elbow on his knee.

"'Sorry? and for what?' exclaimed Mrs. Josselyn, her ire again kindling.

"'Why, simply because I'm compelled to give up all thought of marrying your charming daughter.'

"Mrs. Josselyn rose. 'Then you admit yourlself a mere fortune-hunter.'

"Growing very red, Lord Brecknock rose also. 'My dear madam, is not this terribly unkind?'

"'On your part it is terribly cold-blooded. If you really loved Grace'—

"'I love her dearly. I long to make her my wife!'

"'With a million dollars thrown in?'

"'That is a necessity.'"

Water Street is given, however, a no less sympathetic touch. It lives, for those that know it well in the vigor of its picturing, which is here no tawdry and disgusting realism. In the girl Doris is described the ideal of the rich young woman worker among the poor. George Oliver first hears her speaking at a mission meeting.

"It came from a feminine voice, from the voice of a young girl in a light, pale Summer gown, with two or three pink roses gleaming at her breast.

* * * * * * *

"'I've run down here from the country for a day or two, my friends, and I want to tell you that after living among the trees and fields it gives me a guilty feeling to find you have none of you shared with me their happy holiday freedom.'

"She took the roses from her breast and tossed them to a trio of ragged children in the nearest pew, nodding gayly while they caught them with enraptured grins. 'But I wish you to believe one thing—that I am using all the influence I can muster with those far more powerful than myself to have as many children got into the country for two weeks as our accommodations will permit. It isn't so very long ago since I was a child, and my heart goes out to your little ones. My heart goes out to you all as well. Most of you know me, I think. * * * They tell us "a man is known by the company he keeps." That's a poor proverb, to my thinking. I would like to alter it thus: "A good man should be known by the company he is not so proud as to shun" * * *"

*NEW YORK. A Novel. By Edgar Fawcett. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Women's Clubs.*

When "Iduberge cleared a space in a forest" was she the first woman who broke away from former conventionalities? "for she built" a house for the education and religious consecration (if they desired it) of the daughters of nobles. The Chanoinesse of Nivelle, however, fell under the displeasure of the Church, in 820, because the young ladies were free to marry. At that time, in this country, was there spiritual freedom for women? There were many societies founded by women and carried out by them. They were for the major part religious societies.

The beginnings of any movement are not represented by the facts which appear as "history," and so the inception of the far-famed Sorosis arose from what may it be called—a snub? In 1868 there was a Press Club dinner offered to Charles Dickens, and when Mrs. Croly wanted a ticket she met with rudeness. Then the lady suggested "the idea of a club composed of women only, that should manage its own affairs, represent as far as possible the active interests of women, and create a bond of fellowship between them, which many women, as well as men, thought at that time it would be impossible to establish. Mrs. Croly being the originator of the scheme, several meetings were held, and a club was formed, of which Alice Cary was the President and Mrs. Croly Vice President, and from Mrs. Croly came the name Sorosis. Mrs. Croly enters into a full history of the Sorosis and describes representative clubs in other cities. There is also an account of women's foreign clubs. The work under notice is very complete and gives the names of all the clubs of any importance

*THE HISTORY OF THE WOMEN'S CLUB MOVEMENT IN AMERICA. By Mrs. J. C. Croly. (Jennie June.) Published under the authority of the Council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in America. New York: Henry G. Allen & Co.

in the United States. The volume is fully illustrated with the photographs of the many nice ladies who rule our destinies.

The Beginnings of Our Present Belief.

Mr. W. Marsham Adams, the author of "The Book of the Master," is a man of wonderful and varied achievements. There are few subjects the most diverse in which he has not shown distinguished ability. As a mathematician he published his first book in 1868, the title of which was "The Outlines of Geometry; or, the Motion of a Point." For the further elucidation of this geometrical problem he invented an instrument demonstrating the facts which he called the "mensurator." It did solve many trigonometrical problems, and was employed for calculations. Then Mr. Adams devoted his attention to nautical astronomy and invented another instrument which wonderfully lessened the figuring. To show how various were Mr. Adams's attainments, in 1870 he wrote a tragedy, "Zenobia; or, the Fall of Palmyra."

From Palmyra to the North Sea and the Irish the transit is a wide one. In 1883 Mr. Adams wrote what is a wonderful book, "The History of the Fisheries and Fishermen of All Nations from the Earliest Times." He also made "The Fisheries Map of the United Kingdom," and drew the attention of the English Government to the condition of the fisheries on the Irish coast. Then, following further the topic of the seas, he wrote on the "Introduction of Life-Saving Apparatus Into Passenger Ships." For twenty years Mr. Adams was busy collecting Egyptian materials, and in 1891 published his historical work, "The Drama of Egypt." One of his deductions was "that the contour of any great continent will go far toward affording the key both to the settlement and subsequent history."

In 1894 was published Mr. Adams's work, entitled "The House in Hidden Places," in which he suggested the presence of a mysterious creed, taken by him entirely from Egyptian sources. "This clue was afforded by a comparison of the secret passages and chambers in the Great Pyramid." In 1896 Mr. Adams visited Egypt for the second time. The objects he had most on his mind were to follow out the ancient system of Egyptian astronomy and to establish some method by which the innumerable objects derived from Egypt, now scattered all over Europe and America, could be compared. If there was an "International Catalogue of Hieratic Papyri," the advantage to students would be incalculable.

The present volume, "Book of the Master," is Mr. Adams's latest work.

In the volume Mr. Adams maintains that analogies between the most ancient creed of the Egyptians, which was the Trinity, and modern Christian belief, are of the closest. The ritual of the old Egyptian and the sacred writings of the Old Testament, he is positive, bear "a strong family resemblance." In the chapter entitled "The Secret House," Mr. Adams writes:

"It is difficult to conceive a greater contrast than is presented by the two forms in which the record of Egyptian doctrine was preserved. The papyri are fragile, numerous, varying in length and order. The monument in stone is unique, solid almost to indestructibility, incapable of variation, and standing unchanged and unchanging, regardless of the assaults, whether of time or of man. That extraordinary pile, the most majestic and most mysterious even erected by the hand of man, stands close to the verge of the immense desert which stretches its arid wastes across the whole breadth of the African continent to the shore of the Western ocean, just at the spot where the busy life of the earliest civilization on record was bordered by the vast and barren solitude. Of all the other structures which made the marvels of the ancient world, scarcely a vestige is left. Where are the hanging gardens, the boast of the monarch of Babylon? Where is the far-famed Pharos of Alexandria? Centuries have passed since earthquake laid low the Colossus which bestrode the harbor of Rhodes and a madman's hand reduced to ashes the temple of Artemis, the pride of Ephesus. But the Grand Pyramid of Ghizeh still remains, undestroyed and indestructible, ages after the lesser marvels have passed away, as it stood ages before ever they came into being. More than sixty centuries have gone by since that building, which never since has needed the care of man, first concealed from view its hidden places, those secret chambers of which no other building on the globe, not even among the later pryamids, contains the like. Upward of two million times has the sun risen and set upon its mighty walls since first the pure and unbroken surface of polished casing-stones flashed back the rays like a veil of dazzling lustre and vindicated its ancient title to 'The Light.'"

Describing the secret of secrets, Mr. Adams says:

"Now comes the most mysterious portion of the building. Stripped of its noble proportions and reduced to an altitude so low that a man must creep on hand and knee to pass, the passage pierces the southern wall of the upper gallery and runs straight on, first into the ante-chamber, or 'Place of Preparation,' and then into the splendid hall, called the King's Chamber, in the most secluded portion of the building. In each of these halls is one, and only one, object. In the ante-chamber is a kind of veil of masonry, which no one can pass without bowing the head. In the King's Chamber is a sarcophagus, not closed, but open; while the air channels, wherewith this deeply buried room is amply ventilated, proclaim that it is not a chamber of the dead, but of the living, corresponding to the place of resurrection where, in the final chapter of the Ritual, Osiris is awakened from his slumbers. In this portion of the building the structure changes its material for granite, forming, as it were, a house by itself within the pyramid; an inner house yet, within the house of Osiris, entered by the low and gravelike passage leading from behind the throne. This is the House of Glory, described on the coffin of Amamu, the house to which the Illuminate approaches, after passing the tribunal of Osiris. Here is the 'Gate of the Pure Spirits,' which they alone can enter who are washed in the waters of life and radiant with the splendors of the Orbit. And here, too, it would seem, takes place the solemn address, described in the Saian-Sinsin, 'of the Gods in the House of Osiris,' followed by the response of the 'Gods in the House of Glory'; the joyous song of the holy departed who stand victorious before the judgment seat, echoed triumphantly by the inner chorus of their beloved who have gone before them into the fullness of light. Over the chamber of the Open Tomb are the hidden heights, the secret spaces, to which the Opening of Hathor, the Queen of Imperishable Beauty, leads."

Mr. Adams's conclusion is:

"All around are assembled the spirits and the powers that make the mystery of the unseen world; the 'Secret Faces at the Gate,' the 'divine beings of the Horizon and of the Orbit.' And dimly before our eyes, age after age, the sacred procession of the Egyptian dead moves silently along as they pass through the 'Gate of the Hill' to the tribunal of Osiris. In vain do we attempt to trace their footsteps till we enter with them into the hidden places and penetrate the recesses of the Sacred House. But no sooner do we stand within the mysterious light than the teaching of the sacred books seems lit up as with a tongue of flame. The luminous veil itself melts slowly away, disclosing the Path of Illumination and the splendors of the unseen; the spirits of the just grow lustrous with the rays that proceed from the tribunal. For, though none may look upon these things unveiled till the guardian of the starry gate has opened for him the portal of the light, yet for him who has been mystically initiated in the deep waters, and illuminated by the spirit seven-fold beauty, the invisible things become manifest by the visible creation, and a light which is not of earth reveals in its divine unity instinct of the heart, proclaims can know no rest, nor can his spirit ever be satisfied, so long as the thinnest film remains to interrupt the unclouded vision of the hidden love; until he stand face to face and eye to eye with 'Him who knows the Depths.'"

In reading this remarkable work, in which the author is not afraid to grapple with one of the most abstruse of human problems, the enthusiasm of the writer is certainly catching. But we think that many of the solutions Mr. Adams offers will not be accepted. And we must bear in mind how Charles Piazzi Smith, once Astronomer Royal of Scotland, believed his mission was to prove that in the pyramids, by exact tape line, he had found the original system of weights and measurements, and that for this sole purpose the eternal monument had been built. The secret of the pyramids, the great mystery, yet escapes us, and for many long centuries yet to come the solution of its vast pile of stones will vex men's minds.

"In Nature's infinite book of secrecy
A little I can read."

So Mr. Adams quotes Shakespeare, but precious "little" is it sometimes. As a study of the religion of the Egyptians Mr. Adams's work is quite exhaustive.

Year Book of the Colonial Dames.*

This volume is the First Annual Register of the New York Society of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America. It is a tall and handsome book, bound in buff and blue, the colors of the society, and illustrated by a picture of the Van Cortlandt mansion and a fac simile of the badge in colors. This Van Cortlandt mansion, in Van Cortlandt Park, some years ago was given into the custody of the Dames, whose intention was to preserve it for a museum of Colonial and Revolutionary history. On May 27, 1897, the building was formally opened to the public as a museum with appropriate ceremonies. This is not the only public-spirited work, however, which the society has carried on. During the war they supplied the hospital ships with ice plants and other appliances for the relief of the sick and wounded. Besides this, they have marked many historic sites with commemorative tablets; given medals and prizes in schools and colleges for essays on American history, and conclusively shown that they are a truly patriotic society.

In the present register are given the names of the 420 members of this State, with their claims for entry, and their supplemental claims. The total number of these is 709, of which only 240 are from ancestors whose services were in the Province of New York. There are a few ancestors from Virginia, Georgia, and Pennsylvania, but by far the greater part are from Connecticut and Massachusetts.

This apparently small proportion of New Yorkers is due to several causes. Not only is it easier to trace lines of descent in New England on account of the greater care with which its records were kept in old times, but also because of the great number and variety of sources of New England ancestors, which are accepted as claims of eligibility. The 240 New York ancestors are a very representative assemblage of the aristocracy of the Colony. Almost all the old families have one or more ancestors in the number. Those families with the greatest number of "ascendants" are the Livingstons (12,) the Schuylers (9,) the Van Rensselaers (8,) and the Van Cortlandts (5.)

The individual ancestors having the greatest number of descendants registered are Robert Livingston, the first lord of the Livingston Manor, who has forty representatives in the society; Philip Pieterse Schuyler, who has thirty-eight; Johannes Pietersen Van Brugh, twenty-six, and Oloff Ste-

*THE BOOK OF THE MASTER; OR, THE EGYPTIAN DOCTRINE OF THE LIGHT BORN OF THE VIRGIN MOTHER. By W. Marsham Adams. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

*ANNUAL REGISTER OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. 1896-1898. Published by authority of the Board of Managers. New York. 1898.

G. P. Putnam's Sons

New Books.

The Romance of the House of Savoy, 1005-1519.

By ALETHEA WIEL, author of "The Story of Venice." With 43 illustrations. 2 vols., 12mo. in box, $4.00.

The history of the present royal house of Italy is full of romantic incidents, but, as far at least as English-speaking readers are concerned, it is thus far but little known. Mme. Wiel has had at her command in the preparation of these volumes a large mass of original information, partly in the shape of manuscripts and archives that have not heretofore been brought into print. The sketches that have been based upon her researches, while gracefully written and popular in style, are, therefore, the result of careful historic investigation.

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The Book of the Master;

Or, The Egyptian Doctrine of the Light Born of the Virgin Mother. By W. MARSHAM ADAMS, formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford. Illustrated, 8vo.

A work on the religion of ancient Egypt. The author dwells much on the doctrine and function of Hathor, the mother of the divine Horus, and Queen of Heaven; especially in connection with her temple at Denderah. It was from that temple that the famous planisphere, now preserved in Paris, was taken; wherein the principal figure is that of the Holy Mother, enthroned with the Divine Infant in her arms.

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From a Colorado Sketch Book. 3d Edition. 16mo, gilt top, $1.00.

NEW YORK 27-29 W. 23d St. **G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS** LONDON 24 Bedford St., Strand.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

(Continued.)

verse Van Cortlandt, twenty-three. In many cases all the claims to which members were entitled have not been recorded, owing, probably, to the large amount of labor and patient research required to get each generation complete in the line between ancestor and descendant. The society has only accepted such absolute evidence as would be taken in any court of law as proof. This strictness has had the effect of keeping out a large number of applicants and claims, but it has resulted in producing a book which is very accurate indeed, and which can be received anywhere as proof of the truth of all statements contained in it.

A very curious point about these claims is that very often when one is registered the member has neglected to file other claims which were necessarily valid since the first had been so. A remarkable example of this is the case of Brant Arentse Van Slichtenhorst, the Chief Magistrate of Rensselaerwyck. From him only eight claims are recorded in the register, although, as his daughter Margaretta married Philip Pieterse Schuyler, each one of the latter's thirty-eight descendants has a claim based upon his services, and as Schuyler's daughter Alida married Robert Livingston, the latter's forty registered descendants can also trace their lineage to Van Slichtenhorst. The amount of labor necessary to unearth claims is probably the reason why the greater part of the members have been contented to search up only their single claim for entry without endeavoring to find others to swell the list. The greatest number of claims registered to the credit of any one member is twenty-nine. Only five have more than twenty claims, and only a very few more than from fifteen to twenty each. Of the three Governors of New Netherland, under the rule of the Dutch, only one, Petrus Stuyvesant, has descendants in the Colonial Dames, and he has only two. The only Patroons of New Amsterdam represented are the Van Rensselaers of Rensselaerwyck and Cornelus Melyn, Patroon of Staten Island.

The claims are based nearly equally upon civil and military services in New York, but in New England the civil greatly outnumber the military, owing to the great number of magistrates, deputies, and assistants whose services constitute eligibility in the society.

The register is remarkably free from errors, but there are several bad misprints, especially in the dates. The worst fault of the book, however, is the lack of arrangement in the claims of each member. Instead of giving each family in regular succession, with the generations coming down, as eighth, seventh, sixth in descent from the "ascendants," both the families and generations are inserted without any regard to chronological sequence.

Nevertheless, in spite of these very small defects, the book is of great interest to genealogists and students interested in the early families and history of New Netherland and New England.

By Noah Brooks.*

Boys who love the books of Noah Brooks, and they are a numerous company, will need to know that the "Boys of Fairport" is a new version of "The Fairport Nine." Mr. Brooks has rewritten that deservedly popular work, and amplified it by the introduction of several new chapters, which deal with boyish exploits other than those of the baseball field. The book is replete with adventures of the kind that interests every healthy boy. Perhaps the midnight pranks of the Fairport boys in the first chapter may arouse the disapproval of some, who will fear that their boys may go and do likewise, but, after all, it is safe to say that original mischief is sufficiently plentiful among the youngsters to prevent the necessity of their having recourse to servile imitation.

Mr. Brooks knows the boy character, and there is not a single lay figure in the story. Every one of these boys is a living figure, and other boys will recognize him as one of the fellows he has met. The story is written in a simple style, with a real literary man's careful attention to the manner of speech employed by those about whom he writes. The illustrations are all good, and the volume is handsomely printed. It is an old friend in a new and welcome guise.

Sampson's Squadron Bulletins.*

The reason for the existence of this little book is clearly given in the introduction, to which by a curious misprint Admiral Sampson's name is signed W. G. instead of W. T. He says that the bulletin was first published on board the New York on June 14, 1898. "At that time the main part of the North Atlantic naval force was in front of Santiago de Cuba, engaged in the somewhat monotonous work of blockading that harbor. Scattered around the Island of Cuba were other ships of the squadron, cut off, for the most part, from all news, and with few means of communication. It was with the idea of relieving the monotony of blockading routine and of affording the officers and men of the fleet an opportunity to learn the daily progress of the war, that the bulletin was issued."

Admiral Sampson credits his chief of staff, Capt. Chadwick, with the preparation of these bulletins, which, reprinted in a small paper-bound volume, form a genuinely valuable historical work. Brief and simple as the bulletins are they recount all the naval, and some of the most important military, operations of the Cuban and Puerto Rican campaigns from June 13 to Aug. 14. This period covers the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet and the surrender of Santiago. The bulletins contain lists of the ships occupied in different operations day by day, the official correspondence of Gen. Shafter and the Admiral, the number of marines engaged in shore operations, official lists of casualties, fleet orders, and many other items of historical importance. As the bulletins were issued daily, each day's work is summarized under its proper date, and the book thus becomes a complete outline of the work of the squadron. No admirer of the navy and no student of history can afford to neglect this book. The profits of its sale are to go toward the proposed Sailors' Rest in Brooklyn.

*THE BOYS OF FAIRPORT. By Noah Brooks. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

*REPRINT OF THE SQUADRON BULLETINS OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON. With an introduction by Rear Admiral Sampson. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

A History of the Parish of Trinity Church in the City of New York. Edited by Morgan Dix, S. T. D., D. C. L. Large 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Historical Development of Modern Europe. By Charles M. Andrews. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Goede Vrouw of Mana-ha-ta at Home and in Society. By Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Heroes and Martyrs of Science. By Henry C. Ewart. 16mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

Rossa's Recollections. By O'Donovan Rossa. 16mo. New York: P. J. Kennedy.

A History of Spanish Literature. By James Fitzmaurice-Kelly. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Under Dewey at Manila. By Edward Stratemeyer. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

Introduction to the Study of History. By Ch. V. Langwis and Ch. Stegnobos. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

The Navy in the Civil War. The Atlantic Coast. By Daniel Ammen, Rear Admiral, U. S. N. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

The Navy in the Civil War. The Gulf and Inland Waters. By A. T. Mahan, Captain, U. S. N. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

The Navy in the Civil War—The Blockade and the Cruisers. By James Russell Soley. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

The Gospel for an Age of Doubt. By Henry Van Dyke. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Lectures on Elementary Mathematics. By Joseph Louis Lagrange. 12mo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. $1.

The Christian Teaching. By Lyof N. Tolstoi. 16mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

Theories of the Will in the History of Philosophy. By Archibald Alexander. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

FICTION.

Two Biddicut Boys. By J. T. Trowbridge. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

The World's Rough Hand. By H. Phelps Whitemarsh. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

Peggy of the Bartons. By B. M. Croker. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

A Country Idyl and Other Stories. By Sarah Knowles Bolton. 16mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

Rex Regum. By Sir Wyke Bayliss, F. S. A. 12mo. London: George Bell & Sons. $2.

The Destroyer. By Benjamin Swift. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

The Widower. By W. E. Norris. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

David Harum. By Edward Noyes Westcott. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Boys of Fairport. By Noah Brooks. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Prisoners of Hope. By Mary Johnson. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Midst the Wild Carpathians. By Maurus Jokai. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

The Charming Sally. By James Otis. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Pauline Wyman. By Sophie May. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

Good Americans. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

The Adventures of Harry Richmond. By George Meredith. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Beauchamp's Career. By George Meredith. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The M. M. C.: A Story of the Great Rockies. By Charlotte M. Valle. 12mo. Boston: W. A. Wilde & Co. $1.

A Son of the Revolution. By Elbridge S. Brooks. 12mo. Boston: W. A. Wilde & Co. $1.50.

The Love of the Lady Arabella. By Molly Elliot Seawell. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The House of Hidden Pleasure. By Maxwell Gray. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Adventures of Capt. Kettle. By Antiffe Hyne. 12mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Secret of Achievement. By Orison Swett Marden. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

The American Girl's Handy Book. By Lind Beard and Adella B. Beard. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Voices of the Morning. By James Arthur Edgerton. 12mo. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

Worldly Ways and Byways. By Eliot Gregory. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Bibliotaph and Other People. By Leon H. Vincent. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

GLADSTONE.

As Statesman and Scholar—Justin McCarthy's Book Revised.*

The present volume on Mr. Gladstone is the result of the combined labors of Mr. G. R. Emerson, who died before finishing his part; Mr. Ronald Smith, who carried the record further on, to the point where Mr. Williamson took up the task and completed it in its present form. Mr. Gladstone as a subject offers much to his biographers, and the recording of his multifarious achievements and of adequately appreciating their value is a work of more than ordinary magnitude. Mr. Gladstone was first of all a politician and a statesman, but he was also more than that. He was a scholar. His activities were extended into other fields, and he stands as an authority in connection likewise with theology, literature, and art. He was singularly happy in his home surroundings, and his happiness in family life was without doubt a continual support to him amid the anxieties and strains of high responsibilities that fell to his lot. He loved his home, and because of this he received the affectionate interest of thousands whose political views were not his, but who reverenced the man while differing with the politician. Mr. Gladstone was one of those to whom appreciation came, not with lagging steps long after he could enjoy the same, but during his busy life he was known far and wide as "the Grand Old Man." The application of such a sobriquet is not made to one not deserving of such recognition. It was a tribute well earned and happily bestowed.

It is claimed that Mr. Gladstone had a direct descent by the maternal side from Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, and Henry III., King of England, through Lady Jane, or Joan, Beaufort, who married James I. of Scotland. William E. Gladstone was born in Liverpool on Dec. 29, 1809. His parents were then living in a large house on Rodney Street which is still standing and is now numbered 64. The Rev. Mr. Jones, who kept a small academy near the town, was the first schoolmaster of the future Premier of England. Legend has it that Mr. Jones found it very difficult indeed to instill even the rudiments of arithmetic into the juvenile mind of William. However this may be, certain it is that he gave promise of enough ability to encourage his father to send him before he was quite twelve years old to Eton, where he remained six years, leaving his name carved on the Eton oak and a record there of cleverness, activity, and success. Two years later we find him a student at Christ Church College, Oxford. Here his industry was enormous, nor was his ardor relaxed even in the vacation periods. He was a brilliant success at Oxford, and, leaving there, he made a short tour on the Continent by way of relaxation. He was sent for while in Italy to stand for Parliament as the representative for Newark. The result of the election showed a majority in Gladstone's favor, not overwhelming, but still a majority, and he thus entered upon his political career, that forms in large part the subject of the present volume. Mr. Gladstone delivered his maiden speech in the House of Commons on Feb. 21, 1833. In the Autumn of 1838 he made his first appearance as an author, the book being entitled "The State in Its Relation with the Church, by W. E. Gladstone, Student of Christ Church and M. P. for Newark." The book quickly passed into a second edition. Macaulay's review of this is known to thousands upon thousands of modern readers to whom Gladstone's book itself is perhaps unknown, or at least by whom it is not remembered. By the publication of the book and its elaborate reviews, Mr. Gladstone attained a considerable literary reputation, and his position as a politician was also distinctly advanced.

On July 25, 1839, he married Miss Catherine Glynne. In 1840 the political activities of Mr. Gladstone were renewed, and we find him in and out of office, as the political tide rose and fell. In 1846 Mr. Gladstone succeeded Lord Stanley as Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1853 he entered upon the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was soon active in bringing about financial reforms. He was instrumental in reducing duties on 133 minor articles of food and in abolishing duties on 123. Soap was freed from taxation and tea was rendered less heavily subject to tax; the income tax was the Gladstone substitute. In the midst of his plans to reduce indirect taxation came the Crimean war and the necessity for a war budget. The expenses of this war exceeded £43,500,000. The scandals that arose in regard to it and the conduct of it were great. The Coalition Ministry, of which Gladstone was a member, fell. Lord Palmerston became Prime Minister and formed a new Cabinet, in which Gladstone resumed his official duties as Chancellor of the Exchequer, only to resign shortly after, in consequence of the Roebuck resolution to inquire into the condition of the army before Sebastopol and the persistence with which it was urged. In 1858 Mr. Gladstone was appointed, under Lord Derby, Lord High Commissioner Extraordinary to the Ionian Islands, to which point he proceeded, but continued there only until 1859, and, his mission ended, he returned to England.

In one respect his visit to the "Isles of Greece" probably had an especial charm for Mr. Gladstone. From a very early age he had given himself with imaginative enthusiasm to Homeric studies. He believed in Homer and his individuality from internal evidence, although the personal poet is lost in the mists of antiquity, and he sought to identify the scenes of the great epic, to trace with some approach to certainty the limits of the world known to the poet, and to tell us something of the manner in which his poems were preserved to posterity. His scholarly taste was peculiarly adapted to the character of such work. Mr. Gladstone looked with inspiration upon the glorious skies, the Mediterranean waves, beating on rocks and sandy shores; the rich verdure, the mountains and caves that Homer saw and which influenced him.

The writings of Mr. Gladstone on Homer and his age have been generally acknowledged by scholars to be valuable contributions to Homeric literature; but of course all his conclusions have not been accepted, especially by German critics. The attention of Mr. Gladstone was not entirely limited to Homer as a classic author. In 1861, in conjunction with Lord Lyttelton, he published a small volume of translations, his contributions to the book including translations of passages from the "Agamemnon" of Aeschylus, the "Iliad," and the odes of Horace and Catullus. Latin and Greek readings from Dante and Manzoni were added. Literature is but an episode in the life of Mr. Gladstone, but we might easily wish that it might have been a more prominent feature. It is most interesting to follow the present book as one question after another is presented for consideration, one problem succeeds another, the political changes, the various budgets, the relations of England at home and abroad, domestic and foreign, in all of which Gladstone had a part, "all of which he saw and a part of which he was." Dullness disappears as we read, and we read history in biographical lines without weariness. It is with reluctance that any of the pages of the book are passed lightly over and that we may not pause to consider the attitude of England in relation to the recognition of the Confederate States and the prophecies of Mr. Gladstone and others as to the result of the war of the rebellion that happily failed of realization and of the other questions that rose up and which merit notice. Mr. Gladstone is not in danger of being forgotten if no more books are written of him, and the Irish question and the Home Rule bill alone will insure his memory from oblivion. Burdened as he was with political responsibilities, his literary activity is the more remarkable and covers a wide range of topics. He was a frequent contributor to The Contemporary Review, The Nineteenth Century, Fortnightly, and other periodicals. Gladstone lived to realize the fancies of his essay at Eton at eighteen years of age, "A successful début, an offer from the Minister, a Secretary of State, and even the Premiership itself, are the objects which form the vista along which a young visionary loves to look." His place in Westminster is well deserved, which cannot be said of all those who have been given a place there, and there is no wonder at the universal grief on the occasion of his death, on May 19, 1898. The world lost a well-rounded man for whom no apology is required, and those having just and worthy causes lost an ever-ready and powerful advocate. Mr. Williamson's present book follows and supplements his earlier work on "Gladstone the Man."

The story of Gladstone is in a broad sense the story of Great Britain during the lifetime of a generation now growing old, and the history of the British Empire has been the history of our own times. It is eminently fitting that the pen that has traced the course of public events since the accession of Victoria, from the standpoint of a commoner of England, should tell the story of the great Commoner.

In the preface to the second and complete edition of his biography, Justin McCarthy says: "The story of Gladstone's life is now all told. * * * The stage did not darken before the curtain fell; the light of peace and love, of Christian resignation and of Christian hope shone over that earthly scene on which the curtain has just fallen at Hawarden Castle. * * * Mr. Gladstone had lived his life to the very full; no man could have enjoyed more fully than he did the life which Providence had ordained for

*WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE. Statesman and Scholar. Edited by David Williamson. With many portraits and illustrations. Buckram. 8vo. Pages 422. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. Price $2.

*THE STORY OF GLADSTONE'S LIFE. By Justin McCarthy. Second Edition. Revised and Enlarged. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

him to lead; a life all compact of active beneficence, of great work accomplished, and of exalted spiritual insight and endeavor."

The Hebrew scribe, washing his hands before writing the Unspeakable Name, was the father of all true biographers. The author of the Life of Gladstone approaches his subject with something of that reverent attitude and spirit. A summary of his work presents not merely the picture of a statesman, an orator, a debater, a leader of men, but holds up to view the underlying qualities of faith and courage, of conscience and justice. The master of Hawarden was not only the young author of "The State in Its Relation to the Church," or the "Splendid Second, the Superb Champion" of Peel's ministry, or the giant who sprang into leadership when the dissolution of the Peelites followed the sudden death of their chief—nor even the power in public affairs that in time won universal recognition. On Page 65 the account of Mr. Gladstone's first book culminates in this sentence: "Mr. Gladstone's mind has from first to last been suffused with religious faith, and also with a faith in the practical workings of religion." To the record of his first position in Sir Robert Peel's Ministry, as Vice President of the Board of Trade, &c., and his subsequent rapid rise to the Cabinet, his almost immediate resignation on a question of conscience follows as a more significant and characteristic fact. His friends entreated and his enemies jeered. "Gladstone, however, remained quite firm. The opinions that other men regarded as mere fastidious scruples were sacred principles to him." Again, after the details of the course by which he began as a Tory and ended as a Radical, we find this significant sentence: "But every one knew that Gladstone was at first a sincere Tory and at last a sincere Radical."

We read the story of the withdrawing of the British arms from the conquest of the Transvaal, and are reminded that "Mr. Gladstone's idea was that a great State ought to act in accordance with the right," and by this key we read all of his public acts.

The first edition of this "Life" has been so recently reviewed that it would be superfluous to point out the merits or demerits of the earlier chapters. The long duel with Disraeli in the House of Commons, the free trade struggle against the corn laws, the advocacy of the admission of Jews to Parliament, the fight for reform in the navigation laws—a reform that would make "that great highway of the nations as free to the ships that traverse its bosom as to the winds that sweep it"—the personal details of the sage's private life, are very familiar ground. The edition now presented is an enlargement of the work that appeared less than a yea ago, and embraces in the closing chapters the dropping of the curtain, the closing of the gates, the putting out of the lights. We could ill have spared this record of the great ending of a great life. We follow with deep interest the sojourn at Cannes, the return home, the fluctuations of anxiety and hope with which the world of his friends received the news of Mr. Gladstone's physical condition from day to day. If the suggestio is entertained that the concluding pages are too minute in detail, it is a fault for which the biographer will be forgiven by all who share his affection and reverence for the memory of one of whom he says that "it is no rash prediction to say that English history will never contain, as it never has contained, a nobler chapter than that which is recorded in the life and death of Mr. Gladstone."

"The end came upon the morning of Ascension Day, a day which Mr. Gladstone had always held in the deep reverence natural to a man of his Christian faith and Christian feeling."

The work of the publishers, the Macmillan Company, has been done in a way that is satisfactory to the book lover. Handsomely bound, well printed, and copiously illustrated, the weight of the volume is the chief objection that a caviller could find against it. But one is not inclined to follow the example of Gov. Wouter Van Twiller and submit to the arbitration of the scales. More than 500 well-printed pictures have necessitated the use of a highly glazed paper, which is never so satisfactory to the reader as a duller surface, but this is more than offset by the large open-faced types, set in double-leaded lines, that are a rest and satisfaction to the eye.

Expected—A Shakespeare or Two.

Mr. John Corbin, writing in Harper's Weekly, says that we have been led to expect as a result of the war that our consciousness of National individuality and power would leap forth rejuvenated, and he points to the fact that this rejuvenation must instinctively seek expression in the arts. Thus, he says, that when England destroyed the Spanish armada the Elizabethan era followed. We have fought and conquered two Spanish armadas; should we not also by rights have a Shakespeare or two? Our sailors and soldiers are already on the lookout for a bard to celebrate their prowess. If they find one Shakespeare, adds Mr. Corbin, it is a fair wager that they will see two of them.

COMMENT AND QUERY.

Books for Children—$100 Worth

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The accompanying list is one recently made out at the Pratt Institute Free Library in response to a request for "a selection of $100 worth of books for children from ten years old upward." So many such lists have been printed that there would be no excuse for requesting the publication of this one did it not possess one qualification that many theoretical lists have not—that of having been tried and proved popular with children from eight to fifteen years of age. The usual discounts to libraries would bring the purchase quite within the one-hundred-dollar limit. The estimate of the cost has been based on the editions of the publishers named.

With the hope that the list may be of service, we beg to submit it to your readers.

PRATT INSTITUTE FREE LIBRARY, per M. W. P.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1898.

Bunyan, "Pilgrim's Progress," (Ginn.)
Church, "Stories from the Bible," two volumes, (Macmillan.)
Aesop, "Three Hundred Fables," translated by Townsend, (Routledge.)
Andersen, "Fairy Tales," translated by Paull, (Warne.)
Francillon, "Gods and Heroes," (Blackwood.)
Grimm, "Fairy Tales and Household Stories," (Warne.)
Harris, "Nights with Uncle Remus," (Houghton.)
Hawthorne, "Tanglewood Tales" illustrated by Crane, (Houghton.)
Hawthorne, "Wonder Book," illustrated by Crane, (Houghton.)
Kingsley, "Heroes," (Macmillan.)
Kingsley, "Water Babies," (Macmillan.)
Lanier, "Boys' King Arthur," (Scribner.)
Macdonald, "At the Back of the North Wind," (Routledge.)
Ruskin, "King of the Golden River," (Lee.)
Alton, "Among the Lawmakers," (Scribner.)
Brooks, "Century Book of Young Americans," (Century Company.)
Andrews, "Stories Mother Nature Told Her Children," (Ginn.)
Blanchan, "Bird Neighbors," (Doubleday.)
Burroughs, "Birds and Bees," (Houghton.)
Dana, "How to Know the Wild Flowers," (Scribner.)
Dana, "Plants and Their Children," (American Book Company.)
Fisher, "Fairyland of Science," (Appleton.)
Giberne, "Among the Stars," (American Tract Society.)
Gibson, "Eye Spy," (Harper.)
Lang, "Animal Story Book," (Longmans.)
Wright, "Citizen Bird," (Macmillan.)
Beard, "American Boys' Handy Book," (Scribner.)
Beard, "American Girls' Handy Book," (Scribner.)
Chapin, "Story of the Rhinegold," (Harper.)
Lillie, "Story of Music and Musicians," (Harper.)
Warner, "Being a Boy," (Houghton.)
White, "Story of English Literature," (Lothrop.)
Whittier, "Child Life," in prose, (Houghton.)
Bellamy and Goodwin, editors, "Open Sesame," three volumes, (Ginn.)
Lang, editor, "Blue Poetry Book," (Macmillan.)
Whittier, "Child Life," in verse, (Houghton.)
Alcott, "Little Men," (Roberts.)
Alcott, "Little Women," (Roberts.)
Aldrich, "Story of a Bad Boy," (Houghton.)
d' Amicis, "Cuore," translated by Hapgood, (Crowell.)
"Arabian Nights' Entertainment," revised by Chapman, (Worthington.)
Baldwin, "Fifty Famous Stories Retold," (American Book Company.)
Burnett, "Little Lord Fauntleroy," (Scribner.)
Clemens, (Twain,) "Prince and the Pauper," (Harper.)
Coffin, "Boys of '76," (Harper.)
Cooper, "Deerslayer" and "Last of the Mohicans," (Putnam.)
De Foe, "Robinson Crusoe," illustrated, (Dutton.)
Dickens, "Christmas Carol," (Houghton.)
Dodge, "Hans Brinker," (Scribner.)
Dodgson, "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," (Macmillan.)
Ewing, "Jackanapes," "Daddy Darwin's Dovecot," "Story of a Short Life," (Roberts.)
Hale, "Man Without a Country," (Roberts.)
Homer, "Stories from Homer," adapted by Church, (Dodd.)
Hughes, "Tom Brown's School Days," (Houghton.)
Irving, "Rip Van Winkle," (Houghton.)
Kipling, "Jungle Book," (Century Company.)
Kipling, "Second Jungle Book," (Century Company.)
Lamb, "Tales from Shakespeare," (Warne.)
Pyle, "Men of Iron," (Harper.)
Pyle, "Merry Adventures of Robin Hood," (Harper.)
Saunders, "Beautiful Joe," (Barnes.)
Scott, "Ivanhoe," illustrated, (Crowell.)
Sewell, "Black Beauty," (American Humane Educational Society.)
Stevenson, "Treasure Island," ((Scribner.)
Swift, "Gulliver's Travels," (Ginn.)
Trowbridge, "Electrical Boy," (Roberts.)
Wyss, "Swiss Family Robinson," illustrated, (Routledge.)
Brooks, "Storied Holidays," (Lothrop.)
Crowninshield, "All Among the Lighthouses," (Lothrop.)
Lummis, "Some Strange Corners of Our Country," (Century Company.)
Miller, "Little People of Asia," (Dutton.)
Nansen, "Farthest North," cheaper edition, (Harper.)
Nordhoff, "Man-of-War Life," (Dodd.)
Polo, "Travels," adapted by Knox, (Putnam.)
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Brooks, "Historic Boys," (Putnam.)
Brooks, "Historic Girls," (Putnam.)
Brooks, "True Story of Christopher Columbus," (Lothrop.)
Edgar, "Sea Kings and Naval Heroes," (Harper.)
Farmer, "Boys' Book of Famous Rulers," (Crowell.)
Farmer, "Girls' Book of Famous Queens," (Crowell.)
Lossing, "Two Spies," (Hale and André,) (Appleton.)
Monvel, de, "Joan of Arc," illustrated by de Monvel, (Century Company.)
Plutarch, "Boys' and Girls' Plutarch," edited by White, (Putnam.)

(Continued on Page 666.)

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Book Lists Criticised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps the opinions of an unsuccessful novelist on American fiction will not be accounted of much value, but I am interested sufficiently in the lists your readers are furnishing to make a few comments upon them, if you will permit me to do so. Of course no list can be satisfactory. Why should there be twenty-five best novels? Why not ten or fifty? And what do we mean by best? Have we anything like a standard of excellence or is our award comparative? The majority of the lists give too much room to recent stories: for when we have chosen what we like best from popular living writers, we leave very little for the dead. And we see by the surprise with which the choice of "Never Again" was greeted how our children will stare at the very titles of the books everybody is talking about to-day. Therefore it seems to me that we should go very slow in admitting even such good writers as Dr. Mitchell or Mr. Hopkinson Smith or Mr. Janvier or Mrs. Deland to our gallery of immortals. Certainly Miss Wilkins or Miss Jewett or Mr. Fawcett or Mr. Aldrich should first be conducted to their seats.

I cannot feel at all sure that the choice of the particular novel or novels in the case of writers like Mr. Howells or Mr. James or Mr. Crawford has always been wise. Indeed, these gentlemen have been so prolific that the difficulty of selection is well-nigh insuperable. One must admit that "Silas Lapham," for example, is a remarkable story, full of the atmosphere of American life; but as a work of art I am not sure that it is as good as "The Undiscovered Country" or "Indian Summer." Again, although "The Portrait of a Lady" has been named as the best of Mr. James's, I have seen no reference to "The Princess Casamassimi"—in my opinion one of the strongest novels we have, rich in the observation of life and the portrayal of human passion. And when we come to Mr. Crawford, how are we to choose? Admit that his Italian stories are his best—but there are half a dozen or more of these.

I am not going to try to make a list of my own, but I should like to suggest that a story like "The Breadwinners" ought not to be omitted from any list, that among the novels of Mr. Frederic "The Lawton Girl" ought not to be forgotten, that Miss Molly Elliot Seawell wrote in "Children of Destiny" a remarkable book in many ways, that Mr. Fawcett's novels of New York are (as you have pointed out, if I am not mistaken) in every way of immense value as "human documents," and should be read more attentively than they have been, and that "The Golden House"—which Mr. Spencer includes—must surely have a place among the twenty-five. But I will not go on, since nothing is easier than to dogmatize, and any number of critics working in collaboration could not devise a list which readers generally would accept. E. F.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 1, 1898.

Another List.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following list of books is presented as being in the opinion of the undersigned not positively the best American novels ever produced, but the best representative novels of representative American novelists. It may be a matter of discussion whether Cooper's sea stories surpass his other works in literary value, but certainly to nine people out of ten the mention of Fenimore Cooper recalls not rolling seas, but rolling prairies:

1. "Ben Hur," Wallace.
2. "The Honorable Peter Stirling," Ford.
3. "Hugh Wynne," Mitchell.
4. "A Singular Life," Phelps.
5. "Bow of Orange Ribbon," Barr.
6. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Stowe.
7. "The Minister's Wooing," Stowe.
8. "Col. Carter of Cartersville," Smith.
9. "The Scarlet Letter," Hawthorne.
10. "The Marble Faun," Hawthorne.
11. "Last of the Mohicans," Cooper.
12. "Puddin' Head Wilson," Mark Twain.
13. "Rudder Grange," Stockton.
14. "Little Lord Fauntleroy," Burnett.
15. "Through One Administration," Burnett.
16. "On Newfound River," Page.
17. "Prudence Palfrey," Aldrich.
18. "Hoosier Schoolmaster," Eggleston.
19. "Elsie Venner," Holmes.
20. "Jane Field," Wilkins.
21. "From Jest to Earnest," Roe.
22. "Grandissimes," Cable.
23. "Ramona," Jackson.
24. "The Coast of Bohemia," Howells.
25. "Katherine Lauderdale," Crawford.

A BOOK LOVER.

New York, Oct. 3, 1898.

Unsatisfactory Lists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been greatly interested in the lists of "best American novels." May I say that they seem unsatisfactory, because they follow so frankly the lines of individual preference rather than established canons of criticism?

Will not some one of your critics lay down for us what would be required for the best novel? Are the qualities of style, excellence of description, faithful delineation of character, artistic development of plot all to be considered; moreover, what is meant by an American novel? That the author shall be an American or that the scene of the story and the character shall be American; or are all of those to be considered? While the question is under discussion, it seems unfortunate that this discussion should not serve some definite purpose. Surely lists which include such stories as "The Wide, Wide World" or such authors as the late E. P. Roe can scarcely elevate literary taste or discrimination. E. L. C.

Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 2, 1898.

The Battle of Golden Hill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the admirable article of Mr. Albert Ulman in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW regarding the battle of Golden Hill, he says:

"It is strange with what silence these struggles of the people of New York against their oppressors has been passed over by different historians; even Mr. Bancroft merely says in his account of the Golden Hill affair that there was a struggle for two days between the people and the soldiers, and devotes several pages to the Boston massacre, which did not take place until nearly two months afterward, and without the principles which actuated the Liberty Boys to prevent any encroachment on the civil power by the military. Surely a contest of two days' duration must be more than a mere street brawl. Boston has preserved the identity of the spot where grew the Tree of Liberty on her Common; cannot New York imitate her example and perpetuate the spot on which was erected the first Liberty Pole in the Fields?"

Now, the writer of this scarcely has seen Stone's "Brant" and the "History of New York City," by his son, William L. Stone, Jr., for if he had he would have noticed that both the author of "Brant" and of "New York City" took particular pains to call attention to the battle of Golden Hill. Indeed, the late Col. William L. Stone in his life of "Brant," was undoubtedly the first author who called attention to this fact. On Page 228 of Stone's "History of New York City," after a very full account of the battle of Golden Hill, occupying several pages, occurs this sentence as a final summing up:

"It has usually been asserted by historians that the first blood in the War of the American Revolution was shed at Lexington; but such is not the fact. The Battle of Golden Hill on the 18th of January, 1770, was the beginning of that contest, so fearful in its commencement, so doubtful in its progress, and so splendid in its results. To the City of New York, threfore, must ever be given the honor of striking the first blow."

So you see that our friend is entirely mistaken in his remarks, and in justice to the late Col. W. L. Stone and his sop, I trust you will publish this. X. Z.

New York, Sept. 26, 1898.

Site of the Battle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was greatly interested in the article published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 17, respecting the "Battle of Golden Hill." The tablet erected by our Society of the Sons of the Revolution records the fact that here was shed the first blood of the War of the Revolution, the fighting having taken place between the Sons of Liberty and the British Regulars, Sixteenth Foot, on the 18th of January, 1770.

It may also interest some of your readers to learn that there was standing, up to within two years, an old house on the southeast corner of John and William Streets, the site of the "Battle of Golden Hill." My grandfather, Peter Hawes, who was prominent in the life of the city in its Knickerbocker days, occupied this house for upward of fifty years. At that time, gardens extended down to the East River and open fields were on every hand in place of the thickly built up streets which now prevail. Here, also, he had his law office, and received his constituents as an Assistant Alderman or one of the "City Fathers." In this old building there was organized by my grandfather the first fire insurance company of the United States, known as the Washington Insurance Company, which remained in existence for many years, and of which he was Secretary up to the time of his death, in 1829. Within these walls were entertained Dr. Gardiner Spring and other officers of the famous old Brick Church, of which Peter Hawes was an Elder; and here, also, he kept the records of the New England Society, of which he was Secretary in 1807-1809.

Some years ago I delivered an address before the Genealogical and Biographical Society of this city, entitled, "Edward Hawes, the Emigrant, and Some of His Descendants," from which I quote the following as pertinent to the subject under discussion:

At that time the city proper did not extend beyond the City Hall, or what is now known as Chambers Street. There was no Tweed Court House. The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, was flourishing, to be sure, but it was a patriotic American institution, wholly different from the Tammany Hall of later days. (The New York Directory for 1795, from which I have already quoted, speaking of the Tammany Society, says: "This National society was instituted in 1789; it is founded on the true and genuine principles of republicanism, and holds out as its objects the smile of charity, the chain of friendship, and the flame of liberty, and in general whatever may tend to perpetuate the love of freedom or the political advantage of this country.") The building now used as a Hall of Records, or Register's Office, was a jail. Bloomingdale was away out of town, and reached by stage coach. There were no cable cars on Broadway or elsewhere. There were no elevated roads, no horse cars, no steam railroads, no steamships, no electric telegraphs, no telephones, no phonographs, no kinetoscopes, no photographs, no tall buildings, no elevators, no apartment houses, no typewriters. It seems wonderful when we consider the enormous strides which science and invention have made in less than a hundred years. We cannot understand how the people of that day could have existed without what are to us the necessaries of life. But we must remember that the currents of events flowed more quietly and smoothly with them, and they did not live and work under a constant high pressure as we do. Nearly every man owned his own house and lot, and there were very few paupers. Work was considered honorable, and a trade was not despised.

The limited space of a letter will not permit me to further comment on one of the historic landmarks of this city. Many such have been obliterated, destroyed, or forgotten. But Golden Hill must always be memorable for the part it played in the Revolution, and afterward as the centre of the religious, business, and social life of New Amsterdam.

We are indebted to THE SATURDAY REVIEW for reviving and preserving in printed form the story of the battle of Golden Hill, which was so far-reaching in its results. GILBERT RAY HAWES.

New York, Sept. 20, 1898.

Why One Should Not Cry Up Jane Austen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is "M. A. F.," who writes from Newark, a real Englishman? Or is he trying to poke fun at the opinionated English when he writes about "Jane Austen Lauded in Oxford"? For, you see, one could hardly appear so comically English as "M. A. F." in that little article unless he tried. What more exquisite burlesque of English assurance than the following? After declaring that Prof. Marriott lectured last Summer in Oxford about Jane Austen, "M. A. F." goes on to affirm:

"Doubtless he, as well as Max Müller, who was present, would be vastly amused at the controversy in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW over a novelist whose ability is unquestioned in her own country. Twenty-two Americans were in the audience. I could wish that over a thousand may listen to his lecture * * * when he is next in New York. I shall quote several paragraphs of his lecture and leave the irate defenders of Miss Austen to judge that, if Oxford holds her in such high repute, why should we make effort to prove that which is an established fact in her own country?"

If one English lecturer announces at Oxford that he'd rather have written "Pride and Prejudice" than all the Waverley novels, and if Max Müller was present to hear him say it, doubtless both would be "vastly amused" that any American could think of dissenting from an opinion so large and loud as that. This much is Englishy enough, but nothing to what comes next. If one lecturer talking big about Jane Austen in Oxford makes agreement with him "an established fact in her own country," especially if Max Müller is on hand to see him do it, no wonder it becomes ridiculous for Jane's admirers this side the sea to say a word for her. Our "effort to prove" the professor right would be like—well, what would it be like except the American eagle, which will sometimes dare to scream "Amen" when the British lion roars out that he knows it all?

And that touch about twenty-two Americans present—in addition to Max Müller! How vaguely, incomprehensibly important this fact is in such a connection! Does "M. A. F." mean that twenty-two of us are enough to satisfy the rest of us that the case was actually settled thus and so, then and there? Or is his longing that at least a thousand may hear the same final decision from the same Rhadamanthine lips when they next open in New York; is this prayer of "M. A. F." meant as an intimation that a thousand or more in New York would about equal twenty-two Americans in Oxford when it comes to hearing critical questions decided? Or is it that a thousand or so are all that could bear up against such an announcement in New York? Or that could be hoped for as listeners? Or that if the whole parcel of twenty-two Americans at Oxford and the hoped-for thousands or more in New York could be got to speak out it would be plain to everybody that for Americans to demur to the opinion of one Englishman is only less ridiculous than for us all to agree with him and argue for him? But I give it up. I cannot make out what the point is about twenty-two Americans over there and a thousand, more or less, over here, listening to Prof. Marriott pronounce on Jane Austen.

I doubt if there is any point at all. It is only part of the joke. I do not believe that "M. A. F." is a live Englishman reporting an English professor's decision in favor of "his gifted kinswoman." He would probably declare that he never said he was English; but in that case he surely meant to mimic the English air so well that he wouldn't need to say it. But he has done it too well. He has been quite too funny. Like the English "accent" that one may hear in New York and Boston among traveled Americans his imitation is too elaborate. One can tell in a minute that neither "M. A. F." nor any of these fellows were born over there. Some Jerseyman has been amusing himself with the readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. He wishes to show up the self-importance of dear Johnnie Bull, and at the same time to stop the discussion about Jane Austen. I only hope he will succeed in the latter aim as completely as he has in the former. And that some time he will be funny again. E. H.

Chester, Penn., Sept. 24, 1898.

Internal Evidence About Burns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The internal evidence that Burns in his celebrated song meant the rye field and not the River Rye appears satisfactory.

1. He sang about many rivers and burns of his neighborhood, but he never left any doubt that he meant a stream. "Adown winding Nith I did wander." "Behind yon hills where Stinchar flows." "Amang the bonnie winding banks, where Doon rins wimpling clear."

2. He sang quite as many times about the fields and grain and never left any room for doubt on that score.

"Corn rigs are bonnie."
"Wi' sma' persuasion she agreed
To see me thro' the barley."
"The rustling corn, the fruited thorn."
"The waving grain, wide o'er the plain."
"While the bloom is on the rye."

3. Among country people it is the rule to rise early, while the dew is still on the grass. Work is begun generally before it has dried off. The flocks are afield and must be brought home, the horses fed, the cows milked, &c. So, it not only is not uncommon but is usual for the lads and lasses to go out into the fields, getting their feet wet and "petticoats draigl't" in the dew. What more natural than that the incident described should have happened. It undoubtedly did happen to Burns, probably many times, and whether so or not, it has happened (and will again) to many another. What more natural than that Burns should commemorate it with a song, especially as it was in his line, both of thought and poetry?

Compare the sentiment of the described meeting happening in a rye field and in the crossing of a river, and the great probability in favor of the former will be apparent.

THOMAS WILSON.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24, 1898.

Art With and Without a Soul.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Lover burst impetuously into the group in the garden. "She loves me!" he cried; "shining heavens and smiling earth, she loves me! My heart weeps with rapture and my soul will burst its sordid casement save it find some outlet of expression for its joy. A sonnet! Oh, thought inspired! No other chalice of the gods is deep and wide and fitting rare enough to hold the vintaged nectar of my love. But stay! All unskilled as I am in the art of verse, how shall I form a sonnet whose form shall be a dream of Paradise, whose heart shall be fire, whose tongue shall be liquid silver, and whose spirit shall be a breath of immortality? Friends, I pray thy aid!" Instantly there arose such a babel that the poor Lover clasped his ears in a frenzy.

"One at a time, I pray thee, good gossips, ere my heaven-born inspiration be killed by too much kindness!"

"'Tis a simple matter to build a sonnet," said the Carpenter, when quiet was restored. "First, secure some substantial plans from the architect; then from these erect your sonnet, taking care that the walls are plumb, the corners neatly joined, and the roof calculated to shed rain. Then—"

"Nay, nay!" interrupted the Gardener. "You will have then naught save a lifeless edifice of wood and stone. A sonnet must spring from the seed of thought, ripen slowly in the sun and shade of reflection, and when at last you cull the perfect flower—"

"You have a vegetable, born of the mold, lacking a spirit and perishing at the first rude blast of criticism!" sneered the Inspirationist. "A true sonnet is a child of the gods, a perfect being; perfectly conceived. It springs full-armored from its parent's brain, and—"

But the Dreamer interposed. "'Tis nothing earthly—nothing that can be timed, measured, or appraised. Who can measure the limit of an inspiration or appraise the value of a hope? Who can follow the flight of a star, or count the vibrations of a thought of light? No more canst thou, O Lover, measure and build thy sonnet from earthly materials. Strive not to snatch the sacred firebrand from the altar of the gods, save thou be born Prometheus!"

"Dear me! This is a great coil over what is simple enough!" cried the Literary Hack, pawing up the gravel in his impatience. "Any one can write a sonnet who follows the laws laid down in the 'Poet's Assistant.' But they don't sell well. People nowadays want their music regulated in a music box, their soup condensed into an essence, and their poetry squeezed into quatrains. Petrarch is a dead letter, and it's fortunate for the Blessed Damozel that she's in Paradise. Come, if the boy wants a sonnet, let us each write one and let him take his choice."

"Agreed!" they cried, but the Lover shook his head.

"I am not clever," he said, "but my soul cries out that there is something lacking in your words. What ho, yon silent Sir, that hath heard this tumult and said naught; hast thou no advice to give?"

"Nay, sweet Sir, and who am I that should speak against all these, when I am but a poor Poet who would be an artist in his art? A poor erratic creature, for whom life hath seven divers meanings from what it hath for others. These have all spoken truth, and yet not truth, since each hath spoken but a fragment of the truth. A poem may speak from wood, nails, and paint, or a carpenter's square may easily be hid in a poem. A sonnet? A thousand lines may not express one thought worth the reading, or all life may be compressed to fourteen lines, with room enough at the end to bless God or curse the devil!

To mold a sonnet is a simple art
Which any careful tyro may attain
Who fits his measures by the rule of brain
And yields to sense some necessary part.
The swift-armed blacksmith in the village mart
Rounds out his horseshoe in a fiery rain—
From weary hours of slow, creative pain
Oft spring the children of the sculptor's heart;

Yet who can say which one the greater share
Of honest virtue to his art doth give,
Since each gives all? But one law tests the whole—
If born in inspiration's sudden glare,
Or wrought through hours of tedious toil—to live
All true art must instinct be with a soul!"

KATE A. BENTON.

New York, Sept. 27, 1898.

Emerson's Alcott and Carlyle's.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is never safe, in this world of fallible judgments, for great men to present themselves without their credentials. They may not be recognized. In the Emerson-Sterling correspondence, recently published, under date of April 1, 1842, the sage of Concord wrote:

"About this time, or perhaps, a few weeks later, we shall send you a large piece of New England in the shape of A. Bronson Alcott, who is to sail for London about the 20th of April, and whom you must not fail to see, if you can compass it. A man who cannot write, but whose conversation is unrivaled in its way; such insight, such discernment of spirits, such pure intellectual play, such revolutionary impulses of thought; while he speaks he has no peer. Since Plato and Plotinus we have not had his like. I have written to Carlyle that he is coming, but have told him nothing about him. For I should like well to set Alcott before that sharp-eyed painter for his portrait, without prejudice of any kind."

Naturally, we would like, too, to see what Carlyle thought of the much-lauded Alcott. We turn to his letter to Thomas Erskine, in October of the same year, and read:

"A set of headlong enthusiasts have already risen up in America. * * * We have had a missionary of that kind here—a man of sincere convictions but of the deepest ignorance, and calmly arrogant as an insoired man may be supposed to be—on the whole, one of the intensest bores I have ever met with."

And that was the latter-day Plato, when he did not send up his card! R. H.

Catskill, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1898.

1 Out of 50 and Then 32 Out of 38.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 3, you printed a letter of inquiry, signed by me, asking for information regarding Freemasons who served in the War of the Revolution or the war of 1812. The same letter has since appeared in some fifty newspapers in various parts of the country, as I was anxious to reach as many of the descendants of these heroes as possible.

It may interest you to know that up to this date I have received thirty-eight letters in reply, and that thirty-two of these were in response to the request which appeared in your columns. This is made clear from the fact that these thirty-two correspondents all mention THE REVIEW. They date from all parts of the Union, as far West as Colorado and as far South as Mississippi. From Vermont I received five letters.

These communications all contain valuable information in connection with my inquiry, information drawn mainly from private family registers and similar sources, and which could not have been obtained by me from printed books. Most of it, too, is very interesting, and in some instances it throws a curious sidelight upon men and matters in those two momentous periods in the history of the United States. As a student of our National story, you will understand why I desire now to thank you for printing my letter. PETER ROSS,

Historian of Grand Lodge, F. & A. M.
Masonic Hall, New York, Oct. 3, 1898.

Fitzgerald's "Omar."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will THE TIMES allow me to make a statement concerning a remark in last week's SATURDAY REVIEW? It was said that no cheap edition of Omar Khayyam was published, but if one would communicate with Brentano of Washington, D. C., he could get a complete copy of the Rubaiyat, Fitzgerald's translation, for 50 cents with stiff covers or 25 cents for paper. At least, a friend of mine bought one there as late as the end of August, so I suppose he still has them. They are good paper, clear print, and well bound, about six by five inches. A. R. F.

Glendale, Mass., Oct. 2, 1898.

"Cooley Keys" and Who Was He?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the civil war and afterward I remember well a noted man about town—a sort of counterpart of the well-known Dandy Marx of a former period—whose name was George Hill, but who bore the nickname of "Cooley Keys," as the newspapers of the day spelled it. I remember him particularly as an intimate friend of Dan Bryant, the celebrated minstrel.

I never heard the explanation of his curious nickname, but since I have read THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW'S very interesting history of the old book auction firms of New York—among those that of Cooley, Keese & Co., and the name of Hill, which also figures in connection with that firm—I have concluded that there was some connection between the two, and that the George Hill I refer to must have been called "Cooley Keese" by reason of his or his father's former connection with the old firm.

Can you enlighten me on the subject? It may occur to you as a very trivial matter, but as we grow old New Yorkers like myself are interested in every little matter identified with the great city of our birth.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1898. J. M. L.

Wordsworth Surpassed by Rossetti.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is customary to praise Wordsworth. The trend of poetical criticism, since the days of De Quincey, has been in that direction, and Mr. Hinckley, in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, falls into line, with the positive assertion that "Wordsworth is by all odds the greatest English sonnet writer of the nineteenth century."

Perhaps I am only proclaiming my own limitations in saying so, but this unceasing praise has always seemed a little strange to me, and I have wondered how many of his eulogists read him!

"All bow to virtue and then walk away," said one of the cynical French maxim writers, and I cannot help thinking that not a few of the lovers of Wordsworth are possessed of the same respectful ardor.

Certainly he was to a great extent deficient in the power of self-analysis, and particularly so in that of constructive or dramatic ability.

In his sonnet work it is true the latter deficiency is not so noticeable, but the former, in many cases, is painfully evident. There are mosaics where the best and base are joined for better or worse.

Diverse their subjects are even to the point of bewilderment, and one cannot help thinking with a smile of his mental attitude, his painful economy of possible subjects, and the fatal facility with which he wove these vagrant thoughts into the sonnet form. Did he ever abandon himself wholly to the delight of natural beauty with singleness of soul—this "high priest of nature"? To me he seems to be always gazing with a speculative eye and wondering what use he will make of it in his poetical workshop.

He is greater in the sonnet than in his other work, as a whole, only because of the restrictions and enforced dignity which the sonnet form demands and compels, but the dominant note, the clear cry of human love and passion, are wanting, and in their place one has the attitudes and platitudes of the great man himself shadowed against his eternal background of variegated green. There are landscapes and sky-scapes without number, turbid and turgid theology, political sonnets, itinerary sonnets without end; to use an old expression, "All was fish that came to his net." But surely it is not because of the diversity of his subjects that Mr. Hinckley rates him so highly, (there are others, I know, Main among them,) because if that were the reason for his apotheosis, he would surpass Shakespeare along with the rest, the perfection of whose sonnet sequence lies in the exclusiveness of the theme—the wonderful analysis of a sorrowful and passionate episode.

Wordsworth thought well of Milton's sonnets. He spoke of them as—

"Soul animating strains, alas! too few,"

but Mr. Hinckley seems to indorse that cleverly-worded conceit of old Dr. Johnson's, where the great man, criticising the sonnets of Milton, said with his usual pomposity: "Why, Madam! Milton's was a genius that could hew a Colossus out of a rock, but could not carve heads on cherry-stones." No doubt he was immensely pleased with himself on that occasion! Poor old Samuel! Were ever critics' ears less fitted to hear the music of Ariel? Does Mr. Hinckley doubt the judgment of Wordsworth while extolling his greatness as a sonnetier? Certainly, there are no cherry-stones in the case, because the least of Milton's sonnets is as imperishable as bronze.

To return to Wordsworth. I know that he is largely quoted in sonnet anthologies, but that is not, to my mind, sufficient proof of his superiority. His admirers delight to call him the "Poet of Nature." Nature here can only mean the aspect of things around us as displayed in the varied panorama of the seasons. Now nature of this kind derives its chief interest from the fact that it illustrates and elucidates that highest nature which we call human nature. If your landscape is valuable, it is because human nature has endowed it with a soul, and that is the quality which will appeal to the answering soul in the beholder. Now, whether your landscape is presented in pigments or in rhythmical lines, the case remains the same. Human nature is nature in its most exalted type, and it is this type in which the poetry of Wordsworth (sonnets included) is deficient.

There is, I know, a degree of mild enthusiasm in his love of vegetables. One can easily imagine him to be possessed of—

"An affection à la Plato
For a bashful young potato
Or a not too French, French bean."

(I quote Gilbert's lines from memory) but of the more ardent, manly kind of love, how much does he present? It has been said that men grow like what they live with; perhaps the explanation is here. Is it possible that we have in Wordsworth, the man of many limitations, the greatest sonneteer of the century? I will dare to disagree with the doctors. We must look otherwhere for a high priest of human nature and an exemplar of the "love-motif." These have ever been the persistent power in the world's greatest art in every medium of expression. Witness but one example, the Divine Comedy. It is the grandest love poem of all the centuries; even the horrors of the inferno at length fade away and the sublime face of Beatrice alone endures. Through purgatory to paradise, again her face is resplendent with the love of a saintly woman for an erring but noble man.

For my own part, I think the sonnets of Rossetti one of the chief treasures of the English language, and to have loved them early has been my great delight. Shakespeare's sonnets he loved, and he had his reward; but for the rest, they are in the distance, with Wordsworth, if you please, at their head, and I say to all lovers of the sonnet, if you have read Rossetti's "House of Life," therefore, read it again—and again! JAMES A. McCREEDY.

Lawrence, L. I., Oct. 2, 1898.

Rand, McNally & Co. of Chicago are about to issue "Along the Bosphorus," by Mrs. Susan E. Wallace, wife of Gen. Lew Wallace. Mrs. Wallace is said to possess something like the gift of her husband, and her long residence in Turkey while Gen. Wallace was United States Minister to the Porte enabled the accumulation of many new and interesting facts regarding the curious life of Turkish society.

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THOMAS B. MOSHER,

Portland, Maine.

An outline of the life and work of Bismarck will shortly be published by the Macmillan Company from the pen of Prof. Munroe Smith. The work is especially prepared for the Columbia University Press, and lays particular stress upon the unification of Germany as the central motive. A clear presentation of Bismarck's diplomacy in 1864 and 1870 is also presented.

J. L. Altsheler's "A Soldier of Manhattan" has just been published in Australia.

TO AUTHORS:

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BOOKS,
The New York Times,
New York.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by
William L. Alden,
Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, Sept. 25.—M. Louis de Rougemont, the Swiss-English-Australian cannibal chief, is become the sensation of the day. The Daily Chronicle devotes two or three columns to him every day, and at brief intervals holds a solemn court of inquiry, at which witnesses are examined by the editor and cross-examined by de Rougemont. The latter has accounted for the fact that the island only eight feet above high-water mark, on which he spent two years, was not swept by the waves. He has now surrounded the island with a neat and substantial coral reef. When asked how his schooner made its way through the reef, he explained that it passed through a narrow passage, and that the reason why the boat which he afterward made and launched on the lagoon could not pass out through the reef, was that the passage became silted up. The editor of The Chronicle was anxious to know how it happened that de Rougemont, whose native language was French, learned to speak English perfectly, and at the same time became unable to speak French. This was brought about, as M. de Rougemont plausibly explained, by his habit of always speaking English to his native Australian wife and children. Of course, if a native of French Switzerland lives thirty years among Australian cannibals, and chooses to teach his wife English and to speak no other language, it is not strange that he should forget French.

I am afraid that M. de Rougemont will be considerably worried before The Chronicle finishes with him. Mr. Louis Becke, who probably knows more about the Pacific islands than any other educated man now living, has apparently been retained by The Chronicle as counsel, and some of his questions to de Rougemont are regarded by the latter as grossly impertinent. Of course, while the matter is, so to speak, sub judice, it is unfair to express any opinion as to M. de Rougemont's veracity. On the one hand, his stories are, as Huck Finn said of the "Pilgrim's Progress," interesting but tough. On the other hand, it should not be forgotten that the stories of certain travelers have before now been received with howls of incredulity, and have afterward proved to be entirely true. What is unfortunate in de Rougemont's case is that so many of his adventures have been previously narrated in avowed works of fiction. This may be merely a coincidence, but it is the sort of coincidence that does not stimulate credulity.

The second edition of "Evelyn Innes" has been issued. Mr. Moore has taken advantage of this to revise his book so thoroughly that every one who admired the original edition of "Evelyn Innes" must necessarily buy the second edition in order to read Mr. Moore's revised chapters. This is not a new practice so far as Mr. Moore is concerned. Of one of his books—"Vain Fortune"—there are no less than three separate versions now in the market. Doubtless an author has a right to improve a book of his own, and doubtless when Mr. Moore revises one of his books he does materially improve it, but it is rather hard on the impecunious admirer of Mr. Moore to be compelled to buy three copies of each of his books. If Mr. Moore's books live, as I believe they will, lovers of first editions will find a great deal of enjoyment in collecting early editions of "Vain Fortune," "Evelyn Innes," and "A Mummer's Wife." Luckily our voluminous and standard authors have not hitherto followed this practice of revising their books. If we were compelled to buy three different versions of every book that Scott or Dickens wrote our library shelves would soon be overloaded. I do not forget that Dickens did revise the "Old Curiosity Shop" to the extent of leaving out the introductory chapters in which Mr. Pickwick reappeared; but the body of the book underwent no change, and that was the sole instance in which he made any alteration in anything that he wrote.

The persistent inability of dead poets to write decent poetry has received a new illustration. Mr. Christie Murray writes to a weekly paper that on one occasion the ghost of Stevenson appeared to him and told him how to write a verse of a poem. Mr. Murray had written all of the poem except this verse, and he went to bed one evening greatly disgusted because he could not finish it to his satisfaction. I have too much respect for Mr. Murray to doubt that Stevenson's ghost really did come to his bedside and dictate eight lines of verse, but on reading the verse I am strongly reminded of the sort of verses that Byron and Shakespeare write through professional spiritual mediums. In point of fact, the alleged Stevensonian verse is extremely bad. Mr. Murray could have written a far better verse if he tried to do it. It is evident that the ghost of poor Stevenson has, like all other literary ghosts, lost all sense of true poetry and can now write nothing but doggerel.

The Academy has rather a bright idea. It suggests that inasmuch as the Government superintends the construction of houses and compels builders to construct them properly, the Government might also superintend the construction of novels. Without doubt there are hosts of novels which are built of excellent materials, but which are constructed so badly that they prove to be disastrous failures. If a competent Government official—say Sir Walter Besant or some other thoroughly good and experienced workman—were to examine the plot of every new novel, and to point out to the author such changes as would make it coherent and safe, there would be a vast improvement in that particular field of literature. The Government already exercises a censorship over plays in order that they may be made to meet the requirements of Mrs. Grundy. If it can thus oversee the construction of plays with a view to making them moral, it can surely oversee the construction of novels in order to make them fit additions to our literature.

Mr. Rider Haggard has written a novel dealing with vaccination. It is intended to show the folly of the anti-vaccinationists and to convince the public that every child ought to be vaccinated in spite of the prejudices of its parents. Mr. Haggard has, in this novel, opened a new path to novel writers. Other men will doubtless follow his example, and presently medical novels will become the fashion of the day. Somebody will write a novel dealing with the use of antitoxine in diphtheria, and somebody else will follow with a powerful story illustrating the benefits of the Pasteur treatment of hydrophobia. This sort of writing ought to appeal with peculiar force to the French people, who must by this time have become sated with the sameness of idea which lies at the base of most of the French novels of the day. Why should not M. Zola write a novel dealing with corns and exposing the uselessness of most of the corn plasters which are advertised? M. Huysmans would hardly be content with so poetical a subject as corns, but he would be precisely the man to write a novel analyzing the processes of digestion. Now that I think of it, he did contribute a story to a volume made up of contributions by Zola, de Maupassant, and lesser men, in which story he penetrated some distance along the path which I have just suggested to him.

Mr. Buchanan's new novel, which is to appear in a few days, is to be entitled "Father Anthony," and is dedicated with affection and respect to a Roman Catholic priest. Which tends to confirm me in my belief that Mr. Buchanan will finally enter the Roman Church. I made a prophecy to that effect when Mr. Buchanan was engaged in a controversy with Mr. le Gallienne, in which he paid a compliment to Christianity by attacking it, while Mr. le Gallienne dealt it a soft and innocuous blow by attempting to defend it. As every one knows, Mr. Buchanan, who is practically a warm-hearted Christian, fancies that he is an agnostic. Nature never meant him to be anything of the sort, and sooner or later he will embrace some form of Christianity, and in all probability that form will be the Roman. Nothing is known of Mr. Buchanan's new book except its dedication. It may be presumed that its hero is a Roman priest, and that it will be a forcible and readable book.

Why do some people make a pretense of concealing their identity by writing under names that at once betray them? For example, I noticed the other day that a book had been published which was ostensibly written by "Knarf Elivas." Now, Mr. Frank Savile must know that every one who reads his book will at once perceive that his pen name is simply his own name spelled backward. What does he gain by assuming such an impossible and perfectly transparent name? Hundreds of other young authors have done precisely the same thing. They seem to find some secret satisfaction in spelling themselves backward, but the rest of the world cannot imagine in what that satisfaction consists.

Speaking of spelling, there is a great deal of unnecessarily bad spelling in dialect stories. There are writers who, whenever they have occasion to use the word "Colonel" write it "Kernel." That is to say, they write it precisely as it is and ought to be pronounced. There are dozens of other words which are similarly misspelled, although the misspelling only proves that the person who is supposed to use the word pronounces it correctly. In fact, the dialect writers give us a dialect which appeals to the eye, in addition to the true dialect, which appeals to the ear. What is gained by this practice it is difficult to say. But then there are many people who are congenitally unable to perceive the charm of dialect stories.

There are to be at least four new stories in Mr. Kipling's forthcoming volume. This will be good news to his admirers. Mr. Kipling uniformly pursues this plan whenever he publishes a volume of collected stories, and thereby he shows his wonderful business tact. Every other author who publishes a volume of collected stories fancies that he acts wisely in not wasting previously unpublished stories by putting them into the volume, which is a penny wise and pound foolish theory. There are at least thirty or forty thousand people who will buy the new Kipling volume for the sake of the new stories. If there had been nothing new in the volume, most of these people would not buy it.

Mr. Grant Allen, who has just published another of his admirable Italian guidebooks, proposes to continue the series. These books have only to be known in order to supersede the dull prose of Baedeker and the exasperating drivel of Hare. I have been waiting for many years for an Italian guidebook that should be worthy of the subject, and I feel a deep personal obligation to Mr. Allen for the delightful guidebooks which he has written and for those which, it is to be hoped, he will continue to write.

W. L. ALDEN.

Mr. Ruskin's condition, The Chronicle tells us, is improving. If he cannot walk, he is moved from place to place on a reclining chair. To some literary friend he made recently this characteristic remark: "I'm afraid the public takes more interest in my books than I now do myself."

HERE AND THERE.

Peace, universal peace! Let us have it by all means. But is there not some old fable, Sanskrit or Persian, which tells how the tiger of the jungle wanted to be excessively good-natured, and longed to associate with the kids and the calves, and the kids and the calves were quite willing, only mother goat and mamma buffalo objected? "We will believe you," said a cow, "when you change your coat and drop your stripes," and that cow, so goes the Sanskrit fable, even when she was having her peace palaver with the tiger, "had her calf behind her, under the charge of the bull, who was her husband, and she kept her horns close to the ground, and was head on to the tiger all the time." In Outing there is a pleasant description of an American yacht that made a recent cruise in the Baltic, and finally dropped anchor off Kronstadt. The yacht is visited by the health officer and the police—the latter represented as "a jolly little man." His questions were numerous. Would the yachtsmen "graciously condescend to allow him the privilege of seeing the list of men aboard?" There might have been some proscribed persons on the yacht, Anarchists, revolutionary agents, maybe. But there came another question: "Did we (the yachtsmen) have any Catholic priests or Jews on board?" How in God's name can the olive branch flourish or the plant itself be grafted when it grows on such a soil? Peace measures coming from Russia are absurd, for her policy and principles belong to the dark ages.

"This cochonerie goes to New York and Chicago," an American heard a Parisian bric-a-brac dealer say to another dealer in the same business, when showed a shelf littered with trash. Some of these fraud collectors are to be warned about, Chambers's Journal tells of. There are factories in certain European capitals were false Dresden, with forged marks, is turned out every day. The little Dresden figurine is always being imitated, and there are snuffboxes by the millions. Some of the new "old" china is exceedingly clever. Brand-new furniture is readily given a veneer of age, and wormholes are produced by using a gun and shooting into the wood a charge of small shot. Armor, brand-new, is treated with acid or burned in the earth for a season. There used to be at or near Dresden a clever man who turned out crossbows of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and they were highly creditable. You may take a brand-new ivory and boil it in oil, to which you add a pinch of Sienna brown, and there you have your mediaeval crucifix. The Japanese are past masters in making new things old. Watch closely when you buy antique furniture, for the chances are many that it is made up of parts by no means related. Always hold under suspicion the brass work on antique furniture. "That table came over in the Mayflower," says an enthusiast, "never been touched since the year 1, and always in the family." Then a very disagreeable person lugged at a drawer and showed that the brass screws which held the handle were made at Providence, R. I., a year or so ago.

The centennial of the birth of Pushkin is to be celebrated, as announced in a recent issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. In the last Atlantic Monthly Prince Krapotkin, in his "Autobiography of a Revolutionist," writes that in his young days, "under the terrible censorship of Nicholas I., many quite inoffensive works of our best writers could not be published; * * * numerous verses of Pushkin, Lémonloff, A. K. Tolstoi, Ryléef, and other poets were not permitted to see the light; * * * all these circulated in manuscript, and Smirnoff (he was Prince Krapotkin's tutor) used to copy whole books of Gogol and Pushkin for himself and his friends to use, a task in which I occasionally helped him." For Gogol, the Prince had a higher admiration than for Pushkin. Krapotkin tells that he was nine years old when Gogol died, (1851,) and he remembers the sadness his death produced in Moscow. "Turguéneff well expressed that feeling in a note, for which Nicholas I.—no one could say why—ordered him to be put under arrest and sent into exile to his estate."

Of course, in order to increase the excitement, a proper heroine has neither father nor mother alive. She must be thrown on her own resources and do her skirmishing or fighting single-handed. There may be a brother to back her up, but he generally is an insignificant personage, and rather in the way than otherwise. Some one writes that from time immemorial the heroine of fiction "is a noble, high-spirited, and motherless girl." Pray you, look at Shakespeare's young women. The motherless ones are Viola, Miranda, Desdemona, Rosalind, Imogen, Ophelia, Helena, Perdita, and where is the mamma in King Lear's daughters? Juliet has a mother, but as a writer in Notes and Queries intimates, the daughter of the Capulets must have been a young person, fairly precocious, rather hard to manage, for it is Juliet's nurse who sways the fair girl's destinies rather than her mother. The mothers in fiction are decidedly incumbrances, and as to mother-in-law, the novel maker regards them as obstructive.

Mrs. Ritchie tells us why her father broke with Punch. The Times had roundly abused Louis Napoleon when he was Prince President of France, and Thackeray thinks the language used was coarse and uncalled for, and Punch followed suit. Thackeray had a decided liking for that truly strong man, Lord Palmerston, and he wrote to a friend: "I am in a fury with Punch for writing the 'Old Pam' article against the chief of Foreign Affairs. His conduct in the Kossuth affair just suited my radical propensities. If he could have committed his Government to a more advanced policy, so much the better; and that ribald Punch must go and attack him for just the best thing he has ever done." His daughter adds that his severance from Punch cut his "Prize Novelists" short, for he had intended parodying not only Dickens, but himself.

LINCOLN.

Personal Reminiscences of Him by James R. Gilmore.*

The popular American conception of the American soldier and the American statesman is a virtuous simpleton plus a uniform or an office. The total is held up to the admiration of the American child in schoolbook, story book, and sermon, and in consequence he hotly resents strategy and secrecy in camp and decent precautions in caucus and convention, and continually does he cry, and sometimes bellow, a demand for perennial, omnipresent indiscretion. Later biographers of Washington have insisted upon his shrewdness and his knowledge of men, but the cherry tree screens both qualities from the average reader; Grant told his own story of silent, almost omniscient planning, and Gen. Porter italicised certain passages, yet to thousands he is one of the "simple" great ones gone. As for Lincoln, the writings of his secretaries, his partner, his kinsfolk, Cabinet, Senators, and soldiers have not appreciably affected the pleasing delusion that he was a kindly, gentle, sometimes puzzled, but always manageable giant, who piloted the ship of state through a difficult passage by luck or by inspiration, by anything but diplomacy and acute reasoning.

Now, as it is not well that any people should suppose that only scoundrels may be sagacious, Mr. James R. Gilmore's "Personal Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln and the Civil War" has unique value, for in its pages the great President appears chiefly as one who ruled men, not by brute force, but by judicious manipulation, directed by piercing insight, and effected by the most exquisitely adapted means. Not all the stories are new. One, the most remarkable of all, was partly told in The Atlantic Monthly for September, 1864, and, as Mr. Gilmore wrote in the December number, "shivered the peace party into a million of fragments, each fragment a good war man until the old flag shall float again all over the country."

In 1864 the North was devastated by what Mr. Gilmore calls "a simoon of peace throwing dust into the eyes of loyal people." The national debt of $2,000,000,000, a daily war expenditure of $3,000,000, and the loss of 500,000 lives were causing the multitude to ask, "How long can this waste go on without sapping the very lifeblood of the country?" Hence, the peace party, which, if triumphant, would have given the North a President and Congress likely to yield to the South, which was inflexibly determined to adhere to its demand for independence. In 1863 Col. James F. Jaquess of the Seventy-third Illinois, a Doctor of Divinity in time of peace, became convinced that the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, considering that the rebellion had virtually abolished slavery, was sincerely desirous of returning to its allegiance to Church and State.

Believing thus, he applied to his commanding officer, Gen. Rosecrans, for "permission from the proper authorities to go into the Southern Confederacy and return within ninety days with proposals of peace that would be acceptable to our Government." Mr. Gilmore was asked by Gen. Rosecrans to ascertain the Colonel's exact wishes, and found that he desired an interview with the President, in order to find what terms of amnesty he would give the South. Lincoln declined to see him, but asked for details, and Mr. Gilmore consented to be the messenger of Col. Jaquess. At the same time he was to inform the President that the negroes were plotting an insurrection, and had requested the cooperation of more than one of the Generals commanding departments. The night before his departure he informed Rosecrans of the purpose which had brought him to his camp, nothing less than a proposal from nearly all the Republican leaders, Sumner, Conkling, and Wilson excepted, to make him a candidate for the Presidency. Greeley had promised, if the mission should be successful, to "go to Lincoln and force him to resign. Hamlin," he said, "will give Rosecrans command of the armies, and there'll be a chance of saving the country." Garfield highly approved of the project, but when it was opened to him Rosecrans said:

"The good opinion of these gentlemen is exceedingly gratifying to me, and so is yours, * * * but, my good friend, it cannot be. My place is here. The country gave me my education, and so has a right to my military services; and it educated me for precisely this emergency. So this, and not the Presidency, is my post of duty, and I cannot, without violating my conscience, leave it. But let me tell you, and I wish you would tell your friends who are moving in this matter, that you are mistaken about Mr. Lincoln. He is in his right place. I am in a position to know, and if you live you will see that I am right about him."

A third mission with which Mr. Gilmore was charged was the pacification of a quarrel between Stanton and Rosecrans, who, on the ground that it would needlessly sacrifice his soldiers, had refused to obey Stanton's orders for a general advance. Discussing this with the President, Mr. Gilmore recommended that Stanton should be "retired to a clerical position," full command given to Rosecrans, and Hallock sent into the field. Mr. Lincoln defended Stanton as "terribly in earnest," saying: "He very sensibly feels the need we have of victories, and he would take almost any means to get them. And the fact is, unless we have them the war is likely to be prolonged indefinitely. Say this to Rosecrans, and ask him to have patience with Stanton. His bark is a great deal worse than his bite."

Evidently the President needed no information from the Republican leaders. The next day, discussing the Jaquess affair, he showed imaginative ability quite commensurate to perceiving what effect the knowledge of it would produce on both political parties, on both belligerents, and on foreign countries. He desired that Mr. Gilmore should write to Rosecrans, but not to Jaquess, that his own views were "peace on any terms consistent with the abolition of slavery and the restoration of the Union," liberality on collateral points, "everything for safety, nothing for revenge." Individually, he thought that compensation should be given to slave owners, but agreed with Mr. Gilmore that the North would regard compensation as a price paid for peace and not for slaves.

"I fear," he said, "the war must go on till both North and South have drunk of the cup to the very dregs; till both have worked out in pain and grief and bitter humiliation the sin of 200 years. It has seemed to me that God so wills it; and the first gleam I have had of a hope to the contrary is in this letter of Jaquess. This thing, irregular as it is, may mean that the higher powers are about to take a hand in this business, and bring about a settlement. I know if I were to say this out loud nine men in ten would think I had gone crazy. Here is a man, cool, deliberate, God fearing, of exceptional sagacity and worldly wisdom, who undertakes a project that strikes you and me as utterly chimerical. He attempts to bring about, single handed, and on his own hook, a peace between two great sections. Moreover, he gets into his head that God has laid this work upon him, and he is willing to stake his life upon that conviction. * * * Can you account for it except upon his own supposition that God is in it? And, if that be so, something will come out of it, perhaps not what Jaquess expects, but what will be of service to the right."

Col. Jaquess went, and apparently nothing came of it. He found Gen. Longstreet and other leaders ready to avow themselves weary of the war, willing to give up slavery, conscious that it was already gone, but still firmly loyal to their Government. He returned, wrote to Mr. Lincoln, although he had been carefully instructed not to do so, and waited for an answer. None came, and he returned to his regiment. Mr. Gilmore went back to New York, confirmed in his original devotion to the President, determined to have no share in any project to unseat him, and perhaps somewhat vexed that he had allowed himself to be persuaded against his will to undertake the mission to Rosecrans. Months after, he told Mr. Lincoln of a speech of Greeley's, who had said that it was no use for him to go to Washington and have a talk with the President, as his smile "would wilt him in half a second." "It has much the same effect upon me," added Mr. Gilmore.

Then came the draft riots, which Mr. Gilmore describes superbly. When the police and the soldiers had restored peace in the good Massachusetts fashion, "by the sword"—that is to say, by the club and the bullet—The Tribune staff found itself in possession of the names of the real leaders of the conspiracy, and Mr. Gilmore sent them to the President, and followed them with a proposition for an investigation by commission, and recommended Judge John W. Edmonds as Commissioner.

"If I should undertake that work," said the Judge, "my life wouldn't be worth a bad half dollar. There isn't a rough in New York who wouldn't shoot me on sight; but my time is about up, and it may serve the country."

The President made no reply to Mr. Gilmore's suggestion, and afterward explained his silence thus:

"Well, you see, if I had said no, I would have admitted that I dare not enforce the laws, and, consequently, have no business to be President of the United States. If I had said yes, and had appointed the Judge, I should—as he would have done his duty—have simply touched a match to a barrel of gunpowder. You have heard of sitting upon a volcano? We are sitting upon two; one is blazing away already, and the other will blaze away the moment we scrape a little loose dirt from the top of the crater. Better let the dirt alone, at least for the present. One rebellion at a time is about as much as we can conveniently handle."

He knew even then of the Western conspiracy which more than a year later came to an inglorious end in Chicago.

Meanwhile the letter sent by Jaquess had been suppressed by some unappreciative secretary, but when Mr. Gilmore spoke of it to the President and proposed that he should go again, the President agreed, and in the end an interview was conceded to him. Mr. Gilmore himself originated the idea that if the Confederate President could be committed to a refusal of peace on any terms except the recognition of Southern independence, it would unite the North, reelect Lincoln, and save the Union, and he laid it before the President.

"You would fight the devil with fire?" asked he. "You would get this declaration from Davis, and use it against him."

"I would, Sir; I would spread it wherever the English language is spoken, and in thirty days there would not be a peace man at the North except in the copperhead party. But I would deal squarely with Davis. I would offer him terms so liberal that if he rejected them, he would stand condemned before the civilized world."

Mr. Chase and Gen. Garfield approved the plan, and the former, who at Mr. Lincoln's request had resigned a few days before, was summoned to consult as to the terms of peace, and Mr. Gilmore innocently regarded this as magnanimous. Gov. Walker afterward showed him that astuteness rather than benevolence had governed the action, which, by implicating the leader of the radicals, would have prevented his followers from objecting to measures to which he had agreed. Briefly stated, the terms decided at this conference and ultimately offered to Jefferson Davis were dissolution of the Confederacy and acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Union; total and perpetual abolition of slavery; full amnesty; restoration of the States to their former position, with representation on the basis of their voting population; payment to owners of fifty or less slaves, the gross expenditure not to exceed $400,000,000, and a convention for ratification of these terms, and for making the necessary Constitutional amendments.

Mr. Lincoln, saying that Col. Jaquess, feeling that he was acting as God's servant and messenger, would therefore recoil from finesse, insisted that Mr. Gilmore should accompany him, and the two went through the lines, staid in Richmond some forty-eight hours, talked with Mr. Davis, obtained the refusal desired by one envoy and deprecated by the other; inspected Libby, Castle Thunder, and the other hospitals, and returned to Mr. Lincoln, one in triumph, the other in dejection. They narrowly escaped detention, for the shrewd Judah P. Benjamin read them both, and begged Mr. Davis to keep them until after election. "Probably a bad business for us any way," was the judgment of his superior, "but it would alienate our Northern friends should we hold these gentlemen."

Mr. Gilmore read his account of the expedition to Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Sumner; a card containing the essence of Mr. Davis's words was promptly published in The Boston Transcript, and, by Mr. Lincoln's suggestion, the whole story was sent to The Atlantic, the proofs being submitted to him. He kept them seven days, and returned them, having canceled the paragraphs containing the terms of peace and all mention of compensation. Mr. Gilmore had hoped that they would create a rebellion within a rebellion. Mr. Lincoln desired no such effect. The article was republished by nearly all the leading newspapers of the North and by three London papers, and it is hardly to be doubted that but for it McClellan might have obtained the quarter of a million ballots which would have given him the popular vote. The story is already half forgotten, although but for that journey even the frustration of the Chicago and Canadian plot might have been ineffectual to discourage the South in its effort to conquer the North by other than military means. The story of this conspiracy was told in The Atlantic a year after the tale of the Richmond journey appeared, but Chicago and St. Louis and the other great cities of the West knew it in the election week of 1864, and knew that they had narrowly escaped conflagration and slaughter. It occupies the last chapter of the book.

Mr. Gilmore was introduced to Mr. Lincoln by Robert J. Walker April 13, 1861, as a man who knew the South, and told him then what he has been saying ever since, and what the country has lately been congratulating itself on rediscovering, that the Southerners were Yankees, and he added that, as politicians, the meanest man among them had not his equal in the Northern States. He changed his opinion later. He also told him that he could not put down the rebellion until he deprived the slave owners who made it of their property. He condemned Seward's timidity and Cameron's short-sighted belief that the war was to be a ninety-day affair, but he spoke thus in answer to direct questions. In reply to a question also he recommended Mr. Frederic Kidder's plan of conquering by following the British scheme attempted in the Revolution of cutting the disaffected territory into sections. In 1863-4 this plan was attempted, and negotiations for the recession of North Carolina were actually opened, but it failed because men could not be spared to make the necessary military demonstration. The whole story was known to Mr. Gilmore in all its details, and makes a very interesting chapter. Another describes a Cabinet session soon after the fall of Sumter, with Cameron urging a call for half a million men, Seward objecting on financial grounds, and Chase hopeful and far-seeing.

One chapter, called "The Great Uprising," describes the author's experience in conducting The Knickerbocker as an emancipation magazine, and in another is the story of The Continental, and of Mr. Leland's work upon it. Mr. Greeley, the author's connection with The Tribune, the genesis and success of "Among the Pines," Mr. Gilmore's book; a camp meeting in Gen. Garfield's room, with nearly all of "Old Rosey's" division and brigade commanders in attendance, are the fascinating subjects of some chapters. Excellent photogravure portraits of Lincoln, Grant, Seward, Greeley, Rosecrans, Garfield, Jaquess, and Davis are inserted here and there, and there is an index which might very well be more voluminous, for this is a work which all future historians must consult with care. Mr. Gilmore, knowing both North and South, and fortunate in the friendship and guidance of Robert J. Walker, who knew the whole country and especially the Southwest, was in Mr. Lincoln's inner counsels to a degree impossible for any one in active politics or in the army. His connection with The Tribune acquainted him with the movements and opinions of the chief Republicans and abolitionists; his opportunities for comparison and for estimation were almost unequaled, and in giving this picture of Mr. Lincoln as the statesman and politician, he has not acted unwittingly. He knew that he was showing his countrymen that in the war President they had something far more valuable than a merely good man—a man whose wisdom was greater than his goodness.

*PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND THE CIVIL WAR. By James R. Gilmore, (Edmund Kirke.) Boston: Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. Imperial 8vo.

"Scouring the Land."

From Notes and Queries.

I have just been examining an old book containing the accounts of the Charity Estate of West Haddon, embracing the years 1773-1850. Under date Aug. 17, 1776, is the following entry: "Paid Richard Worster seven days' work, cutting thorns and scowering and stoping of gaps, 10s. 6d." The term "scouring the ditch" is used on Jan. 8, 1781, and appears many times after this date, the last instance being on April 28, 1820.

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THE AUTUMN OUTLOOK

Reports From the Chief Literary Centres of the United States.

As to the outlook in the book trade, the publishers of New York City seem to be divided into three classes—the enthusiastic, the cheerfully hopeful, and the moderately trusting. The following brief interviews will show how the war has affected them either in the good, bad, or indifferent ways, and the conclusion may be drawn that although the book trade suffered in its early Spring state up to almost the end of hostilities, yet those who took advantage of the demands of the public produced by new conditions and circumstances reaped a rich harvest. The Autumn season has opened very auspiciously. While very few are confident of a stupendous "boom," yet all point at least to a natural, legitimate increase of business. Although many publishers carried over to the Fall their late Spring and Summer announcements, all have noticed an increase in the number of manuscripts submitted, and orders are now multiplying. In short, the season of 1898-9 may be characterized by three special features—new works of old favorites, the books of new authors which of necessity must have been carefully sifted, and war literature in which the same discrimination has and must still be carefully exercised. From the other great centres—Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago—the reports take on greater uniformity. Confidence in all those cities seems to exist that the returns for this season will surpass those of last year.

NEW YORK—Books.

D. APPLETON & CO.—A representative of this firm said: "We have held back very few books on account of the war, and very little difference has been made in regard to our sales. There has been, however, an increasing demand for our books that deal with the navy and with the army, either from a scientific, historical, or purely romantic point of view. There has also been a steadily increasing sale of our educational Spanish books. Among the novels, 'Evelyn Innes' has been very successful. 'David Harum,' a posthumous work by Edward N. Westcott, just published, has had very large sales both in New York and elsewhere. It has been favorably compared to Mark Twain's 'Pudd'nhead Wilson.' We are also doing well with other American writers, notably Altsheler. There have been many inquiries for Mr. Dana's 'Recollections,' which will probably appear in November, and there is steady interest in the Story of the West Series, in which Mr. Warman's 'The Story of the Railroad' is announced for October. And of the books published some time since, it is interesting to note that 'The Christian' and 'Manxman,' Mr. Crockett's 'Lilac Sunbonnet,' Mr. Kipling's 'Seven Seas,' Gilbert Parker's 'Seats of the Mighty,' and Stephen Crane's first book are still inviting to a large and constantly increasing public. There is also a continued demand for the books on birds, insects, and outdoor life by Mr. Chapman, Prof. Comstock, and Mr. Matthews, and among serious books there are called for Prof. Royce's 'Studies of Good and Evil' and Prof. Shaler's 'Outlines of the World's History.' Also among the novels, Mr. Pemberton's 'Kronstadt' has been very successful, and will shortly be followed by his 'Phantom Army.' Much interest is expressed in Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield's new novel, her first one, 'Latitude 19°.'"

Besides those books mentioned above, the Appletons have brought out an illustrated handbook of "Puerto Rico" by Frederick A. Ober; "Stories of Our Navy in Time of War," by Franklin Mathews; "Spanish Literature," by J. Fitz-Maurice Kelly; "The House of Hidden Treasure," by Maxwell Grey, and "The Widower," by W. E. Norris. Among the books which are forthcoming might be mentioned "Her Memory," by Maarten Maartens, and "The Scourge of God," by J. Bloundelle-Burton.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR COMPANY.—In speaking of the prospect for Autumn and Winter trade in books, Mr. Nelson Taylor of the Baker & Taylor Company said: "Of course, after studying the columns of the daily press I should believe that there is a tremendous boom coming in all branches of industry. I trust this may be so. It has been my experience, however, that in general the fluctuations of bad or good times has very little to do with the average class of publications. Of course, if people have not any money at all, they can't buy books, but they get them from the libraries or borrow them from their friends, which amounts to about the same thing. I find that people buy books pretty much all of the time, and, indeed, it has been my experience to note that when times were said to be the 'hardest,' a certain class of literature found the readiest market. People read books when they have nothing else to do, and they buy books when they have plenty to do. They read them all the time."

The firm which Mr. Taylor represents has just published a charming book, entitled "In Nature's Image," being chapters on pictorial photography, by W. I. Lincoln Adams. It is profusely illustrated by original photographs from nature, and shows to what extent in art photography has been carried. Among other books might be mentioned a story treating of New England life and character, by Elizabeth Glover, which is called "Jefferson Wildrider." The author has marked force, occasional touches of humor, and genuine pathos. "The Gentle Art of Pleasing," by the same author; "A Puritan Wooing: A Tale of the Great Awakening in New England," by Frank Samuel Childs, author of "A New England Town," "The Colonial Parson," "A Colonial Witch," &c.; "Fortune's Tangled Skein," by Jeannette H. Walworth, and the "Life of George Müller," by the Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D.

A. S. BARNES & CO.—Mr. Henry Barnes of this firm has every look of a successful season in his particular business. His house no longer publishes the well-known "Barnes's Histories," which are now brought out by the American Book Company, but the publications of the firm from their very variety invite popularity.

Among the future publications of A. S. Barnes & Co. is Charles de Kay's "Bird Gods," which presents a unique subject in an artistic as well as semi-scientific way. Anna Eliot Trumbull's books are said to be doing exceedingly well; these are "Cape Cod Week," "Rob's Salvation, and Other Stories," and "A Christmas Accident, and Other Stories." Evidence has also been given that interest in the drama as reading literature is not dead, for a volume on that subject entitled, "The Later English Drama," edited by Calvin S. Brown, has been widely called for. "Interpretations of Life and Religion," by W. W. Battershall, also has appealed to a large public. And the "Anglo-Saxon Prose Reader," prepared by Profs. Baskerville and James A. Harrison, has shown that interest in one of the two bases of the English language is reviving. The first edition of "An American Cruiser in the East," by Chief Engineer John D. Ford, was exhausted almost before it was published, and a new edition will shortly appear containing the story of the two engagements which were recently fought around Manila, and which were witnessed by Mr. Ford, who is now the fleet engineer under Admiral Dewey. One feature of this book is that it is printed on a new kind of paper, which not only gives distinctness to the letter press, but produces a pleasing effect in half-tone illustrations.

BRENTANO'S.—Mr. C. E. Butler, one of the managers of Brentano's New York establishment, said: "Everything tends to show a most prosperous season in the book line. We bring out few books ourselves, but our importations are large, and we try to have those books on our shelves which will appeal to all persons who can find time to read. When war was first announced, there was, of course, a mometary stagnation in the trade, and we simply changed the character of our books to meet the character of the new demand. We presented a list of books, new and old, on Cuba, United States, and Spain, on the army and the navy. These books have had a remarkable sale, especially those relating to naval matters, and in this department particularly those written by Capt. Mahan. One significant sign of our recent orders has been the large demand for Spanish grammars, dictionaries, and other text books, and we receive questions concerning them from all over the country. During the Summer, we imported the usual number of German and French fiction, and books of essays—rather more French than in former years, I believe."

Among their own publications, Brentano's have recently published "Red and Black," by Stendahl; "The Red Lily," by Anatole France; and a series of daintily bound volunes, including "A Lady's Shoe," by Barrie; "The Black Pearl," by Sardou; "The Courting of Dinah Shadd," by Kipling, and "The Beauty Spot," by de Musset.

CASSELL & CO.—Mr. W. T. Belding, the manager of this corporation, anticipates a very successful Fall and Winter in the book business. "The war," he said, "cut everything short. But long before it ended, there were signs that the prosperity, which had begun to show itself early last Spring, would return. At present, the state of the trade may be said to show a good, wholesome advance. We have made preparations to bring out a number of books before Christmas, but just now they are not in such shape that I would care to discuss them. We have in press, however, 'Wild Life at Home: How to Study and Photograph It,' by Richard Kearton, F. Z. S., author of 'With Nature and the Camera'; 'British Birds' Nests,' &c. Mr. Kearton's new book will have a frontispiece and about 100 illustrations from photographs taken direct from nature by Cherny Kearton. The books that we have already brought out this Fall seem to be doing very well."

Among the recent publications referred to by Mr. Belding might be mentioned "With Nature and the Camera," "Micky Magee's Menagerie; or, Strange Animals and Their Doings," by S. H. Hamer; five new volumes by Edward S. Ellis, author of "History of the United States," "Wolfear, the Indian," "Captured by Indians," "The Boy Hunters," "Astray in the Forest," and "The Daughter of a Chieftain." The Cassell publications present a great variety of literature in handsomely made books.

THE CENTURY COMPANY.—Mr. F. H. Scott, President of the Century Company, does not look for any great "boom" in the book business, but expects a reasonable increase in the usual Fall trade, augmented and accelerated by books whose subjects have been drawn in one way or another from the late Spanish-American unpleasantness. He said: "Altogether, we look for a promising and brisk season. Our war articles in the magazine seem to be attracting considerable attention and evoking serious comment. Of course, we publish very few books compared with some houses, and the only work we presented last Summer was an edition of Bryce's 'Gladstone.' Our Fall announcements include about thirty volumes, most of which have just been presented. In them we have made no effort to respond to the demand for war literature, preferring to wait until the spasmodic and purely sentimental craving for that sort of literature had been satiated through the many publications that have been and still are almost 'written in a night.' In our magazine articles, however, we have sought to present serious and thoroughly trustworthy material. Later on we shall, doubtless, present in book-form subjects which will maintain the same features that have characterized our magazine articles. We shall publish some time in November a volume by Robert T. Hill, on 'Cuba and Puerto Rico,' the full title of which is 'Cuba and Puerto Rico, with the Other Islands of the West Indies.' The author, who is an expert of the United States Geological Survey, has made many trips to these islands in association with Prof. Alexander Agassiz. It seems to me that this book presents those things which people want to know about concerning the West Indies in a scientific, but by no means unpopular fashion. Among our very recent publications Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's romance, 'The Adventures of François,' might be mentioned, in which is traced the career of an important and interesting personage of the French Revolution."

Among other volumes of the Century Company deserving special mention are "Democracy in America," by Alexis de Tocqueville, which is presented with an introduction by President Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, and "America's Foreign Policy," by Theodore S. Woolsey. This last-named work discusses such questions as were brought before the minds of the people by the late war, including the Nicaragua Canal, the Monroe Doctrine, the Hawaiian Problem, and the Fisheries Question.

G. W. DILLINGHAM COMPANY.—Mr. John H. Cook, the President of the G. W. Dillingham Company, said: "There seems to be every prospect of great activity in the book business for the Fall and Winter. At the beginning of the year we made extensive preparations for what seemed to be a very promising outlook. Then came the war. The effect was instantaneous. People bought plenty of newspapers, but few books. Our business fell flat. Another element completed the stagnation produced by the war. The price of paper stock used in novels went up. The daily journals and the magazines actually had a corner on the market. However, the readers of novels have been as quick to take up their favorite literature as they were to drop it last Spring. But the writers have been very busy, and we have received more manuscripts during the last six months than in a corresponding period for any previous year. Perhaps among our most conspicuous books might be mentioned at this time the new edition of Artemus Ward's works, a new edition of 10,000 copies of 'Beulah,' by Augusta J. Evans, and 'A New Sensation,' by Albert Ross. This book has sold far beyond the author's or publishers' expectations; the first edition of 30,000 copies has been sold, a second edition is all gone, and a third impression is in press."

The Dillinghams announce for immediate publication "Flames and Ashes," by Alice de Carret; "A Queen of Sinners," by Winfield F. Mott; "Rondo," by Cyril Norman; "Life's Passionate Guest," by Clark Jewett, and another edition of "When Lovely Woman—," by Karl Kingshead, under the new title of "Passion's Fruit," and "Mother Truth's Melodies," by Mrs. E. P. Miller.

DODD, MEAD & CO.—Mr. Frank Dodd said, "There is no doubt that the war had a disastrous effect upon all literature except that especially devised to supplement the news from the front. The usual run of books, papers, magazines, and periodicals was cast aside for the time being for those whose contents particularly appealed to the subject uppermost in men's minds. Long before the war ended, however, the retailers had confidence in the return of calls for general literature, and lodged their orders accordingly. I do not expect any so-called boom in the book business, but I do look for a gradual and legitimate progress. I might say, however, that our Fall orders are larger than they were last year, and that we have published about the same number of books. We have taken particular pains with a new work by Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, entitled 'The Forest of Arden,' which will be presented with illustrations and decorations by Will H. Low. Mr. Mabie, you will recall, is the author of 'Under the Trees and Elsewhere,' and for his new book, which we consider a literary gem, we have worked to present it in a fitting setting. Among literature for its own sake we have the 'American Bookman,' by M. A. De Wolfe Howe, which treats of American authors in a familiar, personal, and entirely informal way, picturing their life, their work, and the peculiarities of their different personalities. Some of Mr. Howe's sketches have already appeared in The Bookman. A very large number of Paul Laurence Dunbar's little book of poems has been sold, and orders are still coming in. You know they called him the negro boy poet, and for that reason people doubtless bought his book at first through sheer curiosity, but now there can be no doubt that the demand for it is based entirely upon its literary excellence. His volume of sketches, entitled 'Folks from Dixie,' that we published last Spring, is doing very well, and we have hopes, which in fact have already been realized in a measure, that his first novel, 'The Uncalled,' will meet with an eager demand from the public. It is a realistic portrayal of humble and sordid life in a small town in a Western State. He shows great perception, and I believe is a wonderfully acute analyzer of character."

Other books recently published, or shortly to appear, are 'The First Report of a Book Collector," by W. H. Arnold. William Canton's two books bound together, "The Invisible Playmate," and "W. V., Her Book," Archibald Forbes's "The Life of Napoleon III.," "Egypt in 1898," by G. W. Steevens, and a new volume of short stories by Ian Maclaren, entitled "Afterwards, and Other Stories."

DOUBLEDAY & McCLURE COMPANY.—This firm is taking extensive measures to gain advantage of their admirable application of journalistic methods as to time and news that have marked the publications of their magazine for the last few months, and which has not been entirely without effect in the selection and presentation of their books. Mr. F. N. Doubleday said: "The situation of the times seems to point to renewed activity in the buying and selling of literature, as in other industries. Of course, the war has left its mark on general literature, which is just recovering from the shock, but there is no doubt that a good deal of deadwood has been lopped off. Our aim will be more than ever to present the best literature obtainable, in the best fashion, and at the lowest possible prices."

In looking over the list of books presented by the Doubleday & McClure Company, it is noted that about twenty volumes are announced for appearance in this and the succeeding month. "Bird Neighbors," by Neltje Blanchan, has gone into its twentieth thousand. Another book, entitled "Birds that Hunted and are Hunted," by the same author, is announced for this month. What in these volumes particularly appeals to the lover of nature is that the illustrations present all the variety of colors of nature's own garb. This effect is produced through color photography. Rudyard Kipling's new book, entitled "The Day's Work," which was recently published, had passed into its fourth edition almost before a copy had been delivered to the public.

E. P. DUTTON & CO.—This firm pays particular attention to presenting popular literature for adults and young people in the most artistic and attractive style possible. Their bindings and letterpress are most attractive and are made to suggest as far as possible what the reader may expect to find between the covers. Mr. C. A. Clapp of this firm said: "Although the war came at a time when it naturally would least affect our own business, yet the response to the declaration of peace has been almost instantaneous. The books which we had intended to present this Fall are now all out, and we have not been long in waiting for our Christmas orders. A second one has just been received from San Francisco. We made no particular effort to cater to war literature, but our 'Navy Blue,' by Willis Boyd Allen, has been eagerly received. This gives a story of cadet life in the United States Naval Academy. Another book which we think will be successful, if for no other reason than the high praise that it has met with at the hands of the reviewers, is Kathleen Gray Nelson's little story of 'Tuen, Slave and Empress,' which besides being an interesting bit of romance, contains much that is true in regard to the life of the present Empress Dowager of China, she, on whom at this present moment, the eyes of the civilized world are concentrated. We have just published, too, 'Among the Forest People,' by Clara D. Pierson, the author of 'Among the Meadow People'; the illustrations for both books are by F. C. Gordon."

The Fall announcements of E. P. Dutton & Co. are included in a pamphlet of seventy-three pages, and besides the works of pure literature it includes a large list of calendars, booklets; Christmas, reward, and birthday cards, and color, toy, and gift books. Among their popular writers for boys and girls are Col. H. F. Gordon, Katherine Pyle, Beatrice Harraden, Mary D. Bryne, James Otis, Mrs. Molesworth, George Manville Fenn, L. T. Meade, Gordon Stables, and others, all of whom, with the exception of Miss Harraden, have new books this season.

R. F. FENNO & CO.—Mr. Desmond Fitz Gerald, a representative of this firm, said: "We have great faith in a rational and legitimate progress in the book business for the coming season. We also believe that the variety, number, and excellence of new books will be almost without precedent. A large variety of manuscripts has been submitted to us and more books have been proposed than ever before. Although our business felt the strain of war just as other industries did, yet we have been very successful with those books which treated of the subject which was uppermost in everybody's mind. Mr. Vivian's little volume, 'With Dewey at Manila,' has met with a glowing reception. This is to be followed at once by 'The Fall of Santiago,' by the same author. And Mr. Henry Austin has written a poem for us entitled 'Hobson's Choice.' We have also just brought out 'The Romance of a Midshipman,' by W. Clark Russell, which should have special interest attached to it, because it is largely autobiographical."

This firm makes a point of presenting its publications in inviting form, and much attention is paid to designed book covers and to handsome letterpress. Among the Fall announcements are also "The Casino Girl in London," by Herself, edited by Curtis Dunham; "The Real Bismarck," by Jules Hoche, Englished by Mrs. Charles R. Rogers; "Father and Son," by Arthur Patterson, author of "For Freedom's Sake"; "Wedlock," by John Strange Winter; "The Gun-Runner, a Romance of Zululand," by Bertram Mitford, and "The Golden Age of Transylvania," by Maurus Jokai.

FLEMING H. REVEL COMPANY.—A steadily increasing demand for all the popular and attractive religious publications is the encouraging outlook for the coming season. "I cannot say that the tendency for any particular line is more apparent than another," said one of the firm's members. "It is a steady all-around demand. From New England recently we have received many excellent orders, but the tendency seems to be more and more in favor of the large towns. Book business in the small towns is becoming more limited all the time, and larger orders are coming in from the larger places."

Missionary interest, so far as books on that subject are concerned, the firm finds is constantly increasing, and several new publications in this line are ready for the Fall trade. "The Redemption of Africa," by Frederick Perry Noble, is an exhaustive work in two volumes on missionary work in the Dark Continent. The author was Secretary of the Chicago African Congress in 1893, and former librarian of the African section of the Newberry Library in Chicago. It is a history of African Missions of the Catholic and Protestant Churches, including all denominations of the latter. It includes work for the negro in the Western Hemisphere as well as on the Dark Continent. Much space is given to the history of Islam in Africa, as well as to native religions.

The Asiatic missionary field is treated in a new book by Robert E. Speer, under the title of "Missions and Politics in Asia." The Hon. Edwin S. Wallace, former United States Consul to Jerusalem, is the author of a new book on that city, the volume being well illustrated with maps and diagrams, and a new volume on Korean missions and the inhabitants there, by the Rev. James S. Gale, has just been published.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY.—Business is reported as growing brighter, with a very hopeful outlook for the future months.

Several new works of interest are now in process of publication and will be on the market between the present time and the first of the new year. A Standard Intermediate School Dictionary, abridged from the larger Students' Dictionary, is being compiled and will be ready about Jan. 1.

What is termed the most interesting publication is "The Poems of Richard Realf," with a memoir by his friend and literary executor, Col. Richard J. Hinton. The volume, which will be issued early in November, will contain about sixty poems, including lyrics, songs, and sonnets.

Two new books by the Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson are announced—"Catharine of Siena" and "In Christ Jesus." "The Cyclopedia of Classified Dates," which has been under compilation for several years, is now rapidly nearing completion. The new book has been arranged under the direction of Charles E. Little. It embraces a convenient historical reference record of every important event in every department of human interest the world over, from the earliest civilization down to the present time.

HENRY FROWDE.—As the American representatives of the Oxford University Press, the special publication of this house for the season is the new large-type edition of the Revised Reference Bible, with marginal references. This work has been in process of compilation since 1895 by the ablest Oxford and Cambridge Biblical scholars. The marginal references given in the original edition of the Authorized Version of 1611 have been retained as far as possible, and the contributors have availed themselves largely of the references in Dr. Scravener's Paragraph Bible, which they were instructed to make the basis of their work. For scholars it is a very important work, and being the joint production of both the Oxford and Cambridge Presses, is published simultaneously here by James Pott & Co., representing the latter press.

The future outlook is regarded as highly favorable by a member of the firm. "There is clearly a recurrence of the conditions existing previous to the panic of 1893," was the encouraging statement. "The outlook is decidedly better than at any year since 1892, and we have noticed very visibly the returning prosperity in the South and West. From the Northwest orders have been particularly good, and our traveling men who have returned from that locality report a more favorable aspect in all lines. The war occasioned a tremendous demand for Testaments, and small Bibles, for awhile greater than we could supply, but, of course, that rush has ceased now.

Among the new issues of the Clarendon Press now being brought out by Henry Frowde, are "The Parallel Psalter," being the Prayer Book versions of the Psalms, and a new version, arranged on opposite pages, with an introduction and glossaries by the Rev. S. R. Driver; "Cornelii Taciti Vita Agricolae," edited, with introduction, notes, and map, by Henry Furneaux, to be uniform with this editor's "Annals" and "Germania," and a new edition of Gesenius's "Hebrew Grammar," as enlarged and edited by E. Kautzsch of the University of Halle, translated from the twenty-fifth German edition of the late G. W. Collins, and adjusted to the twenty-sixth edition by A. E. Cowley.

HADLEY & MATHEWS.—This new publishing house opens the Fall season with a number of interesting works, and besides its own publications the firm will show some fine importations of English editions. Prominent among these latter are "The Imitation Christ," bound in vellum and printed on Japanese paper at the Chiswick Press, having nineteen photogravure illustrations, and the "Lyrical Ballads" of Wordsworth and Coleridge, edited by Thomas Hutchinson of Trinity College, Dublin.

Other recent announcements include "Imperialism," by C. De Thierry, with an introduction by W. E. Henley; "Pippa Passes," by Robert Browning, with seven drawings by L. Leslie Brooke, reproduced in photogravure; "Fables by Fal," by Sir Philip Burne-Jones, Bart.; "The Everlasting Animals and Other Stories," by Edith Jennings, an illustrated volume for children; "Men, Women, and Things," by F. C. Philips; "The Unknown Sea," by Clemence Housman; "Jocelyn," a Monte Carlo story, by John Sinjohn, and a volume of lyrics entitled "Minuscula," by Francis William Bourdillon.

HARPER & BROTHERS.—Mr. John Harper said: "The war ended just in time. I know publishers felt some apprehension as to business this Fall and Winter, but the early closing of the war and the thorough trust in the promised season of prosperity have enabled the makers of books not only to place upon the market the usual number of Fall works, but to augment the list by many items which are made possible by the new conditions. While we expect no absolute 'boom,' we have every reason to believe that the coming Fall will see more buying and selling of books than has been indulged in for many years. Just now we are paying particular attention to elaborate works on travel. Dr. Sven Hedin's 'Through Asia' has every promise of being successful. We have spent much time and expense on this work, as we have on A. H. Savage Landor's 'In the Forbidden Land.' We also have the timely work of Archibald R. Colquhoun, entitled 'China in Transformation,' and F. G. Jackson's 'A Thousand Days in the Arctic.' We also present this Fall several notable novels. Besides 'Roden's Corner,' we have William Black's 'Wild Eelin' and S. R. Crokett's 'The Red Axe.' We shall also undoubtedly present in the coming months through our magazine and periodicals and in book form, too, a number of new writers, but of their work we are not quite ready to speak at present."

Harper's Fall announcements are included in a pamphlet of about sixteen pages. What they try to do, and succeed in doing, in literature, is well known, and needs no comment. Their books cover a variety of subjects, and are presented in a variety of forms. Of course, the most eagerly awaited book of travel is, probably, Savage Landor's "In the Forbidden Land." Perhaps their novel of the season, which was published Oct. 7, will be Henry Seton Merriman's "Roden's Corner," which has just been completed as a serial in their monthly magazine. There have also been a number of calls for a new novel by the author of "The Descendant," Ellen Glasgow, who calls her new book "Phases of an Inferior Planet." Then, too, there is Mr. Howells's "The Story of a Play," which has been well received by the reviewers, both in this country and in England, and "Collections and Recollections: By One Who Has Kept a Diary," the author being George W. E. Russell, who has all his life been exposed to celebrities, and who was at last induced to write a book about them. A novel entitled "Meg of the Scarlet Foot," by W. Edwards Tirebuck, has received a host of praise, and has evidently started upon a career of success, and the two novels, "A Romance of Summer Seas," and "The Veiled Doctor," by Miss Winnie Davis, is very likely to attain a particular and worthy place in permanent fiction, now that their writer's hand has dropped the pen forever, but more especially because it is right that they should have permanency, even if their excellences have been discovered late, and brought to attention through an untimely death.

HENRY HOLT & CO.—"Business is holding its own very well, and we have no reason to believe that the future will not develop gradually more activity," said Mr. James Holt. "Our trade in educational works particularly has been very good, and we are preparing several new additions to this list that we consider will meet with general interest. One of these is a new book by Prof. Henry C. Adams on the "Science of Finance," which will be issued in the American Science Series. It deals with this somewhat difficult subject thoroughly, and in a clear and lucid manner."

Probably the most interesting work of fiction which the firm will shortly publish is a new story called "Tony Drum," by Edwin Pugh, the young English author whose "King Circumstance" attracted such favorable comment. William Nicholson, the artist, whom Whistler has designated as the greatest English illustrator, has considered the book of sufficient merit to furnish for it ten full page illustrations, depicting phases of the London cockney life in his usual characteristic manner. The illustrations will be in four colors.

In history the most pretentious forthcoming publication will be "Langlois and Seignobos's Introduction to the Study of History," translated by G. G. Berry, with a preface by F. York Powell. It is to be a practical book on method for historians and students of history. It will discuss the problem of investigation, such as the Search for Documents, Textual Criticism, and the Critical Classification of Sources; also the Problems of Construction, such as the Grouping of Facts, Constructive Reasoning, and Exposition. M. Seignobos is also the author of "The Political History of Contemporary Europe," announced by the same publishers.

A novel by H. De Vere Stackpole, "The Rapin," will soon be issued. It relates in an amusing manner the adventures of a young Prince among the artists, journalists, and poets who live in the ateliers of Paris, and possesses a strong love interest. A "rapin," it may be mentioned, is the term given to a dilletante painter who accomplishes nothing. "A History of English Romanticism in the Eighteenth Century," by Prof. Henry A. Beers of Yale; "Music and Musicians," by Charles Lavignie, and translated by William Marchant; "Essays on Education," by the late Francis A. Walker, and "A Collection of French Lyrics," edited by Prof. A. G. Canfield of the University of Kansas, are among the other notable publications soon to be issued.

JOHN LANE.—Several new art works in keeping with the high character of similar publications at the "Bodley Head," will be issued from that house this season. One of the most notable is a quarto volume containing over 100 illustrations of the early work of Aubrey Beardsley. A limited edition on Japanese vellum will also be published. "The Natural History of Selborne," by Gilbert White, edited by Grant Allen, is another of the large publications. This volume is a quarto, with over 200 illustrations, by Edward H. New, and is a companion volume to the fine edition of Walton's "Complete Angler," brought out last season. Other new works are "Dream Days," by Kenneth Grahame; "Bells and Shadows, and Other Essays," by Alice Meynell; "The Californians," by Gertrude Atherton; "Pan and the Young Shepherd," a pastoral, by Maurice Hewlett; "Lilliput Lyrics," by W. B. Rands, with 140 illustrations, and an illustrated edition of "One Hundred Fables of Aesop," with an introductory note by Kenneth Grahame.

Mr. Lane views the future with satisfaction and believes that the book trade is to be more prosperous than for many months past. Larger orders from the larger cities has been one of the noticeable features of the present season.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.—A representative of this firm said that the recent hostilities had made very little difference in their sale of books in this county while he had noted an increased sale of American books in England. He said that the English seemed to be really searching after good American literature and American themes. He had every hope of a thoroughly and naturally successful season during the coming Autumn and Winter.

Lieut. Col. F. R. Henderson's "Stonewall Jackson, and the American Civil War," which has just been published in this country by Longmans, Green & Co., has met with pronounced success in England, where it is receiving unstinted praise from the reviewers. Col. Henderson, who has written much on the subject of war and army tactics, is said to be in every way worthy of his subject, for, as The Daily Telegraph says, "No higher tribute can be paid to Stonewall Jackson than that a man of Col. Henderson's ability should make him the subject of such profound and exhaustive study as these two volumes exhibit." The Longmans have just presented a new romance by Edna Lyall, entitled "Hope, the Hermit," which deals with the exciting period of English revolution and early Jacobite plots during the reign of William

(Continued on Page 672.)

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"I never had an article accepted," he said, quietly. "Every man is born with a desire he cannot gratify; it is part of the discipline of life."

"But your earnings?" I said.

"The earnings?" he repeated, with a perplexing smile. "Yes, the earnings. As I told you, I wrote thousands of articles, and they were all rejected; all came back with printed or written notes of thanks—notes from all over the world, some of them very odd, some with well-known names signed to them—a rare collection. One day I pasted them in a book; another day I sold the book."

"Sold the book?" I exclaimed.

"To a man with an exquisite sense of humor," he replied; "a retired undertaker. What he wanted with it I do not know. With the money he paid me I bought a farm."

THE AUTUMN OUTLOOK

(Continued.)

and Mary; "Talks with Mr. Gladstone," by the Hon. Lionel A. Tollemache, author of "Benjamin Jowett," and "Safe Studies," has also reached a large public. "The Problems of Modern Industry," which is a series of essays by Sidney and Beatrice Webb, includes such subjects as "The Diary of an Investigator," "Women's Wages," "How to do Away with the Sweating System," and "Socialism; True and False," meets with serious consideration. Other kindred books published by this firm are "Work and Play in Girls' Schools," and "The Telephone." Among the novels, of course, Stanley J. Weyman's new romance, "The Castle Inn," will hold precedence, and in biography, besides the Jackson book, there are the "Memoirs of the Life and Correspondence of Henry Reeve," by J. K. Laughton, and "Pitt: Some Chapters of His Life and Times," by the Right Hon. Edward Gibson, Lord Asbourne. The publications of Longmans, Green & Co. include every phase of literature, educational or amusing; in fact, everything, but what may be termed essentially light literature.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY.—Mr. George P. Brett, the manager of The Macmillan Company, said: "As we publish no books distinctively known as holiday productions, the effect of the war on our business was scarcely noticed. Of course, if it had been nearer, and our customers or their property had been in danger, it would undoubtedly have made a difference. However, we look forward with pleasant anticipations to renewed activity in all industries. We have made no special effort to bring out what may be termed war themes, but a note might be made of our book by Deane C. Wooster, entitled 'The Philippine Islands and Their People,' which is a record of personal observation and experience with a general account of that archipelago, which may some day or other thrive under the protection of the flag of the United States. Our productions are very varied as to character, but we would appeal to the intelligent if not intellectual readers of all classes. Of late years we have been more discriminating in our selection of European books, for America has a distinctive literature now with myriads of readers. Of course, among our principal acquisitions from the other side are Emile Zola's 'Paris,' and later still Dr. Moritz Busch's "The Memoir of Bismarck,' which presents the various phases of the ex-Chancellor's disposition, temperament, and character in a way that cannot fail to make him an interesting study whether one be a politician, a journalist, or a mere lover of the biographies of great men. There is also Mr. McCarthy's 'Gladstone,' the second edition of which was issued in the Summer; it is meeting with success. We have just issued another Zola book, 'Dr. Pascal.' A valuable sequel to 'Our Citizen Bird' is 'Four-Footed Americans and Their Kin,' by Mabel Osgood Wright, which has been edited by the well-known naturalist, Frank M. Chapman. The book is adequately illustrated by a man who understands nature's creatures thoroughly—Ernest Seton Thompson. It is a sort of nature's serial story, the different animal biographies being strung together by an interesting tale."

An idea may be had of the number and variety of the Macmillan publications when it is said that their September announcements includes twenty pages of items embracing over 150 books in original, or new editions, and these books deal with every variety of theme that may be included in literature, from pure fiction and poetry to history, biography, and criticism, and to chemistry and materia medica.

M. F. MANSFIELD & CO.—As a publisher to a considerable extent of popular English books for the American market, Mr. Mansfield keeps well in touch with the book-trade conditions of both countries. "The outlook for the coming months is very encouraging," said Mr. Mansfield, "and I firmly believe that the existence of more cordial relations between England and America is showing itself in books. England makes books for her colonies, and one result of the recent war has been to broaden the colonial interest among American readers. A series of little volumes on England's colonies, edited by Walter Besant, has been very popular on the other side, and sufficient interest has been shown here to issue American editions. Travels and stories about Africa still hold their own, but there is now throughout England a growing tendency to know more about Australia, and several books regarding that country are now being published."

Mr. Mansfield has just received from England an advance copy of a book by the Hon. David W. Carnegie, bearing the odd title of "Spinifex and Sand," being a narrative of five years' pioneering and exploration in West Australia. He is about to issue an American edition.

The latest publications in the series of colonial books are "The Story of Canada" and "The Story of New Zealand," and one on West Africa is now in preparation, which will contain full accounts of Gen. Kitchener's campaign. A reprint from the early English edition of Rudyard Kipling's "Departmental Ditties" has just been issued. Mr. Kipling recently had the book withdrawn from the market, wishing to suppress those early evidences of his literary genius, and the book does not appear in the edition of Kipling's complete works. It was of this book, the author's first generally circulated work, that Sir William Hunter wrote in The London Academy, (1888,) "The book gives hope of a new literary star of no mean magnitude rising in the East."

The firm has also just brought out a new work upon Africa by Lionel Décle, "Three Years in Savage Africa." This is the last work upon Africa, and is dedicated to Cecil John Rhodes. Henry M. Stanley, M. P., has written the introduction. The book relates experiences and minute observations as to native habits and customs, and views the work done in Africa by the various European Governments, whose operations have been closely studied.

MEYER BROTHERS & Co.—Mr. Meyer feels encouraged at the Winter outlook and reports that business has shown a decided tendency for the better within the past month. The firm makes its specialty in French books, novelties, and all the popular Parisian periodicals, but it is about to begin on a more extensive scale its own publications of standard French authors, the first issues of which will appear shortly after the first of the new year. A new book is shortly to be published, somewhat similar to the "Love and Friendship," which has met with considerable favor recently. An army and navy calendar, composed of large cardboard figures of soldiers and sailors, is one of the timely novelties in preparation for the holiday season.

A fine collection of richly bound volumes, in which the firm has quite a trade among collectors of those rarities, has just been received from Paris. The bindings are all veritable works of art, and lovers of these things will find in them much to admire. Among the finest bindings are several volumes bearing such well-known names as Zahnesdorf, Kauffmann, Allo, Kastor, and Marius Michel. The recent production of "Cyrano de Bergerac" has occasioned a steady demand for that work in French, and within the past two months the firm has disposed of over 1,200 copies and has sent to France for a fresh supply.

NEW AMSTERDAM BOOK COMPANY.—Mr. Henderson, the New York agent for this firm, has just returned from an extended tour through the West, where he has found very hopeful business conditions, particularly in the grain district. Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska all seem to be enjoying the first fruits of increasing prosperity, and a wider demand for literature is one of the evidences of better relations. The New Amsterdam Book Company does considerable library business in the West, and it is encouraging to hear that this is increasing, and Mr. Henderson mentioned the growing popularity of the traveling libraries, which he noticed distinctly in many localities.

One of the new books just about to be put on the market by this house is a daintily illustrated edition of "Bachelor Ballads," being a collection of all the old favorites on that subject by Thackeray, Sheridan, Hood, Lamb, Longfellow, Kipling, and others. The illustrations are by Blanche McManus, and depict bachelor life in a thoroughly characteristic manner. The advance sales of this book are reported to have been unusually large. A novel birthday gift book has just been issued containing autograph fac similes of prominent persons arranged upon the day of their birth. "The Life of Tolstoi," by J. H. Perriss; "A Short History of the Royal Navy," by David Hannay, issued simultaneously with the English edition, the second volume being the new one continuing the history from 1688 to the present time, and a story for girls by Eleanor Davenport Adams, illustrated by Harry Furness, are among the latest publications.

JAMES POTT & CO.—"The outlook for the future presents many encouraging features," was the opinion of James Pott, Jr., regarding the coming months in the book trade. "The West has been very prosperous," continued Mr. Pott, "and the good prices received for crops during the past two seasons has had its good results upon the book business, as in other lines of trade. Our orders in the West are calling for a larger amount, and the people seem disposed to purchase a better class of goods than has been noticeable to such an extent since 1893. In Kansas and Nebraska especially have we felt this improvement in our own trade."

The publishing house of James Pott & Co., as is well known, is confined almost entirely to Bibles and religious literature, and the firm is the representative in America of the Cambridge Press. It announces two new editions of Bibles this season, both of which possess many interesting features. The "Bagster Art Bible" is one, being a very fine edition in the usual flexible leather binding, and copiously illustrated with about 150 full-page pictures, all being taken from paintings of the old masters. It contains a concordance, notes, and maps. The second is an edition of the Revised Bible, with marginal notes to both the Old and New Testaments. It is the first edition with such notes ever printed, and is copyrighted in America, the book being the joint production of the Cambridge and Oxford Presses.

A very neat and exquisitely printed edition, in red rubrics, of the Common Prayer Book and Hymnal is another of their latest publications. The books are of the popular pocket size, and make a dainty set. The firm prints the only red rubricated editions in this country. They are very popular in England, and are growing in favor here. The excellent type and clear printing are their characteristics.

G. P. PUTNAM & SONS.—Mr. George Haven Putnam, the well-known author and member of this firm, said, in speaking of the outlook in regard to literature: "It seems to me that each industry has its own particular place and time to step into the wave of prosperity. Wheat and iron have theirs near the beginning, and last of all come literature. But its response is sincere, and there are few fluctuations until a radical change is again brought about. As you know, our output of miscellaneous literature, such as fiction, poetry, and sketches, is comparatively small. Our chief works include histories, biographies, essays, educational and reference books, which, while having a certain call among general readers, and a particular call among those interested in the specific subjects presented, are broadly intended for libraries and similar collections of books, where the largest number of persons may look at them at the least cost. There are thousands of small free libraries in the towns of the United States to which we particularly appeal. These libraries, for the most part, have no buying fund, and new books are only acquired through the beneficence of their subscribers. During the last Summer the subscribers, we found, had other things to think of than books. Hence the season which started so well last Winter became more and more discouraging until war came and paralyzed it entirely. Then, too, the Western retailers were wary of placing their usual number of Spring orders, as at first they could not see when the end of the war would come. Hence, not taking advantage of the Summer low rates of freight, they do not now care to burden themselves with large Fall orders. I believe that there will be a steady improvement in the business, but the climax of prosperity in it may not be reached until next Spring, and perhaps not even then. There will be a steady, broadening growth, however."

The Putnams present in serial form a number of works which are added to from time to time—the American Men of Energy Series, the Heroes of the Nations, the Heroes of the Reformation, Historic Towns of New England, the Story of the Nations, and others. Among their recent publications might be mentioned Boissier's "Roman Africa," Irving's "The Adventures of Captain Bonneville," Anna Fuller's "One of the Pilgrims, a Bank Story," and Louis Tracy's "The Lost Provinces." This author's "The Final War," which particularly appeals to Anglo-Americans, is having a pronounced success.

GEORGE H. RICHMOND & SON.—Mr. Richmond, the senior member of this firm, said that he had presented a few volumes of fiction during the Summer, and all of them had done as well as could be expected. "Among them," he added, "'Via Lucis,' by Vivaria Kassandra, the young Italian authoress who writes so well in English, has met with very encouraging notices from the reviewers, and the public has taken hold of the book with an eagerness that is very promising. Our D'Annunzio books, too, have done well, and we are making preparations to take advantage of what cannot fail to be a most brisk season."

Among other recent publications of the Richmonds which are said to be doing very well are "Ezekiel's Sin," a Cornish romance by J. H. Pearce, and Miss Frances Forbes-Robertson's "The Potentate." The Richmonds have in press a new novel by Gabriele d'Annunzio, entitled "The Child of Pleasure," translated from the Italian by Georgina Harding, the versés translated and an introduction by Arthur Symons; "The Old Adam and the New Eve," by Rudolph Golm, translated from the German by Edith Fowler, which is a striking romance by a famous German author; "Niobe," by Jonas Lie, translated from the Norwegian by H. L. Braekstad; and "Stories for Ninon," by Emile Zola, translated by Edward Vizetelly.

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS.—A favorable view of the trade is taken and the firm has begun to experience the delights of growing prosperity in some of its particular lines. Several interesting children's books are being prepared for the holiday trade, and many of the books in the popular Young People's Historical Series are being published in new editions, and brought down to the present time. This is noticeable in the "History of the United States," which has been completed through the Spanish war, and describes the destruction of Cervera's fleet. "The Lives of the Presidents" also appears in a new edition, containing the chief events in McKinley's term since his accession to office. Other new edition, embracing the most recent events, are the histories of Japan, France, England, Russia, Germany, and Ireland.

Among the leading illustrated children's books will be a new one by May Kernaham, "Nothing but Nonsense," with many grotesque illustrations by Tony Ludovici. "The Travelers, and Other Stories," by Mrs. Arthur Gaskin, illustrated in colors, and "A Small, Small Child," by E. Livingston Prescott. An interesting work on "Twentieth Century Magic," by N. Monroe Hopkins, will soon be forthcoming, the author having recently written a book on small boats and boatbuilding.

R. H. RUSSELL.—"Everything looks prosperous and highly satisfactory for the Fall and Winter book trade," was Mr. Russell's comment on the future outlook. "The war scare, which was responsible for the holding back of so many books intended for Spring publication, now practically cuts no figure at all, and the general tone of business, I think, is considerably improved over last Fall. Orders are being placed more liberally, and, so far as I can judge, I look for an active and successful season."

Mr. Russell has no war books among his forthcoming publications, believing that the public will have sufficient without any attempt on his part to supply similar material. Finely illustrated works form a large part of the new material now in preparation. First in importance is classed C. D. Gibson's new book, "Sketches and Cartoons," which will contain eighty-four of his best illustrations. The size will be the same as the two previous books of Gibson's drawings, and handsomely bound in Japan vellum. An edition de luxe of 250 copies, each one signed by the artist, will be issued. Other important works include a popular edition of William Nicholson's "London Types," lithographed in colors; the authorized edition, translated from the French, of "Cyrano de Bergerac," all of the edition being sold within a week of the publication; "Lady Ursula," by Anthony Hope; "A Coon Alphabet," being fifty-four humorous drawings by E. W. Kemble, printed in black and white, and another book somewhat similar, known as "Comical Coons," by the same artist, containing thirty full-page designs; "The Shadows of the Trees, and Other Poems," by Robert Burns Wilson, and another of those fantastically illustrated books by Sybil and Katherine Corbet, known as the "Garden of Pleasant Beasts."

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.—Mr. Arthur Scribner of the firm of Charles Scribner's Sons, believes that the war had little effect on literature, except as to that class of books which people find so easy to exchange for the exciting columns of the daily press. He said: "We have every faith that the coming season will be unprecedented in the demand for good literature. This literature will be of two classes, what might commonly be expected at this time of the year, and a tremendous output of stories, histories, sketches, reminiscences, and biography, to say nothing of technical expositions based on the late war. We have had many calls for our book on the Philippines, and we expect great things from Mr. John R. Spears's 'Our Navy in the Spanish War.' Another book on the absorbing topic might be considered, 'Story of Spain Briefly Told,' by Mary Platt Parmele. In general literature we have in preparation a new edition of Dickens, which will form a valuable companion to our Meredith and Stevenson's special editions. Of course, Richard Harding Davis's forthcoming 'History of the Late War,' based on his articles in Scribner's Magazine, we may expect an unusual demand for. I have noted that many good things have been said of Mr. Davis as war correspondent and critic. Among our novels we have every reason to expect that 'Red Rock,' by Thomas Nelson Page, which has just finished its run in the magazine, will meet with success."

Charles Scribner's Sons produce perhaps the largest number of publications on the literature of music in this country if not in the world. It has in preparation what is to be entitled "The Music Lovers' Library," which will include volumes by W. J. Henderson, H. E. Krehbiel, Henry T. Finck, and W. F. Apthorp, and others. These writers will present the various themes of musical literature in which they have already proved themselves conspicuously successful. A new Field book, "Life and Letters of Eugene Field," by Slason Thompson, is eagerly awaited. Among the special editions of standard authors contemplated by the Scribners might be mentioned the works of Henry Fielding. Eliot Gregory, ("An Idler,") has just brought out through this house "Wordly Ways and By-Ways." The Byron edition is in an advanced stage of preparation. Of course, Richard Harding Davis's books are in great demand, the first edition of "The King's Jackal" being exhausted before the book was published. The labor studies of Octave Thanet, which have been presented in the form of short stories, find many admirers. A collection of tales by "Zack," entitled "Life is Life," which gained favorable comment in England, is also well liked in America.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY.—General contentment with the present trade and expectations of increasing activity in the future, were the sentiments expressed by a member of the Frederick A. Stokes Company. "The successful closing of the war," continued the speaker, "has developed more favorable business conditions, and the output of books for the coming season is going to be very large. One reason of the increase is the publication now of many works which were held back in the Spring. Since the cessation of hostilities we have noticed a marked advance in the sale of our Pocket Magazine, being one of the earliest indications of a more liberal tendency to purchase reading material."

The firm has not been unmindful of the prevailing war interest, and has two or three new publications on this subject which will undoubtedly meet with approval. One is a new book by Clinton Ross, especially for young people, treating of the heroes of the war in a biographical way, and telling, in a sprightly manner, some of their principal achievements in and around Cuba. The book has an attractive cover, in keeping with its martial subject. A new and very handsome artistic gift book is one by Rufus F. Zogbaum, "Ships and Sailors," the text containing a series of famous old sea songs and a number of fine illustrations in folio size. "A Short History of the War," by Marion Wilcox, is another of their new publications.

One of the specialties of the firm is its books for children illustrated in colors, and many new ones are in preparation for the holiday trade. Among them are several attractive ones by Maud Humphrey, whose pictures of children have been so deservedly popular. "Baby's Record," "The Little Ones," and "Little Grown-Ups," are the very latest. Other new publications of a more general character include "Ashes of Empire," a story of the siege of Paris, by Robert W. Chambers; "Many Cargoes," by W. W. Jacobs, a collection of entertaining sea stories; "Teckla," a historical romance by Robert Barr, and "The Ambassador," by John Oliver Hobbes, (Mrs. Craigie,) the play having been successfully produced recently in London.

THOMAS WHITTAKER.—Better business conditions with still brighter propects for the future, after a somewhat depressing Summer, is the present state of trade as viewed by this publishing house. The handsomely illustrated edition of "The Cathedrals of England," of which the first volume was published a short time ago, has been completed this Fall with the publication of the second volume. The descriptive text regarding each cathedral is written by a Dean or a Canon of the cathedral, making an accurate and interesting work. Dean Farrar is one of the writers.

An attractive holiday book is a companion volume to the Japanese book brought out last year. This new one is interesting from the fact that it is dedicated to the late Georg Ebers, and consists of a collection of Japanese poems from the German of Prof. Karl Florenz. The book is printed in Tokio, on crêpe paper, and is abundantly supplied with delicately tinted Japanese illustrations.

An anatomical model of the human body with descriptive handbook, is the newest thing in the medical publications of this house, and other new books include a volume of the Rev. Dr. Greer's Sunday morning sermons at St. Bartholomew's Church, a life of Frances E. Willard, "Oxford and Its Colleges," by J. Wells, M. A.; "The Romance of Glassmaking," by Walter Gandy, and a life of William Law, by Alexander Whyte, D. D.

FREDERICK WARNE & CO.—A good, healthful tone, no big boom, but gradual improvement all through the trade, was the opinion of the year's outlook by a member of the firm of Frederick Warne & Co. "It is the same in Boston and Philadelphia, where I have recently been," continued the speaker. "All the publishers in those cities

with whom I have come in contact report the same encouraging feeling."

Several new editions of popular works, daintily bound and printed, are being brought out for the holiday trade. Among these is a handsome pocket edition of Milton's poems in four volumes, entirely re-edited and each volume having a photogravure frontispiece. A collection of "New Stories from Shakespeare," by M. S. Townsend, and "Stories from Dante," both fully illustrated, are among the holiday books for children. For still younger ones "The Nursery Rhyme Book," exquisitely illustrated by L. Leslie Brooke, and edited by Andrew Lang; "The Owl King, and Other Fairy Stories," by H. E. Inman, and "The Boys of Fairmead," by M. C. Rowsell, will prove interesting.

Other forthcoming publications are "My Lady's Three," a story for girls, dealing with the time of George I., by Annie E. Armstrong; a new detective story by Fergus Hume, entitled "The Clock Struck One"; "The Fortunes of Claude," by Edward Pickering, a book of adventure for boys, and a third volume in the series of "Quiet Stories from an Old Woman's Garden," by Alison McLean, her new book being called "In the Shadow of the Hills."

E. & J. B. YOUNG & CO.—This firm is celebrating this year the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment. The firm are the American printers for the London firm of Eyre & Spottiswoode, who originally started the business in 1848 here as an agency of the London Bible Warehouse. It continued under the name of Eyre & Spottiswoode until 1888, when the firm name was changed to Pott & Amery. The latter retiring in 1871, the firm became Pott, Young & Co., and in 1882, the house assumed its present name. In commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary, a dainty little edition, comprising the entire three parts of devotional thoughts formerly published under the title of "Gold Dust," has just been issued, making a neat little book 3⅝ by 2¼ inches, of 292 pages, and only one-fourth of an inch thick.

In connection with Eyre & Spottiswoode, known as the Queen's Printers, in London, the firm is bringing out the large and magnificently illustrated work on "Queen Victoria's Treasures at Windsor Castle," illustrated with forty plates from water-color drawings by William Gibb, and with descriptive notes by the Marquis of Lorne. It is proposed to select for reproduction in these forty plates some of the most varied and striking of the art treasures which have been inherited by her Majesty, or acquired during her reign of more than sixty years, and to print them by the finest process of chromo-lithography. The edition will be limited to 1,130 copies, of which 100 will be signed.

An interesting naval work has just been published on "Nelson and His Times," by Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford and H. W. Wilson. It is profusely illustrated. "British Birds," by R. Bowdler Sharpe is another late work, and one of its attractive features is the large number of daintily colored illustrations of the birds described in the text. Several new editions of Bibles, prayer books, and hymnals are also announced.

NEW YORK—Art.

The art season of 1898-99 in New York is slow in opening. The comparatively recent ending of the Spanish War and the warm weather which has thus far characterized the Autumn have combined to delay the return of the leading dealers and the arrangement of exhibitions. It is somewhat of a coincidence that five or six of the most prominent New York art dealers are at present either on the ocean on their way home from Europe or purpose sailing for home within the next ten days or fortnight. A tour of the leading galleries and shops develops the fact that an unusually prosperous season is confidently looked forward to, and that while no definite list of the more important canvases purchased abroad for the American market can be made this morning, or until the arrival of the leading dealers, it is known that they have secured an unusual number of notable works, chiefly of the Barbizon, early English, Dutch, and Flemish schools. Most of these will be duly shown either in the dealers' galleries or at public or private exhibitions of the coming season.

A brief notice of the present displays made by more prominent dealers in pictures, engravings, etchings, and prints, with an indication of their plans for the coming season, follows:

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES.—The management has not as yet completed its for coming sales and exhibitions can yet be announced. Messrs. Kirby & Sutton are still out of town, and Mr. Ortgies, who has returned to be with the association, is now in charge. There is at present in the galleries an interesting exhibition of American tapestries made by Baumgarten & Co., at their factory at William's Bridge, for a Philadelphia private house. These tapestries are very artistic in design and fine in execution and are extremely creditable examples of American art work.

AVERY & Co.—Both the Messrs. Avery are still out of town—Mr. Avery, Sr., at Lake Mohonk and Mr. Avery, Jr., at his Summer place on Lake Champlain. The house will have its usual series of small choice exhibitions during the season, and has imported a number of important foreign canvases which will soon be put on view. James P. Silo, the well-known Liberty Street art auctioneer, has leased the galleries known as the Fifth Avenue, on the lower floor of the Avery Building, which were formerly managed by Ortgies & Co., and will hold successive picture and art sales there throughout the Winter.

BLAKESLEE GALLERIES.—Mr. T. J. Blakeslee returned from his trip to England and the Continent a few weeks ago, and has secured a number of important paintings of the early English and Dutch schools. Among these is an exceptionally fine example of Jan van Ravensteijn's "Portrait of a Dutch Girl," exceedingly rich in color and notable also for its dignified pose, peculiar nobility of character expression, rarely fine detail, and a remarkably fine background of grayish blue, against which the black gown is strongly contrasted. Ravensteijn was a pupil of Franz Hals, and was born at The Hague in 1572.

Mr. Blakeslee has also been fortunate enough to secure several fine old Spanish masters, possibly the first of an output that Spain's present troubles may make larger in the near future. One of these is a portrait of a Spanish lady by Pacheco, the father-in-law of Velasquez, and a pupil of Luis Fernandez, who was born in Seville in 1751. This portrait is extremely well preserved and delicious in color. The face shows much study of the Dutch masters and has fascinating, serious sweetness of expression. Very lovely in color and delicate and rich in detail is the gown of rose pink. The portrait is one of the most interesting Mr. Blakeslee has shown in a long time. There is also a portrait by Coello of young Don Fernando of Austria, notable for its splendid color, fine pose and expression, the broad treatment of the plumed hat, and the modeling of the hands. There are other canvases quite as important as these which Mr. Blakeslee will show later.

BOUSSOD, VALLADON & CO.—This house has been making some alterations to its galleries, which have greatly improved them. There will be a new entrance from Fifth Avenue, very prettily decorated and artistically arranged. The house purposes holding a number of important exhibitions. Mr. Eugene Glaenzer will be again in charge and will soon arrive from his trip abroad.

EDWARD BRANDUS.—Mr. Brandus, who has purchased many paintings abroad during the Summer for his new gallery at 391 Fifth Avenue, is expected to arrive to-day. His gallery now occupies the entire lower floor of the building 391 Fifth Avenue.

BRAUN, CLEMENT & CO.—This house has recently received the photographs of the Salon pictures of this year, and also of those of the exhibition at the Palais des Beaux Arts of 1897. They will soon receive the photographs of the Chantilly collection of the Duc d'Aumale and of the imperial collection of Budapest.

FREDERICK CHAPMAN.—Mr. Chapman has recently secured the Roswell D. Sawyer collection of old masters which was shown at the Metropolitan Museum. The late Mr. Sawyer, who died in 1896, secured these eighteen pictures from the collection of Viollet Le Duc. Among their notable examples are the Greuze, the portrait of the Princess Ferrarri by Correggio, and the fine head of a man attributed to Van Dyck. Mr. Chapman also shows an unusual example of Decampe, much less sombre than usual, and full of color, with lovely light and air, a rarely good little Rousseau, a "Hillside," an early example of Diaz, very light and sunny, and an early study by Fortuny of a young man's head, strongly drawn and rich in color.

WILLIAM CLAUSEN.—Mr. Clausen, who still retains his galleries in West Twenty-eighth Street, has recently opened a new and fine shop at 381 Fifth Avenue, with a well-lit little gallery in the rear. Mr. Clausen purposes making a specialty of American pictures this season, and now displays two good Rangers, two little landscapes by Edward Gay, and representative examples of Arthur Parton and W. H. Howe.

L. CRIST DELMONICO.—Mr. Delmonico is still at Sharon Springs, and Mr. Kegel is expected to arrive this week. Mr. Kegel has written from Paris that he has secured some particularly fine specimens of the Barbizon School, which will be shown soon after his arrival.

DURAND-RUEL & SONS.—Mr. Joseph Durand-Ruel is expected to arrive from Paris to-morrow, and will bring over a number of fine canvases, chiefly of the modern French schools. A. de la Gandara, the young Spanish-French portrait painter who came over under the auspices of this house last year, will probably return again this Winter, and will paint several portraits of well-known New Yorkers. There are now to be seen at the galleries a fine example of Troyon, a coast scene at Bezages, France, with subdued sunlight, from a gray, pearly sky, and a superb example of Courbet—an inlaid landscape.

FISHEL, ADLER & SCHWARTZ.—There are now on exhibition at these galleries, among a number of other important works, two charming little female heads by Jacquet, a good Grolleron, an "Episode of the Siege of 1871"; a fine single figure piece by L. Brunin, "The Rehearsal," and good examples of Henner, Frappa, Pasini, and Zien. The house will hold several exhibitions during the Winter.

FRANZ HANFSTAENGEL.—This house has not yet received many of its interesting and important prints, engravings, etchings, and art publications for the season. The publication known as Die Kunst Unserer Zeit continues its popularity, and is one of the leaders of the house. The collection of photographs with descriptive text of the pictures in the Royal Gallery of Dresden have now been bound in two handsome volumes. These volumes are a very essential part of any complete art library.

FREDERICK KEPPEL & CO.—Mr. Keppel will return from his annual trip abroad next week. After his arrival exhibitions to be held in the gallery during the coming season will be decided upon. Mr. Keppel had secured many important and interesting works in Europe, but these have not yet arrived. Among other interesting exhibits now in the gallery are a fine lithographed portrait of Tolstoi by Le Fort, George Kruell's new block of Nathaniel Hawthorne and William Strang's etched portraits of Kipling and Ibsen.

KNOEDLER & CO.—Mr. Knoedler sailed for home last Saturday. He purchased and sold again in Paris several fine examples of the Barbizon school. M. Chartran, who first came to America under the auspices of this house, will arrive in December for the season. There will be several important exhibitions during the Winter in the Knoedler gallery.

CHARLES W. KRAUSHAAR.—Mr. Kraushaar has begun his season unusually early, and has on exhibition some examples of Lambert, Verbeckhoven, and Ziem, and also a fine example of the recently dead Boudin. He also displays a canvas by William Watson, the English landscapist, which is charming in light and atmosphere and in softness of tone, and two little Scottish Highland scenes by Charles Stuart, which have very good color and tone. Mr. Kraushaar has recently imported several examples of the Dutch sheep painter, Westerbeek. Some of these are better than many of the examples of Mouve seen here. While they lack the pearly, misty atmosphere of Mouve, they have all his skill in grouping, composition, and are full of sunlight and air. Westerbeek is particularly notable for his splendid distance effects. Mr. Kraushaar will soon display a portrait of Admiral Dewey by John Mason, and during the Autumn will hold an exhibition of the works of Louis Paul Dessaur.

WILLIAM MACBETH.—Mr. Macbeth has not yet settled on the dates for the one-man exhibitions which were such a feature of his gallery last Winter, and which he purposes to continue this year. He is now showing, together with a number of interesting American pictures, some pottery executed by Charles Volkmar at the latter's pottery at Mount Vernon, N. Y.

JULES OEHME.—The new galleries which Mr. Oehme has recently opened at 384 Fifth Avenue are among the most attractive in the city. Mr. Oehme has now on exhibition there, among other important works, "Peace and War," by Carl Marr, notable for its lovely soft atmosphere and color; an interior, with figures, by Vinea, all excellent composition and color; a good little Cazin, and a very fine example of the English classical figure painter, Etty, "Cupid and Venus." M. Madrazo, who came over under Mr. Oehme's auspices last year, will return in November.

SCHAUS & CO.—Mr. Herman Schaus, the head of this well-known house, is now on his way home. He has secured, he writes, an unusual number of important works by the modern French painters, and there are now to be seen at the galleries a splendid photograph by Kurtz of Lenbach's portrait of Bismarck and a trial proof of Jacquet's etching of Meissonier's painting, "The Art Critics."

ARTHUR TOOTH & SON.—Mr. Augustus Tooth sailed on Wednesday for New York, and on his arrival will arrange for several exhibitions. It is possible that the house may be able to bring to New York for exhibition Dagnan-Bouveret's painting, "Christ at Emmaus," which was recently sold to the Czar of Russia. The etching by Boulard of François Flameng's painting "Vive L'Empereur; or, the Last Charge of the French Troops at Waterloo, June 18, 1815," has been recently bought by this house.

WUNDERLICH & CO.—This house will hold the first exhibition of the season, one of dry points and etchings by Whistler, and which will open on Oct. 15. There are now to be seen at their galleries a large and fine etching by the architectural etcher Axel Haig, "St. Mark's Venice," and some platinotypes of George Watts's pictures. Mr. Kennedy has secured during the Summer a large and interesting collection of English legal portraits, which include portraits of some of the most celebrated English jurists.

BOSTON.

The predictions and expectations of the Boston publishers are harmonious, although varied, all agreeing that the holiday season of 1898 is to be prosperous, and that the Autumn trade is all that could be desired.

COPELAND & DAY.—"Everybody says that it is to be a great season, and therefore it must be true," say Messrs. Copeland & Day. We are receiving more early orders than is customary with us, but whether any one of our new books is as strong as some that we had last year remains to be disclosed by time."

"Songs of the Ghetto," being unique, promises best. Mr. Zangwill's presence in this country, his books, and stories written by other Hebrews, have called attention to kindred subjects, and these Yiddish songs, with their quaint type and their prose translations, the expression of a Hebrew soul living under hard conditions, seem to be awaited with much curiosity. Many of the leading rabbis have written letters expressing much interest in the book, and the Hebrews themselves will without doubt desire to read the first book of Yiddish verse published in the United States. In prose, we have a wild, strange story by Mr. Crabtree Hemenway, called "Doomsday," and "The Educators" as rival candidates for the position of the best selling prose work.

T. Y. CROWELL & CO.—"The busiest of many busy Winters" is the expectation of Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co., whose orders from all parts of the country have been so large as to indicate a general revival of business.

The "Camberwell" Browning, edited by Miss Charlotte Porter and Miss Helen A. Clarke, is apparently destined to sell in myriads not only in the simply bound edition intended for students and sold in single volumes, but in the costlier complete sets. M. Brunetière's "Manual of the History of French Literature" and M. Duruy's "General History of the World," with maps, are ordered in large numbers, and Mr. Orrison Swett Marden's "The Secret of Achievement," a treasury of wise counsel, with illustrative stories, is to be a favorite Christmas gift for boys. Then the Luxembourg Library of English Classics, with modern illustrations, has nine new volumes this year, and not one has been neglected in the booksellers' orders. Among them is "Jane Eyre," a story affording superb opportunities for an artist both in its scenes and in its single figures.

DANA, ESTES & CO.—This house, having published almost every one of the new books announced on its list, finds that in all probability its strongest volumes will be

(Continued on Page 674.)

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'S

NEW BOOKS.

Looking Backward.

By EDWARD BELLAMY. *New Edition*, with a portrait of Mr. Bellamy, and a Biographical Sketch by SYLVESTER BAXTER. 12mo, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

The recent death of Mr. Bellamy calls attention anew to this remarkable story, which has had a wider reading than almost any other American book of this generation, and which one critic felicitously pronounced "a marvelous story combined with social philosophy and a forecast of the millennium."

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And Other Stories. By EDWARD BELLAMY. With a Prefatory Chapter by Mr. HOWELLS. 12mo, $1.50.

The fifteen stories in this book are thoroughly interesting, and have in large measure the humane imagination and the eager purpose of improving social conditions which distinguish all of Mr. Bellamy's writings.

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A Story for Children. By ELLEN OLNEY KIRK, author of "The Story of Margaret Kent," &c. With illustrations. 16mo, $1.25.

Mrs. Kirk here shows that she can write as interesting stories for children as for older readers. The girls in it are very real girls, and the story is natural, wholesome, rich in fun, and prettily illustrated.

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Two Supposed Objections to the Doctrine. By WILLIAM JAMES, Professor of Philosophy at Harvard University. 16mo, $1.00.

Dr. James considers two points supposed by some persons to militate against the doctrine of human immortality,—physical death, and the innumerable host of human beings. His treatment of the subject is original and of profound interest.

Stories of the Cherokee Hills.

By MAURICE THOMPSON, author of "A Tallahassee Girl," &c. With eight full-page illustrations by E. W. KEMBLE. 12mo, $1.50.

These stories belong to the same general place and time with Mr. Joel Chandler Harris's "Home Tales." They are mostly stories of masters and slaves, whose relations are usually friendly, with some fantastic or humorous element; and the stories, with Mr. Kemble's illustrations, make a very attractive book.

Sold by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, by HOUGHTON MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON, 11 East 17th Street, New York.

E.P.D. & Co.

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A Story by EMMA MARSHALL. 12mo, ill'd, $1.50.

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A Story for the Young by MRS. MOLESWORTH. 12mo, ill'd, $1.25.

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A White Slave's Adventures in Alligator Land, by G. MANVILLE FENN. 12mo, ill'd, $1.50.

Hermy.

The Story of a Little Girl, by MRS. MOLESWORTH. 12mo, ill'd, $1.50.

Among the Forest People,

By CLARA D. PIERSON. 1 vol., 12mo, illustrated, $1.25.

The great success of this author's previous book,

Among the Meadow People,

(12mo, ill'd, $1.25,)

both in America and in England, gives us confidence to recommend this new book as one that will both please and instruct a public that is fond of Natural History.

The Falstaff Pocket Edition of the Works of William Shakespeare.

34 vols., red cloth, each..... .35
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(Sold separately.)

20 vols. of this dainty little set of books are now ready. The balance of 14 vols. will follow in a short time.

Perennial Year Book.

Selections from the writings of the Rt. Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, D. D., for each day of the year, by L. C. K. 16mo, cloth, gilt top, 75 cents.

Bishop Brooks's devotional work is too well known to call for comment, and this volume of short selections for each day in the year will find friends whenever it is seen.

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A Story of Custer's Last Rally. By ELBRIDGE S. BROOKS. 12mo, illustrated, cloth, gilt top, $1.50.

The tragedy of Custer and his troopers under the bluffs of the Little Big Horn is one of the most dramatic pages in American History, and told in Mr. Brooks's fascinating style, the story is one that will be greatly admired by all boy readers.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., Publishers, New York.

LONDON WEEKLY CIRCULAR OF RARE BOOKS issued every Saturday. Sent gratis by H. W. HAGEMANN, 100 5th Av.

THE AUTUMN OUTLOOK

(Continued.)

the most expensive and the cheapest. It seems that Scott survives the oft-repeated declaration of certain moderns that he is dead, and the sale of the Andrew Lang edition, both in sets and single novels, bids fair to be very large.

The Young of Heart series of short stories, some new and some reprinted, each one in a specially designed cover, comes next, and "Chatterbox" invariably sells well. As for the aspect of the future, "We never were busier" is the answer, "and orders never were more brisk. Books published in the Spring, the biography of Charles Carleton Coffin in particular, sold well, and now large orders for them come from buyers who ordered but a moderate number during the war, and from such books we expect almost as much as from those especially prepared for this season."

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.—The Riverside presses and binderies relieve Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. from the necessity of considering anything but their own plans in making their arrangements for the season, and consequently their work goes on smoothly, and books appear at the appointed date, but even they may find themselves unable to fill a late order at Christmastide, for no foresight can provide for such demands as are sometimes made upon them.

This year their "Cambridge Edition" is a Tennyson, with careful and elaborate notes by Dr. Rolfe, and with all the early poems and all those discarded in the late editions of the poet's works collected in an appendix, where one may seek or leave them, according to one's reverence for the poet's wishes. The tradition is that a Cambridge Edition is out of print by Christmas, because the buyers are always more eager than could have been expected, but it is thought that such measures have been taken this year that no bookseller will have any one but himself to blame if he have to reply "All sold" when asked for the book even as late as Christmas Eve. The holiday edition of "A Child's History of England," with forty-eight photographs by Clifton Johnson illustrating it; the two-volume holiday edition of "The Fair God," with Mr. Pape's pictures heightening the interest of Gen. Wallace's masterpiece; Dr. Hale's reminiscences of Lowell and his friends; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's memories of society in the United States and in Europe and of her many intimate associates in noteworthy work; Mr. Parker's "The Battle of the Strong," with its courageous, high-souled heroine; Mr. Arlo Bates's novel, "The Puritans"; Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk's Christmas book for young folk, "Dorothy Deane," and Miss Estelle M. Hurll's "The Life of Our Lord in Art," a guide to all the pictures illustrating the events recorded in the Gospels, are among the representative books to appear this Winter.

Their character is so varied that a great demand for one does not imply a diminution in the sales of another. Undoubtedly the costlier books will sell much better in 1898 than in 1897, but those of lesser price will also be more eagerly sought, the "better times" have come to those of moderate means quite as truly as to the rich. "Soberly promising" is the phrase which seems most adequately to describe the prospect. There is no actually frantic rush of orders, and, on the other hand, there is no indication that buyers are timid.

LAMSON, WOLFFE & CO.—"Almost too busy to think," is the word at Messrs. Lamson, Wolffe & Co.'s. "Mr. Lamson was absent in the Summer at Washington and not exactly in but off Cuba, passing from one vessel to another, and what with that and with the other delays incident to the general disturbance in Spring and Summer, every man of us has all that he can do from morning until nearly midnight."

The result of the Cuban voyage is that the firm will publish Gen. Joseph Wheeler's "The Santiago Campaign," which is without doubt the strongest book for the season. It is based upon Gen. Wheeler's diary, kept with the conscientiousness of a veteran campaigner, and is to be illustrated with maps and photographs, and published in the same general style as the Grant Memoirs. Next to that should be placed "The Land of Contrasts; a Briton's View of His American Kin," by Mr. James Fullarton Muirhead. "Cartagena; or, the Lost Brigade," the story of Certain Colonial New Englanders who went to Cuba to fight for the mother country in the Spanish war of 1740—and suffered from incompetence and negligence at that time. "Wishmaker's Town," by Mr. William Young, with an introduction by Mr. Aldrich, at whose request the book is reprinted from the first edition of 1885, as is set forth in his introduction; and "A Sister to Evangeline," by Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts, are the three books of which much is expected, but the book of the good soldier whose armor is his honest thought is "the" book.

L. C. PAGE & CO.—"Judging by orders received, it is to be the best season for at least five years," is the opinion at Messrs. L. C. Page & Co.'s. "The Spring books sold very well, in spite of the war, and are still selling, and the orders given for books now publishing and to be issued in a few weeks are very large; both the booksellers and the jobbers all over the country seem very confident. Which will be the best selling book it is too early to say. The orders received now indicate what the booksellers think they shall want. The later orders, the re-orders, which will come tumbling in from the middle of November almost up to Christmas Eve, will tell what the book readers insist upon having, and what that may be, none of us can predict infallibly.

"Miss Pool's 'Friendship and Folly,' Marshal Saunders's 'Rose à Charlette,' and Mr. Nathaniel Haskell Dole's 'Omar, the Tentmaker,' with Omar Khayyam for hero, seem to be regarded as the most promising. The 'Poems of American Patriotism' was pretty well introduced during the war, and the patriotic fever still burns hotly enough to make it a good Christmas book."

LEE & SHEPARD.—"This is what can be said of the Autumn trade," they answer at Messrs. Lee & Shepard's. "Everybody is confident of the future, the orders are coming in with uncommon rapidity and are uncommonly large, the printers are busy—and as for the binders! You have to fight to have your work done, and yet they are doing their best, and are magnificently equipped for work.

"Our book which will sell the best? 'Under Dewey at Manila,' by Mr. Strakmeyer, undoubtedly; some books the boys 'would like' to have, but that one they are 'going to have.' The girls will read 'Pauline Wyman' and the 'Sons' and 'Daughters' will want 'John Hancock, His Book.' Nevertheless, all of them will read the Dewey book before giving it to the boys, in order to assure themselves that it is quite suitable for them."

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.—Complete sets of an author's works have for so many years constituted an important part of the trade at Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.'s that it is not surprising to find that at this moment the Library Parkman, in twelve volumes; the new and unabridged Daudet, the Popular edition of Sienkiewicz, and the Library edition of Dr. Hale's principal works are ordered in greater numbers than any single book. The new twelve-volume edition of Jane Austen is eagerly sought, being the only complete edition of an author whose readers desire to possess everything that fell from her pen.

Later "The Story of Gösta Berling," translated by Mrs. Pauline Bancroft Flach, the granddaughter of the historian Bancroft, into poetic English; "Belle," by the author of "Miss Toosey's Mission" and "The Count's Snuff Box," will probably lead. The Swedish story is novel in every way, "Belle" is judiciously sentimental, and "The Count's Snuff Box" is historical and American, so the three satisfy the constant demand for something new and something pleasantly sad, and also the present craving for historical novels. The children also have the historical fever, and those who last year read "The Young Puritans of Old Hadley" are already inquiring for the next "Young Puritan" book, which is to be "The Young Puritans in King Philip's War," with descriptions of fighting in the untracked wilderness, and when they find how strangely unlike modern warfare those early battles were they will find that even in the good old Colony times history was stranger than a fairy tale. Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford's book of stories about girls, "Hester Stanley and Her Friends," written with fastidious good taste, appeals to parents who dislike to give their children childish books. This house, it will be remembered, now has a double list, its own and that of the late firm of Roberts Brothers, so that the array of titles in its catalogue is formidable indeed.

THE LOTHROP COMPANY.—This house having lately taken new quarters in one of the great buildings rising about the new "South Terminal," almost thinks that its Western and Southern customers are trying to make them seem too small by sending orders of unheard-of dimensions.

The company's chief book, taking the testimony of librarians as to the success of its author's former works, will be "The True Story of Benjamin Franklin," by Mr. Elbridge S. Brooks. This is a quarto, illustrated by Mr. Victor A. Searles, chiefly with pictures in a novel style; Margaret Sidney's "A Little Maid of Concord Town" has been ordered by dealers who remembered the success of "The Five Little Peppers" and "Bilberry Boys and Girls," by those who in their time have sold thousands of its author's "Little Prudy" books. "An Island Heroine," by Miss Mary B. Sleight, is a Revolutionary story, with its scene laid at Montauk, and the landing of a boatload of Spanish pirates for one of its chief incidents, but it was written, accepted, and, for that matter, announced in THE TIMES before the declaration of war, and is not to be mistaken for an attempt to obtain adventitious interest by using scenery and names now sadly familiar.

PHILADELPHIA.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY.—Regarding the prospects for the coming year in the book trade, a member of the J. B. Lippincott Company said: "The prospect is very bright. Many new books by standard authors are in our hands, to be published shortly, and the advance sales are very large. We have better books and more of them than in 1897, and the likelihood is, this will be the case all through the year. The Spanish-American war also tends to increase the number of new publications, as a new field is opened up to historical writers. Most of the books we have so far received though, deal with historical romance, and the general tendency of the year seems to be the same. The popular period selected by the authors is that of Louis XIV. of France, probably because it gives such a broad scope for description.

"We have now in print several books which are sure to make a stir in the world of readers, one of which particularly is 'The True Benjamin Franklin,' uniform with M. Ford's 'The True George Washington,' by Sydney George Fisher, author of 'Men, Women, and Manners in Colonial Times.' The advance sheets have been very heavy. Another which looks as if it would go into a good many editions is 'The War with Spain' by Charles Morris, uniform with the same author's 'The Nation's Navy.' A very interesting book, particularly to those with literary tastes, will be 'Literary Haunts and Homes of American Authors,' by Theodore F. Wolfe, M. D. A volume of Lamb's unpublished correspondence has just been found, which is going to be published with the title of 'Lamb, Coleridge, and the Lloyds.' Other books likely to be successful are 'The Marie Corelli Birthday Book,' compiled by M. W. Davies; 'The Boat Steerer and Other Stories,' by Louis Becke; 'The Modern Marriage Market,' by Marie Corelli, and others. Most of these books were out last week, but some are held over into October, and one or two until November.

HENRY T. COATES & CO.—Of much the same opinion was a member of the firm of Henry T. Coates & Co., although as yet they have not as many new publications as Lippincotts'. "I think," he said, "that more people are reading novels every year; there is more demand for them this year than last; but I imagine the supply will always exceed the demand. The good times lately have made a large book-buying class, and everything, as far as I can see, looks very favorable for the ensuing year. Two books lately brought out, which are having a tremendous sale, are 'Bismarck, Some Secret Pages of His History,' by Moritz Busch, and 'The Day's Work,' by Rudyard Kipling. We did not publish either of them; the first is by Macmillan of New York, the other by the Doubleday & McClure Company. Most of our Fall announcements this year are either reprints or new editions.

Some new books, however, are "Horatio Nelson and the Naval Supremacy of England," by W. Clark Russell, and a translation of 'Omar Khayyam,' translated from the Persian by John Leslie Garner; also 'Paris: Its Sites, Monuments, and History,' compiled by Maria H. Lansdale. We have now a series of illustrated photogravure books and household and history editions just out, which contain many of the best standard works. On the whole, our work has been very progressive, and the results very encouraging.

CHICAGO.

A. G. McCLURG & CO.—Year by year, in the opinions of this house, it would seem that the value and the utility of books as gifts are increasing, and never have so good opportunities been afforded for the choice of beautiful specimens of the bookmaker's art at such moderate prices. The outlook in Chicago for a very successful holiday and Winter trade is exceptionally promising, and even last year's record is likely to be surpassed.

As publishers, the firm this year have regarded the quality rather than the quantity of their productions, and the list of their new books is very tempting and attractive. Mrs. E. W. Latimer, the author of the widely read "Nineteenth Century Historiles," will add to the number of her admirers by her new book, entitled "My Scrap Book of the French Revolution," written from almost personal intimacy with the scenes of the great drama of the eighteenth century, and abounding in personal narratives of eye witnesses.

Mrs. Hattie Tyng Griswold, whose "Home Life of Great Authors" did so much to awaken a desire to know the private life of the world's masters of literature, has added a number of new "lives" and rewritten a few of the old in her new volume, "Some Personal Sketches of Recent Authors." Portraits of all the authors mentioned have been inserted.

M. Imlay Taylor, whose stirring Russian romances, "On the Red Staircase" and "An Imperial Lover," have established their popularity, has written a Revolutionary tale, entitled "A Yankee Volunteer," embodying the results of a careful study of the characters of Washington and some of his Generals.

The well-known series of the "Tales from Foreign Lands," has received a new accession entitled "Maria Felicia," a tale of Bohemian love by an author who has hitherto been untranslated into English, though she is called "the George Eliot of Bohemia," Caroline Svetlâ.

RAND, McNALLY & CO.—"Not for many seasons," said a representative of this house, have we seen such evidences of life in the book trade as are now manifest in the unusual and early demand for Fall publications. In both hemispheres the events of the last year have furnished a remarkable wealth of material, with results trebly advantageous, for, in consequence, genius has received a fresh impetus, readers have been stirred to wide awake interest and the publisher is equipped for a heavy output of worthy and varied matter in the most attractive form.

"Among the new publications from which we expect the best results are 'Enoch, the Philistine,' by Le Roy Hooker, a romance of ancient Egypt and the Great Pyramid; 'Along the Bosphorus,' by Mrs. Lew Wallace; 'A Cruise Under the Crescent,' by Charles Warren Stoddard; 'Bonnie Mackirby,' by Laura Dayton Fessenden; a two-volume edition of 'Romola,' beautifully illustrated with monogravures; 'A Daughter of Cuba,' by Helen M. Bowen; 'Armageddon,' by Stanley Waterloo; 'Margaret Wynne,' by Adeline Sergeant; 'The Fifth of November,' by Charles S. Bentley; 'Phoebe Tilson,' by Mrs. F. P. Humphrey; 'At the Blue Bell Inn,' by J. S. Fletcher, and 'Woman and the Shadow,' by Arabella Knealy.

HERBERT S. STONE & CO.—This house has purchased the entire stock and "good will" of the firm of Way & Williams, and thus comes an end to a most interesting house, which, for a period of several years, issued books in attractive forms. The profit, however, is with the house of Herbert S. Stone & Co., which, less than a year ago, absorbed the New York house of Stone & Kimball. Mr. Stone is enthusiastic over the prospects for the coming year. "There is every reason to believe," he said, "that the year will mean more to Western publishers than any year that has preceded it, and if there is a firm that has a right to look upon itself as distinctly Western, it is ours, for I find that this house has more Western books on its list than all other publishing houses put together. You ask what our strong books are. We have a number. There is 'Gloria Mundi,' a new novel by Harold Frederic. It is a story of modern life, and we have every reason to believe it will attain the popularity of 'The Damnation of Theron Ware,' of which have been sold 35,000 copies. Charles Belmont Davis, who has the Davis touch in all he does, has a book of short stories called 'The Borderland of Society,' which we have put out, and of which we expect good things. Dr. Hammond has given us his novel, 'The Son of Perdition,' a book likely to make much talk, for it has Judas Iscariot for a hero. We have a book of Octave Thanet's, 'A Slave to Duty;' a book for boys by William O. Stoddard, and two books by Chicago men—'A College Widow,' by George Ade, and 'The Money Captain,' by Will Payne. The latter story is one of Chicago life, and Mr. Payne has a good grasp on his Chicago.

"I must not neglect to mention that we are publishing a new novel by Henry James. It is entitled 'In the Cage,' and is a departure from his previous subjects. Then we have a novel by Maria Louise Pool, 'A Golden Sorrow,' which was running serially in Godey's Magazine at the time of her death, but owing to complications finds its full publication for the first time in book form. We have a book of Sir Richard Burton which has never before seen print, called 'The Jew, the Gipsy and El Islam,' edited by W. H. Wilkins, the author of 'The Romance of Isabel, Lady Burton. Then we've put out a good book on the Spanish-American war, written by eye-witnesses, and we have a book on American etiquette. No; I'm not telling who prepared it for us. It's by a woman who knows."

PORTLAND ME.

THOMAS B. MOSHER—"You will observe," said Mr. Mosher, "that 'The Germ' is my most important book. Of course you know its history, that it was projected by the poet Rossetti, who contributed to it 'The Blessed Damozel,' 'Hand and Soul,' and other early pieces. The price in London for a copy of the original edition runs from $60 to $75, while copies in a Cobden-Sanderson binding bring from $150 upward. My edition adheres very closely to the original, while I have made very great improvements upon it typographically. I need not say how carefully I have reprinted the original text. The four 'Imaginary Portraits' by Pater will be put up in special cabinet set boxes as well as in the regular way. These special sets of four will prove exceedingly attractive to his admirers.

"My other new books may be mentioned briefly. 'Modern Love' contains not only the full text of that poem, but also eleven poems from Meredith's 1851 volume. These now see the light for the first time since that date. Rossetti's 'House of Life' will contain the omitted sonnet, thus making it the only complete, choice, and cheap edition in the market. You will note that I reprint Hewlett's story of Botticelli and Simonetta. It has the exquisite 'Birth of Venus' plate for frontispiece. Morris's 'King Florus' is a companion volume to his 'Amis and Amile.' The little edition of 'Virgil's Eclogues' is an attempt to reproduce books in the style of some choice French classics, having borders in color to each page. The border for the 'Eclogues' was done for me by the artist who made the designs for the Groller Club 'Rubaiyat,' with frontispiece from the etching by Samuel Palmer, and decorated cover in sepia. Swinburne's 'Heptalogia' will be a surprise to his admirers, as it is one of his least-known works; in fact, he has only recently acknowledged it. The second edition of 'Pater's Essays' has been made, as the demand was very steady, the first edition having gone out of print immediately after the holidays. No Japan copies, however, have been issued."

Landor at School.

From "A History of Rugby School," W. H. D. Rouse.

My father, John Reade, of Ipsden, Oxon, was sent to Rugby at eight years of age. Next day, in the afternoon, a much bigger boy espied him, and said: "Hy, you new boy, I want you." It was to carry a casting net. Young Reade found it rather heavy. Master Landor cast the net several times in a certain water, and caught nothing. Thereupon he blamed his attendant. "You are the cause of this," he said. "I begin to fear you are a boy of ill omen," (sic.) He cast again, and drew a blank. "Decidedly," said Master Landor, "you are a boy of ill omen. However," says he, "we won't lay it on the fates till we have tried all mortal means. Sapiens dominabitur astris. We must poach a little." Accordingly he proceeded to a forbidden preserve, • • • cast in the brook, but caught nothing.

"Reade," said he, "this is not to be borne. You are a boy of too ill omen. Now, here is a favorite hole; if I catch nothing in it I shall yield to your evil destiny; but I warn you I shall make you carry the net home, and I shall flick you all the way home with my handkerchief." Little Reade looked very rueful at that. The net, even when dry, had seemed mortal heavy to him, and he began to calculate how much more it would weigh when wet and dirty. The net was cast—a good circle—drawn steadily to land, and lo! struggling in its meshes, a pike of really unusual size. Master Landor raised a shout of triumph, then instantly remembering his partner, he turned to Master Reade, "Welcome to Rugby, Sir; welcome! You are a boy of excellent omen. I'll carry the net home, and you shall sup off this fish; it is the joint production of my skill and your favorable star."

Paying Through the Nose.

From Notes and Queries.

This is to be indirectly swindled in a transaction, or to pay an exorbitant price for a thing in consideration of long credit. A variant is "to be bored through the nose," "bored" here having the meaning of cheated, deceived:

"At this instant he bores me with some trick." —"Henry VIII.," I. i. 128.

"One that hath gulled you, that hath bored you, Sir." —"Life of T. Cromwell," 1602, II. ii. 103.

And Howell, in his "Instructions for Forren Travell," (1650,) p. 59—

"had known divers Dutch gentlemen grosly guld by this cheat, [the selling of forged manuscripts to young travelers in Italy,] and som English bor'd also through the nose this way, by paying excessive prices for them."

Superlatives.

From Notes and Queries.

Dr. Johnson says in his "Grammar of the English Tongue": "The comparison of adjectives is very uncertain, and, being much regulated by commodiousness of utterance, is not easily reduced to rules." Then he quotes passages from "Paradise Lost" in which these words are found, "virtuousest," "powerfullest," and a passage from "Samson Agonistes" which contains the word "famousest." Surely Milton had an ear.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

A Notable Address Before the British Association

The interest shown by our readers in anthropology and kindred topics renders Mr. E. W. Brabrook's discourse, delivered before the late meeting of the British Association in London, well worthy of a place in our columns. The address had for topic "The Unity of the Anthropological Sciences," and concluded with a plea for an ethnographical survey of the British Empire. As Americans, we may point with pride to the fact that twenty years ago Congress made an appropriation of $20,000 for this purpose, and the Smithsonian Institution carried out the work in a highly satisfactory manner. Long before that, in Philadelphia, anthropological researches were made, one of the principal workers being Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. There is no finer field for anthropological study than in the United States. Our present civilization is nearer than in most other countries to the past of the aboriginal races, and many curious discoveries are yet to be made in regard to the material anthropological conditions—height, weight, &c., of our own people having to do with their stage of transition from the older to the newer types. Then, again, the subject of Folk-Lore has many active and zealous students in the United States. Referring to the complexity of the subject, an acquaintance with anthropology, comprising a knowledge of comparative anatomy, psychology, linguistics, folk-lore, ethnography, and sociology being necessary. Mr. Brabook said:

"How can any single person master in its entirety a group of sciences which covers so wide a field, and requires in its students such various faculties and qualifications? Here, if anywhere, we must be content to divide our labors. The grandeur and comprehensiveness of the subject are among its attractions. There is another side to the question. Great as is the diversity of the anthropological sciences, their unity is still more remarkable. The student of man must study the whole man. No true knowledge of any human group, any more than of a human individual, is obtained by observation of physical characters alone. Modes of thought, language, arts, and history must also be investigated. This simultaneous investigation involves in each case the same logical methods and processes. It will in general be attended with the same results. If it be true that the order of the universe is expressed in continuity and not in cataclysm, we shall find the same slow but sure progress evident in each branch of the inquiry. We shall find that nothing is lost, that no race is absolutely destroyed, that everything that has been still exists in a modified form, and contributes some of its elements to that which is. This principle has, as I understand, been fully accepted in geology and biology, and throughout the domain of physical science; what should hinder its application to anthropology? It supplies a formula of universal validity, and cannot but add force and sublimity to our imagination of the wisdom of the Creator.

"In drawing your attention to some recent contributions to our knowledge we are called upon to consider the discovery by Dr. Dubois at Trinil, in Java, of the remains of an animal called by him Pithecanthropus erectus, and considered by some authorities to be one of the missing links in the chain of animal existence which terminates in man. The physiological difficulties arise in two points—do the skull and femur belong to the same individual? Are they or either of them human, simian, or intermediate? With regard to the skull, a projection of its outline on a diagram comparing it with others of low type belonging to the Stone Age shows it to be essentially inferior to any of them. With regard to the thigh, a comparison with Dr. Hepburn's remarkable collection of femora tends to show that the bone is human, and that it belongs to an exceedingly low and ancient type of humanity. We are thus in presence of a very valuable document in the early evolution of mankind. One element of special interest in this discovery is that it brings us nearer than we have ever been brought before to the time when man or his predecessor acquired the erect position. I believe that it is acknowledged by all that the femur belonged to an individual who stood upright, and I presume that the capacity of the skull being greater than that of any known anthropoid is consistent with the same inference.

"The significance of that has been most clearly set forth by my predecessor, Dr. Munro, in his address to this section at Nottingham in 1893. The essence of his argument was that when once the erect position is obtained, the actions of man being controlled by a progressive brain, everything follows in due course. The next stage which we are yet able to mark with certainty is the palæolithic, but there must have been a great many intermediate stages. Before man began to make any implements at all there must have been a stage, of more or less length, during which he used any stick or stone that came to his hands without attempting to fashion the one or the other. Another line of argument bearing strongly in the same direction is afforded by the discovery in various places of works of art fabricated by early man. The statuettes from Brassempouy, the sculptures representing animals from the Bruniquel, the well-known figure of the mammoth engraved on a piece of ivory from Périgord, and many other specimens of early art attest a facility that it is not possible to associate with the dawn of human intelligence. The interval between the palæolithic and neolithic periods rests in the like condition of incertitude. That by some means, and somewhere on the face of the globe, the one period gradually passed into the other we cannot but believe. Where and when, and how each step was taken, we do not know at present, and possibly never shall know. Somewhere the gulf must be bridged over. Prof. Boyd Dawkins says that the bridge is not to be found in the caverns of the South of France. If we are compelled to admit a breach of continuity in Europe, is it in Africa that we shall find the missing links? That is another of the great problems yet unsolved. The evidence we want relates to events which took place at so great a distance of time that we may well wait patiently for it, assured that somewhere or other these missing links in the chain of continuity must have existed, and probably are still to be found.

"I pass on to consider the very great progress that has been made of late years in some of the branches of anthropology other than physical and prehistoric, and especially in that of folk-lore. I do this the more readily because I do not recollect that folk-lore has ever before been prominently referred to in an address to this section. A generalization for which we are fast accumulating material in folk-lore is that of the tendency of mankind to develop the like fancies and ideas at the like stage of intellectual infancy. This is akin to the generalization that the stages of the life of an individual man present a marked analogy to the corresponding stages in the history of mankind at large and to the generalization that existing savage races present in their intellectual development a marked analogy to the condition of the earlier races of mankind. The fancies and ideas of the child resemble closely the fancies and ideas of the savage and the fancies and ideas of primitive man. An extensive study of children's games by Mrs. Gomme has been rewarded by the discovery of many facts bearing upon these views. A great number of these games consist of dramatic representations of marriage by capture and marriage by purchase—the idea of exogamy is distinctly embodied in them. There can be little doubt that they go back to a high antiquity, and there is much probability that they are founded upon customs actually existing, or just passing away, at the time they were first played. Upon the same principle, next to children's games, children's stories claim our attention.

"If we view them in their wealth of detail we shall deem it impossible that they could have been disseminated over the world as they are otherwise than by actual contact of the several peoples with each other. If we view them in their simplicity of idea we shall be more disposed to think that the mind of man naturally produces the same result in the like circumstances, and that it is not necessary to postulate any communication between the peoples to account for the identity. It does not surprise us that the same complicated physical operations should be performed by far distant peoples without any communication with each other; why should it be more surprising that mental operations, not nearly so complex, should be produced in the same order by different peoples without any such communication? Another idea that appears among very early and primitive peoples, and has had in all time a powerful influence on mankind, is that of a separable spirit. The aborigines of Northwest Central Queensland are in many respects low in the scale of humanity, yet they possess this idea. Similar ideas, too, prevail among the Tasmanians, the Pawnee Indians, the Blackfeet, the Shillooks of Central Africa, the aborigines of Samoa and New Britain, and the Amazulu. It is much to be doubted whether there is any race of uncivilized men who are not firm believers in the existence of spirits or ghosts. If this is so we shall not see anything inherently unreasonable in the generalization that the group of theories and practices which constitute the great province of man's emotions and mental operations expressed in the term "religion" has passed through the same stages and produced itself in the same way from these early rude beginnings of the religious sentiment as every other mental exertion. We shall see in religion as real a part of man's organization as any physical member or mental faculty. We shall have no reason to think that it is an exception to any general law of progress and of continuity which is found to prevail in any other part of man's nature.

"Mr. Andrew Lang has recently sought to show that the idea of a Supreme Being occurs at an earlier stage in the development of savage thought than we had hitherto supposed. The principle that underlies it all seems to be this: Man can destroy nothing, man can create nothing, man cannot of his own mere volition even permanently modify anything. A higher power restrains his operations, and often reverses his work. You think you have exterminated a race; you have put to the sword every male you can find, and you have starved and poisoned all the survivors of the community. In the meanwhile their blood has been mingled with yours, and for generations to come your bones and those of your descendants will preserve a record of that lost race. You think you have exterminated a religion; you have burned to death all of its teachers you can find, and converted forcibly or by persuasion the rest of the community. But you cannot control men's thoughts, and the old beliefs and habits will spring up again and again, and insensibly modify your own religion, pure as you may suppose it to be. Huxley, in his address to the Department of Anthropology twenty years ago, said, with the force and candor that were characteristic of him: Anthropology has nothing to do with the truth and falsehood of religion—it holds itself absolutely and entirely aloof from such questions—but the natural history of religion and the origin of the religions entertained by the different kinds of the human race are within its proper and legitimate province.'

"If continuity be the key that unlocks the receptacle where lie the secrets of man's history—physical, industrial, mental, and moral; if in each of these respects the like processes are going on, it follows, as I have already said, that the only satisfactory study of man is a study of the whole man. It is for this reason that I ask you to take especial interest in the proceedings of one of the committees of this section, which has adopted such a comprehensive study as the guiding principle of its work—I mean the Ethnographical Survey Committee. The scheme of the committee includes the simultaneous recording in various districts of the physical characters, by measurement and by photography, the current traditions and beliefs, the peculiarities of dialect, the monuments and other remains of ancient culture, and the external history of the people. The movement has made some progress."

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MUSIC.

Mr. Krehbiel's New Volume on the Classical Period.*

The accomplished musical essayist of The New York Tribune continues to put forth interesting and instructive volumes about the art to which he has devoted his life. His volume of two years ago, "How to Listen to Music," has had as large a sale as some popular novels. The book which the Scribners publish to-day will hardly appeal to so large an audience, but it will unquestionably find its way into the libraries of music lovers on both sides of the Atlantic. From advance sheets, courteously furnished to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW by the author, we are able to make known the nature of the volume on the day of its publication. That the interest of the most casual reader, if he be of literary proclivities, will be chained at the start is beyond question. The first three chapters are grouped under the general title, "A Poet's Music," and the first of them is called "Gray's Musical Collection." Mr. Krehbiel introduces this chapter with a quotation from Austin Dobson's "Eighteenth Century Vignettes," in which he refers to "the laborious collection of manuscript music that Gray compiled in Italy while frivolous Horace Walpole was eating iced fruits in a domino to the sound of a guitar." Mr. Krehbiel presently, with an air of consummate demureness, says:

"On the precious collection of music he never laid his eyes; nor does he know what became of it. In 1887 The New York Tribune contributed a chapter to its history telling how at a sale of some of the books of Charles W. Frederickson, (since dead,) in 1886, the auctioneer, Mr. Bangs, had bought the musical manuscripts himself and presented them to Mrs. C. M. Raymond—she that music lovers in the United States and Great Britain knew and loved as Annie Louise Cary. From Mrs. Raymond's hands they passed into those of their present owner, and they are this moment smiling down upon the writer from one of his bookshelves. I purpose to draw a chapter or two of musical history from the manuscript presently, and to this end occupy myself first with a description of the nine volumes before me."

Thus does Mr. Krehbiel, with the cunning of his craft, seize upon the unwary literary man who may have chanced to open a musical work in a [illegible]mental aberration, and chain him in the fetters of his loyalty to the memory of one of the most satisfying masters of pure English. The author then goes on to say:

"The sheets are bound stoutly in hogskin covers, most of which are lettered on the back and front in the handwriting of the poet. The music has been copied as a rule in a bold style by a professional copyist, but Gray has added some airs, besides many notes, and provided each of the volumes with a table of contents most beautifully and daintily written. The music consists almost exclusively of operatic airs from the composers who were the chief glory of the Italian schools of the eighteenth century. Of them more anon. The music is in score—that is, the full orchestral part is written out as well as the vocal; but inasmuch as the operatic band of the early part of the eighteenth century (the collection was made in 1740) seldom consisted of more than the stringed instruments, five or six staves suffice to contain the music. Noteworthy exceptions to this rule will be mentioned in the detailed description of the volumes. Gray's annotations are concerned with the titles of the operas from which the airs were taken, the names of the dramatic personages who sang them, and the names of singers whom he had heard in the operas or who had identified themselves in some particular manner with the music."

When Mr. Krehbiel proceeds to give the contents of the volumes he makes the mouth of a student of musical history very moist. The description of Volume I. will serve as a sample:

"I. Inscribed by Gray on the cover: 'Arie del Sigr. G. Adolfo Hasse detto Il Sassone. Firenze, 1740.' Contains twenty-five airs from the operas 'Alessandro nell' Indie,' 'La Clemenza di Tito,' 'Demetrio,' 'Issipile,' 'Artaserse,' and 'Siroë.' The singers mentioned are Carestina, Faustina, Farinelli, (whom, save once, Gray uniformly calls Farinello,) and Tesi."

Think of delving in the music of Hasse's "La Clemenza di Tito," when most musicians do not know that there ever was any opera of that name except Mozart's. And imagine the delight of reading the contemporary comments of a cultivated music lover, himself a poet, on such monarchs of the world of song as Faustina, Farinelli, and Tesi. Why, Mr. Krehbiel gives a cadenza of Hasse's, as sung by Signora Tesi, which would make Mme. Melba green with envy if she were a mezzo-soprano instead of a soprano of more altitudinous gifts. It would do some of our contemporaneous darlings of the operatic stage much good to read this:

"Arranged in alphabetical order, the list of singers whose names are recorded in the nine manuscript volumes of music collected by Gray is as follows: Appianino, Amorevoli, Babbi, Bagnolesi, Barbieri, Bertolli, Carestini, Celestina, Cuzzoni, Farfallino, Farinelli, Faustina, Gizziello, Lorenzino, Manzuoli, Monticelli, Scalzi, Senesino Strada, Tesi, Turcotti, and Viscontina. Many of these singers are as completely lost to the world as the composers who wrote for them, but in the list there are half a dozen names which stand in letters of gold in the history of bel canto. Farinelli, we have been led to believe, was the greatest singer that ever lived, and one of the things which Gray's music can teach us is that, taking the art for what it was one hundred and fifty years ago, the greatest operatic artists of to-day are the merest tyros compared with him."

Musical history is big with the vocal exploits of some of the singers named in Gray's memoranda, and Mr. Krehbiel has told a great deal about them in a manner which couples easiness of style with profound knowledge. He has run to earth every item of information regarding the less known of them, and has given in the chapter entitled "Last Century Singers," a complete view of the condition of opera and vocal art in the days of Handel and his immediate successors. We of to-day look back to the period when there were no tenors in opera without being able to comprehend the public taste, and we cannot repress a shudder at the thought of the famous unsexed men singers who caroled their joys or woes in the treble clef. Yet there is a suggestion of no little weight in these words of Mr. Krehbiel:

"The musico yielded his place to the tenor before the eighteenth century expired, though he still had representatives on the stage in the earliest decades of the nineteenth; and now, a hundred years later, there are indications that the monopoly of the tenor is at an end, and that the next generation will accept a bass or baritone lover as we accept the tenor to-day and Gray accepted the musico."

The amount of interesting historical information which Mr. Krehbiel has drawn from Gray's collection is what might have been expected from a writer who has devoted his whole career to the study of musical art. It would be delightful to hear some of this old music, perhaps, but tastes change, and perchance it would seem to us Wagner-fed dyspeptics to be as thin as the choruses of Peri must have sounded to the first listeners to "All we like sheep." When Mr. Krehbiel has finished his talk about Gray and his music he takes up Haydn, and here again he has been able to draw upon material inaccessible to the general historian of music. He is the owner of a copy of Haydn's London diary, made in 1862 by Alexander W. Thayer, the famous biographer of Beethoven. Here one comes upon the justification of the word "manners" in the title of the volume, for good old Papa Haydn, the sweetest of all the gentle natures that ever sung themselves out in music, was not blind to the doings of Vanity Fair. He went to a Lord Mayor's dinner, and here is his picture of that function over a century ago:

"The company sat down at 6 o'clock and rose at 8. The Lord Mayor was escorted according to rank and with many ceremonies before and after dinner; his sword and a sort of gold crown were carried before him, and there was music of trumpets and a brass band. After dinner the distinguished company of table No. 1 retired to a separate room to drink coffee and tea; we other guests were taken into another room. At 9 o'clock No. 1 goes into a smaller hall, whereupon the ball begins; in this hall there is à parte, an elevated place for the high nobless, where the Lord Mayor is seated upon a sort of throne with his wife. The dancing then begins according to rank, but only a couple at a time, as at court on the King's birthday, January 6th, (June 4.) In this small hall there are raised benches where for the greater part the fair sex reigns. Nothing but minuets are danced in this room; but I couldn't stay longer than a quarter of an hour; first, because of the heat caused by so many people being crowded into so small a room; second, because of the wretched dance music, two violins and one violoncello composing the whole orchestra. The minuets were more Polish than German or Italian. Thence I went into another room which looked more like a subterranean cave. There the dance was English; the music was a little better because there was a drum which drowned the blunders of the fiddlers. I went on to the great hall where we had dined; the music was more sufferable. The dance was English, but only on the elevated platform where the Lord Mayor and the first four members had dined. The other tables were all newly surrounded by men who, as usual, drank right lustily all night long. The most singular thing of all, however, was the fact that a part of the company danced on without hearing a note of the music, for first at one table, then at another, some were howling songs and some drinking toasts amidst the maddest shrieks of "Hurra! Hurra!" and the swinging of glasses. The hall and all the other rooms are illuminated with lamps which give out an unpleasant odor, particularly in the small dance hall. It is remarkable that the Lord Mayor needs no knife at table, as a carver, who stands in front of him in the middle of the table, cuts up everything for him.

"Behind the Lord Mayor there is another man who shouts out all the toasts with might and main; after each shout follow trumpets and drums. No toast was more applauded than that to the health of Mr. Pitt. Otherwise, however, there is no order. This dinner cost £1,600; one-half is paid by the Lord Mayor, the other half by the two Sheriffs."

It would be unfair to reveal more of the secrets of this interesting book, and surely no more is needed to whet a reader's appetite. Haydn's diary is a delicious revelation of life and manners in the London of his day, and it throws much light on the character of the great composer. When he comes to Mozart, Mr. Krehbiel writes four admirable chapters, three of which are the results of his observations and researches in Salzburg at the time of the Mozart centenary in 1891, and the other, "Da Ponte in New York," is the outcome of delvings under the surface of New York life when the librettist of "Don Giovanni" lived here.

There are also excellent chapters on Thayer, the biographer of Beethoven, the Beethoven museum at Bonn, and the influence of Goethe and Liszt as traced in a visit to Weimar. Taking it all in all, this is an uncommonly valuable book.

*MUSIC AND MANNERS IN THE CLASSICAL PERIOD. By Henry Edward Krehbiel. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Scotsmen Before the Fight.

From "The Reconquest of the Soudan," by Bennet Burleigh.

A sentimental Seaforth Highlander said to another: "Ah, Tam, how mony thousands there are at hame across the sea thinking o' us the nicht!" "Right, Sandy," was the reply, "and how many millions there are that don't care a d——. Go to sleep, you fool!"

EARLY CATECHISMS.

Wilberforce Eames's Account of New England Ones.*

American bibliographical literature has lately been enriched by the publication of the paper on "Early New England Catechisms," which Wilberforce Eames of the Lenox Library read in part before the American Antiquarian Society, at its annual meeting in Worcester, Mass., Oct. 21, 1897. Since last October Mr. Eames had added to and elaborated his interesting and valuable monograph, which, like his bibliographies of Ptolemy and Eliot, is full of labor, knowledge, and usefulness. Some use was made by him of that portion of George Livermore's articles on the New England Primer (contributed to The Cambridge Chronicle in 1849) which refers to catechisms, and of the two papers on "Catechisms of Old and New England," written in 1883 by Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull for The Sunday School Times, but, for the most part, he was working in untouched bibliographical ground—untouched because of the scarcity of material, the very popularity of these early books for the education of our youth having worn them out, the completest collection of them being that of the late George Livermore, secured almost intact at the 1894 sale for the Lenox.

In 1590 Thomas Orwin printed in London for John Porter the Rev. William Perkins's "Foundation Gathered Into Sixe Principles," a little book of twenty leaves, which in its various editions was the catechism generally used in the first part of the seventeenth century by the Puritans in England, the Pilgrims at Leyden and Plymouth, and the first settlers on Massachusetts Bay. Perkins, who was born in 1558 and died in 1602, was a Puritan preacher of much prominence. The publication of his writings, which were widely circulated, began about 1589, and his "Six Principles" was therefore one of the first of his works to be printed. It is in answer to the following questions that the "Principles," destined to "form the early New England character and creed," are expressed:

Question. What doost thou beleeve concerning God?

I. There is one God, Creator and Gouvernour of all things, distinguished into the Father, the Sonne, and the Holy Ghost.

Q. What doost thou beleeve concerning man, and concerning thine owne selfe?

II. All men are whollie corrupted with sinne through Adams fal, & so are become slaves of Sathan, and guiltie of eternall damnation.

Q. What meanes is there for thee to escape this damnable estate?

III. Jesus Christ, the eternall Sonne of God, being made man, by his death upon the Crosse, and by His righteousnes, hath perfectly alone by himselfe, accomplished all thinges that are needful for the salvation of mankinde.

Q. But how maist thou bee made partaker of Christ and his benefits?

IIII. A man of a contrite and humble spirit by faith alone, apprehending and applying Christ with all His merits unto himselfe, is justifield before God and sanctified.

Q. What are the ordinarie meanes for the obteining of faith?

V. Faith commeth onelie by the preaching of the word, and increaseth daylie by it, as also by the administration of the sacraments and praier.

Q.—What is the estate of all men after death?

VI. All men shall rise againe with their own bodies to the last judgement, which being ended the godly shall possesse the kingdome of heaven, but unbeleevers and reprobates shall be in hel, tormented with the divil and his angels for ever.

Then follows in form of question and answer the exposition of the Principles:

"First learne the six principles," instructed Perkins in the address to the reader, "& when ye have them without booke, & the meaning of them withall then learne the exposition also, which being well conceaved and in some measure felt in the heart, ye shall bee able to profite by sermons, whereas now ye cannot, and the ordinarie parts of the Catechisme, namely, the ten Commandments, the Creede, the Lord's praier, and the institution of the two Sacraments shall more easely be understood."

During his residence in Leyden John Robinson is said to have republished Perkins's catechism, adding an "Appendix" of his own, which later was several times reprinted in London. The catechism itself ran through many English editions, and was reprinted in New England, Livermore, having a copy of the "Six Principles," published in Boston in 1682. Long before this John Eliot had made a much abridged translation of it into the Massachusetts Indian language, which is thus referred to by Experience Mayhew in 1727 in a notice of an Indian convert, who died in 1717: "Mr. Perkins's 'Six Principles of Religion' having been translated into the Indian tongue, was what she took great delight in reading." Abraham Pierson in preparing his catechism for the use of the Indians of the "southwest parts" of Connecticut borrowed from it, and in 1687 Increase Mather stated in a letter that "many of the Indian children had learned by heart the catechism, either of that famous divine, William Perkins, or that put forth by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster."

So much for the catechism used by the first New England settlers, and one now comes to the catechisms employed for the instruction of their children. It was in June, 1641, that the General Court of Massachusetts at its meeting in Boston "desired that the Elders would make a catechisme for the instruction of youth in the grounds of religion," and in 1642 the court passed this law about catechising:

CHILDREN & YOUTH.

"Forasmuch as the good education of children is of singular behoofe, & benefitt to any Common-wealth, & whereas many parents & masters are too indulgent & negligent of their duty in that matter. It is Ordered * * * Also that all masters of families do once a week (at the least) catechise their children and servants in the grounds and principles of Religion, & if any be unable to do so much; that then at the least they procure such children and apprentices, to learn some short orthodox catechism without book, that they may be able to answer unto the questions, that shall be propounded to them, out of such catechism by their parents or masters or any of the Selectmen, when they shall call them to a tryall of what they have learned in this kind."

Mr. Eames does not believe that the Elders ever agreed upon a uniform catechism, and Dr. Trumbull has said that "the early Congregationalists in New England did not object to catechising, but had some difference of opinion about catechisms, and, moreover, they regarded the catechetical instruction of the young as a duty of the household rather than a distinct office of the Church." Still, though no particular catechism was used, catechising children was soon one of the constant exercises of the Sabbath, Concord being the first town to adopt the practice. "All the unmarried people," says Mr. Shattuck in his "History of Concord," "were required to answer questions, after which expositions and applications were made by Mr. Bulkeley to the whole congregation." "Mr. Bulkeley" was the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, (1583-1659,) who came to New England about 1634, and organized a church at Concord in 1636.

It is not known that Concord had a printed catechism of her own, but these towns had catechisms prepared for their use circulated among their people in printed form or in manuscript in the years placed in parentheses: Salem, (1641-1648?) Boston, (1642-1669,) Rowley, (1642,) Newbury, (1642?) Ipswich, (1648,) Cambridge, (1648,) Dorchester, (1650,) Roxbury, (1650?) Chelmsford, (1657-1796,) New Haven, (1659,) Hartford, (before 1663?) Hampton, (1663,) Norwich, (1679,) Andover, (1738,) Sandwich, (1793,) Hingham, (1794-1817,) and Machias, (1797.) The first Salem catechism was the Rev. Hugh Peters's "Milke for Babes and Meat for Men," which was printed late in 1641, in London, which Peters, who had been pastor in Salem since 1636, had visited on official business. Cotton Mather, in his "Magnalia" refers to the catechism of Elder Edward Norris, associate of Peters in the first Salem Church and later sole pastor. Day probably printed his catechism at Cambridge in 1648, but no copy is known to exist.

The first Boston catechism was John Cotton's "Doctrine of the Church," London, 1642, which was prepared for the use of adults. Cotton, who was teacher of the church in Boston from 1633 to 1652, had printed in 1646 his "incomparable catechism" for children, the "Milk for Babes, Drawn Out of the Breasts of Both Testaments Chiefly for the Spirituall Nourishment of Boston Babes in Either England: But May Be of Like Use for Any Children." It is now of the greatest rarity, but two copies being known, one of them in the British Museum and the other, till recently, in the Deane collection. A single copy only—Livermore's, now in the Lenox—is known of the earliest Boston edition now extant, printed at Cambridge in 1656, and entitled "Spiritual Milk for Boston Babes in Either England." This little book, which was incorporated finally in the New England Primer and was more generally known than any other catechism, begins thus:

"Q. What hath God done for you?
"Answ. God hath made me, He keepeth me, and He can save me.
"Quest. Who is God?
"A. God is a Spirit of Himself, and for Himself.
"Q. How many Gods be there?
"A. There is but one God in three Persons, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost."

This, then, was the most widely circulated of the early New England catechisms, a translation of it by Grindal Rawson being even used for the teaching of Indian children. Brief reference should be made to other catechisms of value and no little interest, such as Norton's, (1660,) Rogers's, (1642,) Noyes's, (1642?) Shepard's, (1648,) Richard Mather's, (1650,) Danforth's, (1650?) Fiske's, (1657,) Davenport and Hooke's, (1659,) Stone's, (1684,) Seaborn Cotton's, (1663,) Fitch's, (1679,) Phillips's, (1738,) Burr's, (1793,) Shute Ware's, (1794,) Brown's, (1797,) and Colman's, (1817.) One of the most interesting of these is the Rev. John Fiske's "Watering of the Olive Plant in Christ's Garden," (1657,) described as "A Short Catechism for the First Entrance of Our Chelmesford Children"; Seaborn Cotton's "Brief Summe of the Cheif Articles of Our Christian Faith, Now Published Especially for the Benefit of the Town of Hampton," (1663,) has much value, and quaintly curious is Phillips's "Orthodox Christian," (1738,) prepared for Andover. From the latter these paragraphs are taken:

"Minister. I am very glad, Child, that we have the Opportunity of meeting again, at the appointed Time and Place.
"Child. I am so likewise; and I must needs say, Sir, that I have thought the Interval longer than common.
"Min. I rejoice to hear it; I hope, then, that you take Delight in such Opportunities.
"Ch. I think I do, Sir. And, I desire to be very thankful to God for it.
"M. What you have said gives me great encouragement to proceed; and, if you please, we will enter, now, without any further Introduction, upon the intended exercise.
"C. With all my Heart, Sir."

In the course of time the Westminster Assembly's "Shorter Catechism" took the place of nearly every other catechism in New England, the form in which it came to be most widely used being in the numerous editions of the New England Primer. Every edition, from 1727 to 1800, examined by Paul Leicester Ford, in the preparation of his monograph, contained the "Shorter Catechism," which occasionally was followed by Cotton's "Milk for Babes." With mention of the Indian catechisms and of some others of New England origin, with which Cotton Mather had considerable to do, the record is brought down to 1800,

*Early New England Catechisms. A Bibliographical Account of Some Catechisms Published Before the Year 1800, for Use in New England. By Wilberforce Eames, Worcester, Mass. Press of Charles Hamilton, 311 Main Street, 1898.

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though the Hingham catechism of 1817 has been referred to.

Toward the end of Mr. Eames's admirable book he shows how general was the use of catechisms in the early New England churches, and, a little later on, quotes from the Rev. Dorus Clarke's address on "Saying the Catechism," Boston, 1879, which is familiar, doubtless, to many readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, giving as it does entertainingly a description of the public recitations of the catechism during the first years of this century. In conclusion Mr. Eames mentions a singular penalty entered against a New England boy who had been convicted of stealing apples. "The culprit was permitted to choose his punishment—either to be imprisoned for a certain specified time, or, before the next Saturday night, to learn and repeat to the magistrate the whole of the catechism." The record does not tell which of the two he chose, but the boy of to-day would certainly, and without hesitation, have chosen imprisonment.

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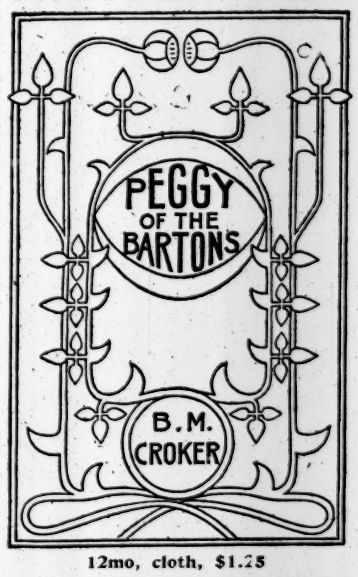

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DEBORAH SAMPSON.

How She Served as a Soldier in the Revolution—Her Sex Unknown to the Army.*

Early in May, 1781, Gen. Paterson received under his authority a soldier who turned out to be a woman, Deborah Sampson, who enlisted as a man in Capt. Webb's company in Col. Shepard's regiment, under the name of Robert Shurtlieff. Her height was recorded by the proper officer as 5 feet 7½ inches; eyes hazel, inclining to blue. She enlisted in Worcester in company with a large number of other recruits. At West Point her civilian suit was exchanged for the Continental uniform, which was a blue coat faced with white, a white vest, breeches, stockings, with black straps about the knees, half-boots, black stock made of velvet stiffened with leather, a cap with a variegated cockade on one side, a white plume tipped with red on the other, and a white sash about the crown. She was furnished with a French fuse and bayonet, knapsack, cartridge box, and twenty cartridges. In the month of June she was sent with part of her company to Harlem and White Plains. They defeated there a part of the enemy, and though the battle was unexpected and furious and the man next to her was shot dead at the second discharge, she says that she suffered less from fear than fatigue, thirst, and the heat of the day. She was afterward transferred with most of her company to Col. Henry Jackson's regiment.

The American forces early in June were joined by the French from Newport under Col. Rochambeau. After a series of manœuvres made to deceive the enemy into the belief that an attack on New York was intended, the whole allied army, about the 20th, under the command of Washington, took up its march for the Chesapeake. The army went from the head of the bay to James River in a fleet of transports, consisting of more than 100 vessels, furnished for this occasion by the French Admiral, Count de Grasse, for the capture of Yorktown. She bore the great fatigue and did extraordinary work, unwilling to be outdone by the men in the trenches, and was often exposed to fire. On the night of the 7th of October she was one in a large detachment under Gen. Lincoln who were ordered to open trenches within a mile of the enemy's lines. The night was one of severe labor and exposure, and in the morning, Gen. Lincoln, noticing her extreme exhaustion and blistered hands, said: "You have had too great a share of fatigue, my fine lad. Retire to your tent and pleasantly dream an hour or two." Day after day for a week the air was filled with shot and shell. Two large redoubts were held by the enemy 300 yards in advance of the American lines and severely enfiladed the besieging forces. It was necessary to carry these redoubts by assault. The attack of one was intrusted to a body of French troops under Baron Viomenil, and the other to American infantry under the Marquis de Lafayette. She was engaged in this attack. The redoubts were carried on the 15th at the point of the bayonet. On the 18th Cornwallis surrendered.

After the surrender the army returned North by the same route it had come, and went into Winter quarters on the Hudson. In June, 1782, she with thirty others volunteered on an expedition against a party of Tories who were committing outrages on the east of the Hudson. She received two wounds, one in the left temple and the other in the thigh near the groin. She was carried to the hospital, but concealed the wound in the thigh and extracted the ball herself, so that her sex escaped detection. In all respects she acted with bravery, firmness, and resolution equal to any soldier in the regiment.

Peace was proclaimed on the 19th of April, 1783. Being sent to Philadelphia during the Summer of that year, she was seized with a malignant fever, which nearly ended her life. During this attack, Dr. Binney, the surgeon, discovered her sex, but the secret was kept and she was transferred to the apartments of the matron of the establishment, and as soon as she was able to ride she was taken to Dr. Binney's house and treated with great attention. On her departure for the camp for the purpose of being discharged, Dr. Binney gave her a letter to Gen. Paterson, in which he disclosed the fact of her sex and the manner in which it was discovered. The General treated her very kindly. She had been well known to him as a brave soldier and had, during a part of the third year, acted as his aide de camp and lived in his family during the illness of Major Haskell, who was his aide de camp. Gen. Paterson supplied her with a suit of female apparel, but she continued to wear her military costume during the following Winter. She received an honorable discharge on Oct. 23, 1783, from Gen. Knox. Testimonials of faithful performance of duty and of exemplary conduct were given by Gen. Paterson, Gen. Shepard, Col. Henry Jackson and others. Col. Jackson's certificate reads:

"To all whom it may concern: This may certify that Robert Shurtlieff was a soldier in my regiment in the Continental Army, from the town of Uxbridge, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and was enlisted for the term of three years; that he had the confidence of his officers and did his duty as a faithful and good soldier and was honorably discharged the army of the United States."

She arrived among her relatives in Massachusetts in November, 1783. She did not immediately make herself known, but at length resumed feminine dress and employments. In 1784 she became the wife of Benjamin Gannett. She had one son, Capt. Earl Gannett, and two daughters. She died at her home in Sharon, April 27, 1827, aged sixty-seven, sustaining to the end the character of a faithful and exemplary wife and mother and a kind neighbor and friend.

As a soldier she showed great activity, courage, and valor. On scouting parties she would usually ride forward a little nearer the enemy than any of her comrades dared. She was very fleet, and had the reputation of being the fastest runner in the army. She went through three campaigns without the discovery of her sex and consequently without the loss of her virtue. Her delicate appearance and particularly her having no beard was often noticed, but her sex was never suspected.

An act was passed allowing her full pay from the 1st of January, 1783, for the rest of her life. In 1832 her husband was granted the same pension as a widow.

She was in Capt. Webb's company, in the Fourth Massachusetts regiment. On Jan. 20, 1792, the General Court of Massachusetts resolved, on the petition of Deborah Gannett for compensation for services performed in the late army of the United States:

"Whereas, it appears to this court that the said Deborah Gannett enlisted under the name of Robert Shurtlieff, in Capt. Webb's company in the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, May 21, 1781, and did actually perform the duties of a soldier in the late army of the United States to the 23d day of October, 1783, for which she received no compensation. And whereas, it further appears that the said Deborah exhibited an extraordinary instance of female heroism by discharging the duties of a faithful and gallant soldier, and at the same time preserved the virtue and chastity of her sex, unsuspected and unblemished, and was discharged from the service with a fair and honorable character; therefore,

"Resolved, That the Treasurer of this Commonwealth be and he is hereby directed to issue his note to said Deborah for the sum of 34 pounds, bearing interest from Oct. [illegible], 1783."

Thirty-four pounds of Massachusetts currency were equivalent to a little more than $100.

Deborah Sampson was born on Dec. 17, 1760. At the age of five, her father, being absent at sea, or having perished in shipwreck, she was separated from her mother on account of the pressure of want. After a few years she was placed in the family of Deacon Jeremiah Thomas, in Middleborough, where she remained until the age of ten years. She was very fond of books, but the use of them was sternly frowned upon in this family. However, she succeeded in reading, so that when not quite seventeen she was made teacher of a public school in Middleborough. The books used in this school were "The New England Primer," a spelling book, the Psalter, and the New Testament. A sheet of paper was sometimes allowed the boys to learn penmanship. The chief occupation of the girls was to learn to knit and sew. At the age of twenty she was filled with a patriotic desire to serve the country, and determined for that purpose to assume male attire. The design was not hastily formed; she had been considering it for several months. She was disgusted with the low employment that was forced upon her, and she had a great desire to see the world, and was, besides, extremely patriotic. She had heard the boom of the cannon from Bunker Hill, and it had inspired her with a desire to be in the fray, fighting for liberty. She spun the cloth out of which her suit of men's attire was made, with her own hands. In April, 1781, she left home secretly and proposed at first to engage on board of a privateer, but gave it up when she heard that the Captain treated his men harshly. The population of each town was divided into classes, as they were called, and each class was obliged to furnish a soldier for the army. She enlisted and was accepted for one of the classes of Uxbridge.

*From "The Life of John Paterson, Major General in the Revolutionary War." By Thomas Egleston. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Second edition. Revised and enlarged.

The Author of the "Curiosities of Literature."

From Literature.

The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table has warned us against lectures of which "all the erudition was taken ready-made from D'Israeli." There is a good deal of that sort of thing to be seen in our own time and country; yet it is sad to notice how little gratitude has been spent on commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of Isaac D'Israeli's death. It is true that, as a rule, those writers who owe most to D'Israeli's learned collections are by no means the fondest of parading their obligation. Yet there are surely very few students of literature who do not admire his wide reading, elegant humor, and facile pen. Nor was D'Israeli by any means the mere "intelligent compiler" that many believe him.

It was always his aim to show how "literary history, in its enlarged circuit, becomes not merely a philological history of critical erudition, but ascends into a philosophy of books where their subjects, their tendency, and their immediate or gradual influence over the people discover their actual condition." It was his design, he tells us, "not to furnish an arid narrative of books or of authors, but, following the steps of the human mind through the wide track of Time, to trace from their beginnings the rise, the progress, and the decline of public opinions, and to illustrate, as the objects presented themselves, the great incidents in our national annals." This was surely no unworthy task to which to devote a long life, and only those who know D'Israeli's works intimately know how fully it was carried out.

STRAY TOPICS.

Women in Marble and Bronze.

Is it not in keeping with the Advanced Woman Movement to erect public monuments to some of the more illustrious members of the fair sex? It seems to me that at least a few of our public women, past and present, are quite as deserving of effigies in marble and bronze as any of the "men folk." This is merely a fancy on my part, and I offer it in the guise of a recommendation, with all the reservations which seem necessary when a man deals with any subject in which women are concerned.

In the realm of poesy American women have to their credit some notable achievements. Our literature has been appreciably enhanced by the writings of Mrs. Sigourney, Helen Hunt Jackson, Mrs. Spofford, Edith M. Thomas, Emma Lazarus, the Cary sisters, Celia Thaxter, Mrs. Dorr, Julia Ward Howe, and others. The novel has gained a higher and more dignified place in the esteem of the reading public through the works of Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Amélie Rives, Julien Gordon, Amelia E. Barr, Constance Fenimore Woolson, and a score or more of other female weavers of romance. Music of all the fine arts perhaps has received the least creative benefactions from women. Why this is so I have never seen or heard satisfactorily explained. The fact, however, remains conspicuously before us that genuine masterful women composers are as scarce as colored physicians. That a great woman composer may appear at any hour is more than probable, now that women are going in for technical study in foreign conservatories. They certainly have the capacity for music, as evinced by such stellar lights in the operatic firmament as Mme. Nordica, Sybil Sanderson, Mrs. Julian Storey, and Marie Van Zant. Training equal to that which men get in this direction is perhaps all they need to prove their creative powers in music.

In other lines of activity women have distinguished themselves to an extent that has thrown thousands of their mediocre brothers in the shade. Two names occur to me as I write of women who merit statues as thoroughly as any two men of this generation—Miss Frances E. Willard and Miss Clara Barton. Both have performed services to humanity the value of which cannot be estimated in mathematical terms. Miss Willard's influence was not strictly of a literary character, yet all fair-minded critics who have perused her writings and heard her eloquence agree in declaring that her intellectual powers were extraordinary. Women often possess lofty purposes and ambitions without the mentality to carry them out successfully, but fortunately for this glorious land and for the world Miss Willard and Miss Barton were mentally and morally equipped for the stupendous philanthropic and humanitarian enterprises in which they have engaged. Some time in the not far distant future when I go to Chicago I hope to see a statue of Miss Willard in one of the beautiful parks in that Western metropolis. And I hope I may live to see a monument erected somewhere to that noble ambassador of the Goddess of Relief—Miss Clara Barton.

Setting aside the question of how great would be the artistic importance of statues of famous women in public squares and plazas, they doubtless would have a most salutary moral effect upon the public in general. They could not fail to win the respectful admiration of young men and young women of exalted purposes. They would stand as symbols of much that is elevated, courageous, and sublime in human nature. They would recall the life struggles, the sacrifices, and the final triumphs of these exceptional personalities. We cannot have too many good examples before us, nor too many reminders of what can be accomplished in the most exigent circumstances.

As some of the Greek and Roman goddesses have served their purpose in art as concrete embodiments of the grandest and most beautiful qualities of mankind, so may the bronze and marble images of our greatest women render a no less potent, because silent, influence on the thought and life of the American citizen.

It is interesting to note in connection with this matter that within a short time two statues of women have been erected in London, one of George Eliot and the other of Mrs. Browning, and a third, of bronze, of Queen Boadicea is about to be unveiled.

LEON MEAD.

America and English Speech.

In The Pall Mall Magazine for October Mr. William Archer takes for his topic "America and the English Language." At the very outset he considers that the metaphor which describes England as "a mother country" is apt to beget a great deal of confusion of thought. Mr. Archer writes:

"The metaphor which describes England as the 'mother country' of America is a misleading and mischievous one, although Tennyson has given it literary sanction in the line 'Gigantic Daughter of the West,' and Mr. William Watson in his sonnet beginning 'O towering daughter, Titan of the West.' The America of to-day is not the daughter of the England of to-day. They are both daughters and co-heiresses of the England of the past, and especially, we may say, of seventeenth-century England. The same spirit which refused ship money to Charles I. refused tea money to George III.; the same spirit which drew up the Petition of Right dictated the Declaration of Independence. It was England's misconception of her true relation to her American colonies that finally alienated them. She tried to be not only a motherland, but a stepmotherland, and the United States nobly and inevitably broke her leading strings. And now, after the lapse of a century and a quarter, we have no shadow of an excuse for putting on maternal airs toward the transatlantic Republic. We no less than the Americans are revolted children of the England of North and Grenville, though our revolt has been a bloodless one. Surely, then, our relation is fraternal, not parental and filial. Or, since a significant personification—a remnant either of mythology or of chivalry—makes nations feminine of gender, let us say that we are sister commonwealths."

The idea of "mother" somehow leads to the idea of "stepmother," and with the resultant, Mr. Archer thinks, of inducing "an imbittered sense of friction as between two people who stand just near enough each other to be forever treading on each other's toes." But what we do possess in common is one and the same language, "a talisman that makes us at home over half and more than half the world, and we are not going to rob it of its virtue by renouncing our ties, and wantonly declaring ourselves aliens to each other.

"The instinct of kinship from the first kept political enmity in check; the Atlantic has been practically wiped out, and English has easily absorbed in America all the other idioms which have been brought into contact rather than competition with it. The result is that the English language occupies a unique position among the tongues of the earth. It is unique in two dimensions—in altitude and in expanse. It soars to the highest heights of human utterance, and it covers an unequaled area of the earth's surface. Undoubtedly it is the most precious heirloom of our race, and as such we must reverence and guard it.

"English critics of the beginning of the century so convincingly set forth the reasons why America, absorbed in the conquest of nature and in material progress, could not produce anything great in the way of literature, that their arguments remain imbedded in many minds even to this day, when events have conclusively falsified them. It is quite a commonplace with some people that America has not developed a great American literature. If this merely mean that, in casting off her allegiance to George III., America did not cast off her allegiance to Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Addison, Swift, Pope, the reproach, if it be one, must be accepted. If it be a humiliation to American authors to own the traditions and standards established by these men, and thereby to enroll themselves in their immortal fellowship, why, then it must be owned that they have deliberately incurred that humiliation. One American of vivid originality tried to escape it, and with what result? Simply that Whitman holds a place of his own, somewhat like that of Blake one might say, in the literature of the English language, and has produced at least as much effect in England as in America. If, on the other hand, it be implied that American literature feebly imitates English literature, and fails to present an original and adequate interpretation of American life, no reproach could well be more flagrantly unjust. It is not only the abstract merit of American literature, though that is very high, but precisely the Americanism of it, that gives it its value in the eyes of all thinking Englishmen."

As to the matter of "Americanisms," Mr. Archer says that there is a pretty lively interchange between the two countries of slipshod and vulgar "journalese," and that England imports more than it exports, but he is satisfied "that the English language has gained and is gaining enormously by its expansion over the American continent." It is only a dead language that bears no bud nor blossom, or, as Mr. Archer thus cleverly expresses it: "The more sap roots a language sends down into the soil of life, and the more varied the strata of human experience from which it draws its nourishment, whether of vocabulary or idiom, the more perfect will be its potentialities as a medium of expression."

Mr. Archer's conclusion to this excellent paper is:

"The English language is no mere historic monument like Westminster Abbey, to be religiously preserved as a relic of the past and reverenced as the burial place of a bygone breed of giants. It is a living organism, ceaselessly busied, like any other organism, in the process of assimilation and execution. It has before it, we may fairly hope, a future still greater than its glorious past. And the greatness of that future will greatly depend on the harmonious interplay of spiritual forces throughout the American public and the British Empire.

"What we want, and what I believe we are gradually attaining, is not political reunion or formal alliance, but simply a realization that each is indispensable, if not to the prosperity, at least to the greatness, of the other. We want not so much a 'union of hearts,' as a union of imaginations. An idea, an attitude of mind, is stronger than all the treaties ever signed, sealed, and delivered. And we may perhaps indicate, however roughly and inadequately, the idea which is growing on both sides of the Atlantic, if we say that America requires England to complete her past, and England requires America to crown her future."

Chinese Novels.

From The Open Court.

There is no one publishing centre in China that corresponds to London; its Paternoster Row is distributed loosely through the Em-

pire, but a very forest of timber must be tumbling about in lumber rooms in the shape of wood blocks on which novels are stereotyped. So that we must dismiss from our minds the idea that Chinese fiction is a very limited quantity. There is any amount if you can get at it, but, bless us, it is like rummaging in an old second-hand book shop. The owner turns you in, bidding you pick out what you like, you select this and that from the dusty, piled-up heaps, but finally leave in disgust, unable to cope with the confusion, yet covetously longing to know all that's there.

The quantity in existence may be inferred from a single fact. Chinese fiction, like Roman Catholic theology, has an Index Expurgatorius. In Wylie's "Notes on Chinese Literature," the list of prohibited novels published by this censorate contains the names of 137 different works. If such be the mere parings, the excrementitia of their novel literature, what must be the bulk of the whole body? A great deal of it is worthless enough, imitations are numerous, every really clever and popular novel has been plagiarized to satiety, but how much there is that has real merit it is impossible to say. A certain number of these books are known as "works of genius."

The Laureate Praises Caedmon.

Mr. Alfred Austin unveiled at Whitby, in England, two weeks ago a statue to Caedmon. Mr. Austin's speech was as follows:

"When I was invited, partly no doubt by reason of the ancient office I have the honor to fill, and partly, I believe, because of my own Northern blood, to unveil this most lovely cross you have erected to the memory of Caedmon, I confess I for a moment felt some hesitation as to what ought to be my reply. Memorials and monuments to distinguished forerunners of our race have during the last few years been raised with so much lavishness, and so little discrimination, that a feeling almost of repugnance to their multiplication has been growing up in the public mind; and in that sentiment, I must allow, I have had my share. But on reflection I came to the conclusion, whether rightly or wrongly others must decide, that there is something in the story of Caedmon that warrants the erection of a visible record to his memory.

"Speaking generally, I should say that of all men poets stand least in need of statue, tablet, or commemorative bust, seeing that if their works attain an adequate standard of excellence, these of themselves constitute an enduring and sufficient monument. But Caedmon occupies a peculiar and exceptional position. Chaucer has been called the Morning Star of English Poetry, but it seems to me that the designation would be more aptly applied to Caedmon, since with the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales the glorious sunlight of English song already illuminated the horizon. But the somewhat rudimentary verse of Caedmon has all the tentative and hesitating character of yet imperfect dawn. He is the half-inarticulate Father of English Poets yet to be, and it is, as I understand it, not only to the lisping ancestor, but to his full-voiced descendants in this island, throughout all time, that this memorial cross has been erected. For if we look closely and carefully into the circumstances of his life, and seek the cause and origin of his singing, we shall find that Caedmon serves, in all essentials, as the very type of the poet, in all ages and all lands.

"To begin with, he was unlettered. I am aware there have been learned poets, though Milton is perhaps the only English poet of consequence who could so be described with any approach to accuracy. As a rule, poets have but small erudition, but large understanding—to understand rather than to know, to be wise rather than erudite, being the distinctive mark and mission of the poet. Very little learning equipped the greatest of English poets for universal apprehension, and Caedmon, his remote predecessor, was wholly unincumbered with the lumber of learning, and therefore all the more impressionable to the two main earthly sources of poetic inspiration, external nature and the human heart. The disfiguring contrivances of mechanical industry have to a certain extent invaded the framework of headland and breaker in which Whitby stands, but here the seagull yet wheels and wails, here the eagle still screams and towers, here the heather blushes and the bracken mellows, and here the multitudinous horses of the Northern main still flash and fling themselves against the long dark line of your indomitable coast. But think of what your billow-beaten bluffs and wind-swept, beck-furrowed moorlands must have been in the time of Caedmon. Then nature wielded an unchallenged sceptre; and it was from her majestic voice and majestic presence that Caedmon learned to shape his verses. You all know those lovely lines of Wordsworth:

> 'Beauty born of wandering sound
> Hath passed into her face.'

"Would it not be equally true to say that beauty born of wandering sound passes into the poet's heart? He hears the music of the tides, he listens to the melody of wind and waves, to the plaintive minor that sounds in whispering wheat or waving sedge, to the thunder notes of the darkened dome of heaven, and aptest of scholars, he learns from them how to modulate the joys and harmonize the sorrows of the universe.

"But if nature be the chief teacher of the poet, there is yet another, to whom his debt is almost equally great, and Caedmon did not lack the second helpmate of the Muse. It was a woman, and a woman who was both a Princess and a saint, to whom he owed shelter and inspiration, and would it be too fanciful to say that Caedmon was Hild's laureate? I have observed, with some surprise, that in these later days, more eager perhaps for novelty than for real originality, a sort of crusade has been organized for the extension of the influence of women. For my part, I am unable to see how that is possible, since their influence, one is happy to think, has even since the days of Adam been co-extensive with the feelings, aspirations, and activities of man. It is they who train us to speak, it is they who teach us to pray, it is they who stimulate us to sing, and Hilda was the very source and fount of Caedmon's song. But, be it reverently said, there is a yet higher and yet more sacred influence than that either of Nature or of Woman, and Bede tells us what that is where he says that Caedmon learned the art of poetry, not from man nor of men, but from God. Thus, alike by the limitation of his acquirements, by his rustic familiarity with the aspect and language of Nature, by his willing submission to the elevating influence of woman, and, finally, by his lips being touched with hallowed fire, Caedmon may serve and stand as the type of the English poet. That is the justification, if any be needed, of this exquisite memorial.

Stress has been laid, and rightly laid, on his being a Christian poet. A poet is perforce and inevitably religious. By religious I do not mean dogmatic, much less disputatious, but his nature is steeped through and through with religious sentiment, the spiritual expression of which is an abiding sense of the infinite harmony that reconciles our finite discords, and whose practical fruits are intellectual humility and tender toleration. What more can I say? You have listened to me with kindly patience, and I must not try your indulgence overmuch. But I like to remember, and perhaps it will not be unwelcome to you to be reminded, that at the southernmost, as this is the easternmost, coast of England there was recently unveiled another cross to another English poet, Caedmon's latest descendant in the tomb, the never-to-be-forgotten author of 'In Memoriam.' When he passed away he left in our hearts and in our ears a great sense of loss. But in this Heaven-favored isle I still seem to hear 'a thousand blended notes,' the melodious voices of those who still carry forward the traditions of English song; my living composers, my brother singers, to whom, from the base of Caedmon's cross, I stretch my hand with fraternal sympathy and admiration."

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Jules Verne, whose fantastic tales of submarine navigation seem almost realized in fact, will bring out his latest book through the Lippincotts. It is called "An Antarctic Mystery," and is founded on Poe's "Narrative of A. Gordon Pym."

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Work American Authors Have in Hand.

Authors, like others, cannot always tell, even a few months ahead, just what they will be engaged upon. But, through the proverbial kindness (and good nature) of very busy people, I am able to lay before readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW some interesting information as to the Fall and Winter plans of some of the American writers whose works are eagerly sought for. Gratitude to those who entertain us through their books is, I fear, "the hope of benefits to come"; our appreciation of the popular novelists and story writers is sincere but short-lived. When we have finished a book nowadays—a book that may have pleased us in no slight degree—our first inquiry is apt to be, Has he or she written anything since this book was published? or, When will his (or her) next book be "out"?

From Mr James Lane Allen may be expected a longer novel than any he has yet written. The manuscript will, I am told, engage all Mr. Allen's attention during the Fall and Winter, though he has already been at work upon it for some time, and the book cannot be published until late next Spring. This is a longer silence than can easily be endured from the author of such delightful volumes as "A Summer in Arcady" and "The Choir Invisible." The pleasures of expectancy are enhanced, however, by the certainty that a novel upon which considerably more than a year of Mr. Allen's careful work has been expended will be worth waiting for.

Some of us have not yet stopped laughing at that amusing skit—or series of skits—"The Houseboat on the Styx," and now we are promised "Olympian Nights." How soon the series of papers under this title will appear I cannot say. Mr. John Kendrick Bangs has them "in hand" at his Yonkers workshop. He is also engaged upon a volume to be called "The Southern Humorists," which will be published by Macmillan, and a child's book, "The Memoirs of Santa Claus," may be looked for this year.

Perhaps the most interesting information that comes to me is contained in a letter from George W. Cable. He writes that since his return from England and Scotland he has been occupied daily with a novel that he expects to call "The Cavalier." It is a story of the war, and will, Mr. Cable says, "draw more largely upon my experiences and observations as a soldier in the Confederate Army than any previous work of mine has done." Most of the characters are New Orleans creoles, and the scenes of the tale are in the region just north of New Orleans, between that city and Jackson and Vicksburg, Miss. Mr. Cable says he has written over a third of the story, and will be "closely occupied with it all the Fall, interrupted only by occasional calls to the platform for readings from my earlier works, or for literary lectures." Mr. Cable's writing is clear and firm, and a further evidence of his strength and vitality is the added remark that he will make platform tours in January and February in the nearer West. Newer lights may draw us around their candles, but there will ever be a warm place in our hearts for such old flames as George W. Cable. His new story will be a long one, and from his outline, it promises to be among his most important works.

Alice Morse Earle has just finished a "large book," as she describes, on "Home Life in Colonial Days," for Macmillan. Mrs. Earle is an indefatigable collector of relics of early life in America, and this volume (which is not yet in press) will be illustrated with photographs, which she has been gathering for years, of old-time utensils, such machines as were then used, and of the home occupations and social life of our forefathers. It will have full chapters on spinning, weaving, soap boiling, candle making, needlework, and the "jackknife industries." Another volume that has not yet received its finishing touches is to be a dictionary of drinks. (This alliterative title is my own.) It will, says Mrs. Earle, "describe the curious drinks of all times, giving the derivation, use, and history of such terms as "upsee Dutch," "flip," "mumne," "bishop," "clary," "supernuculum," &c. The illustrations will be pictures of curious old drinking cups. This is a rather startling novelty. The sample terms are calculated to excite the curiosity even of teetotalers, and from the bibulously inclined the demand for Mrs. Earle's book may be prodigious.

Of what may next be expected from Mr. Hamlin Garland I can give only an inkling. Mr. Garland has just returned from the Northwest Territory and has, as he says, "not yet even gathered up the loose ends" of his future work, but the observations he has lately made across the border from his Wisconsin home are not to be wasted.

Mr. Herbert E. Hamblen, whose stories of first-hand experiences as engineer and sailor have attracted so much attention in the last year, finds his work in great demand among publishers—a truly enviable position which he seems but half to appreciate, because, we suppose, he had no returned manuscript period to go through. This is a summary of the work he is engaged upon: A juvenile story of railroad life for the McClures; a story of the New York Fire Department that will go back to the days of hand engines. This undertaking, Mr. Hamblen says, was suggested by Mr. Brett of Macmillan's. A long sea tale and some stories for The Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post complete the list. This is all Mr. Hamblen could think of at the moment. Such is the reward of doing things before you tell about them.

Mr. Howells is writing a long novel which is promised to the editor of Harper's Magazine. As to details, Mr. Howells is reticent, so that only the bare announcement can be made. The story will not be ready for some time.

Miss Ellen Olney Kirke is just now congratulating herself upon the completion of a book that she has "been intending to write for the last ten years that I might dedicate it to two little English nieces," and which she "finally executed in haste lest the little girls should be grown up before their story was told." Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will be the publishers. Then Miss Kirke has commenced a new novel that will be "in shape" by Spring. "This new novel," naïvely remarks its author, "is always, is it not, to be better and stronger than anything one has done hitherto?"

Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts, whose "Sister to Evangeline" will be published this month, will soon be at work upon two series of short stories. One series will deal with the discovery and settlement of the country of the great lakes, and the other series (to be called, probably, "By the Marshes of Minas,") will treat of the life of the old Acadians. This will be recognized as the field of Prof. Roberts's "Forge in the Forest" and "A Sister to Evangeline"—a field in which he moves with a sympathy and knowledge that give his stories a flavor of almost perfect reality.

Miss Mary E. Wilkins "hopes to write a novel and some short stories" this Winter, and we all hope she will do so. Mrs. Eliza Arne White is resting after two years' work on "A Lover of Truth," that has just made its appearance, and thus it seems that the "New England School" will be all too poorly represented in the later Winter and Spring lists. P.

The Youth's Companion will have several attractive features for the issues for October. That for the 6th will contain an article on "The Boston Subway." In those of the 13th and 20th Col. Henry Watterson will relate stories of the great orators of the stump. The issue of Oct. 20 will also contain two stories, one by Mrs. Annie Hamilton Donnell. Lord Dufferin will contribute to the issue of Oct. 27 "My First Cruise," which describes a holiday trip in the Baltic just at the breaking out of the Crimean war.

The first volume of "A Popular History of France," from the settlement by the Gauls to the death of Louis XV., by Thomas E. Watson, is in press at The Macmillan Company. Mr. Watson's well-known radical theories find expression in his work in his interpretation of history in such a way as to render his writing of much popular interest, while the author actually gives a new version of the growth and development of France.

A new historical novel by Miss Mary Johnston of Birmingham, Ala., is announced by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The book is entitled "Prisoners of Hope," and the action takes place in Colonial Virginia. Two other stories also announced are "In the Brave Days of Old," by Miss Ruth Hall of Catskill, dealing with the time of King James I., and "A Lover of Truth," by Miss Eliza Orne White, author of "Winterborough" and "Coming of Theodora."

Dr. Frederick Humphreys in his pamphlet "The Future of the Colored People of the United States" presents that prominent and much mooted question which has been occupying the attention of the United States for the last fifty years. The colored population of the Southern States, containing fifteen-sixteenths of the whole colored population of the entire United States, it is of the South itself that the main study has to be made. Are the colored people "growing in morality, habits of industry, education, or religion"? Dr. Humphreys's attention was particularly called to the condition of colored people in Thomas County, Ga. Here he found a most satisfactory progress. The colored people owned a fair amount of property and sent their children to school, and he thinks that Thomas County "is not the only portion of the South where progress is being made toward honest and worthy citizenship."

First of the Fall Book Auctions.

The curtain has been rung up on the first act of another book auction season, and we are again witnessing what Gautier called the eternal comic opera of collectorship. The book gathering world has shaken off its Summer sloth, and the shops are no longer left to the idle salesman and casual visitor. Bangs & Co. had their first book sale of the season of 1898-9 on Monday, Sept. 26, some important books being sold on Thursday and Friday; Sept. 29 and 30, a report of which is given below. Next week the library of the late Right Rev. William Stevens Perry, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Iowa, will be sold. The Boston auction season begins on Oct. 12, when some miscellaneous literature will be offered, and a sale of some importance follows later in Philadelphia. Important prices at sale of Sept. 29 and 30 were as follows:

"Herodiani historiarum lib. viii," Venice, Aldine Press 1524, morocco, by Wilson, $9.

"Gracilae excellentium oratorum Aeschinis et Demosthenis," &c., Venice, 1549, vellum, illuminated, $9.50.

Armenian Bible, Venice, 1702, elaborately bound in calf, $9.50. Bought by "Self."

Swabridge's "Sermon Preached Before the Lord Mayor," London, 1713, red morocco, remarkable as an example of English armorial binding, $9. Bought by "Self."

Bourdillon's "Ancassin and Nicolette," London, 1887, No. 22 of fifty large paper copies, blue morocco, by Stikeman, $21. Bought by Mr. Church.

Brome's "Five New Plays," London, 1654-9, two volumes, first volume having the scarce portrait, $17.25. Bought by Mr. Baker. This was Bierstadt' copy, which sold in April, 1897, for $33.

Caxton Club's edition of Jontel's Journal of La Salle's Last Voyage, 1896, $9.25. Bought by "Cash."

Cibber's "Dramatic Works," London, 1777, five volumes, red morocco, $17.50. Bought by George D. Smith.

Dalcho's "Historical Account of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina," Charleston, 1820, original calf, $12.13. Bought by Mr. Eggleston.

Daniel's "Poetical Works," London, 1718, two volumes, brown morocco, by Stikeman, $10. Bought by A. J. Bowden.

"Gazette of the United States," April 14, 1790, to April 27, 1791, Philadelphia, 1791. Samuel B. Webb's copy, $23.50. Bought by Paul L. Ford.

"Marcus Antoninus Gataker," Glasgow, 1744, $7. Gray's copy with autograph brought $8 at Sewall sale.

Heywood's "Hierarchie of the Blessed Angels," London, 1635, morocco, by Aitken, $8. Bought by George D. Smith. The Sewall copy sold for $20.

Leech's "Ask Mamma," London, 1858, $10.50. Bought by George D. Smith.

"Mirror for Magistrates," London, 1609-10, three volumes, $12. Bought by Frederick U. Morris. From the Leigh sale, London, 1812.

Poe's "Raven," London, 1846, with letter from Poe to L. A. Godey, $11.75. Bought by George D. Smith.

"The Vocal Magazine," London, 1784, valuable for portraits of singers, $10. Bought by W. A. Woodward.

Taylor's "Works," London, 1630, with engraved title page, George T. Strong's copy, $15.50. Bought by Frederick N. Morris.

San Francisco Directory for 1852, $10. Bought by W. A. Woodward. Utica Directory for 1829, $5.25.

Scattered through the sale were the fifty-three volumes of the "Splendid and Rare Collection of the Works of Dramatic Authors," bound in full red morocco, for which the late Francis B. Hayes paid $600 in New York in 1868. As will be remembered, the set fetched $108.65 last Spring, when Mr. Hayes's library was sold. Last week the set, broken up, brought a total of $144.50, and this one may reasonably believe is the last of an important bibliographical item that figured three times on American catalogues.

The Stevenson offered sold fairly well, "The Body Snatcher," 1884, bringing $9.12, while "Dolorida," among the Swinburnes, fetched $6.75. Donne's "Poems," the 1633 edition, brought only $5.25. It was apparently the Bierstadt copy, which sold for $18.

Antiquities in Greece.

The Athens correspondent of The London Daily News writes: "For some little time past the Greek Archaeological Society has been excavating in the neighborhood of Thermon, the place of assembly for the ancient Aetolians. Prof. Sotiardes, a distinguished scholar who is in charge of the operations, informs me that the Temple of Apollo, which has recently been discovered, dates apparently from the seventh century B. C. It is built on a cemetery, where may still be seen the bones and ashes of the dead, preserved in large vases of earthenware. Five iron and copper swords and two buckles were also found in the large field which contains the cemetery and temple. The foundations of the temple indicate, the Professor says, that it pointed due north and south, like the ancient temples of the Etruscans in Italy. The sacred inclosure was divided into two galleries by six wooden columns, of which the bases are still preserved. The temple was thirty-eight metres in length and twelve metres in breadth. Of the twenty marble columns which went round it, the bases and various parts are preserved. Several heads, beautifully modeled in clay and colored, stood on the cornice of the Temple. Inscriptions, some giving the decrees of the Aetolian Assembly, have also been found, and are of exceptional interest."

Statistical Atlas of the Census.

The Statistical Atlas of the United States of the eleventh census, just issued by the Government Printing Office at Washington, is a magnificent work and a monument of patience and intelligent labor. Cartographically almost all the statistics of this great country are presented, and when this is not possible diagrams are used. Looking over the index there are not less than 400 maps or diagrams given. The advantage of finding out what are the proportionate conditions of the census can be at once appreciated. You need not wade through pages of bristling figures. To show what are some of the many topics we may cite: "Average Size of Families," "The Predominating Sex," "Density of the Distribution of the Natives of Ireland," "Of the Natives of Germany." "Inter-State Migration." "General Nativity," "Paternal Nativity," "Deaths from Diseases," "Distribution of Manufactures," "Production of Tobacco," "Of Cotton," "Of Hay," "Of Horses," "Municipal Debt," "Accession of Territory," "Transportation Routes," "National Debt from 1856 to 1890," "Production of All the Metals," &c.

Mr. Henry Gannett writes that, although this work appears nominally under his name as author, "it is really the joint product of many men and many minds." A finer example of book manufacture, as to type, paper, maps, and diagrams, could not be found, and Mr. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, in charge of the eleventh census, is to be complimented for the entirely satisfactory way in which this statistical atlas has been presented.

Sales of Postage Stamps.

A famous collection of Swiss stamps to which had been awarded many prizes was put up at auction in London, with a reserve of £840. That sum not having been reached, the collection was withdrawn. A collection of 6,464 early and modern specimens of the stamps of Persia, India, British East Africa, Turkey, Cashmere, and Afghanistan was knocked down for £75. A collection of 2,500 stamps, including New South Wales and other Australian and rare envelope stamps, started at £6 and rose by half sovereigns to £9 10s., at which price it was knocked down. The other lots included specimens of the stamps of Bavaria, British Columbia, India, (3,) British Guiana, Canada, Great Britain, and Newfoundland, which brought prices varying from £2 up to £9.

The New York Times.

Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

SUNDAY, OCT. 9.

FEATURES:

Major General Joseph Wheeler

Full-page portrait of the hero of two wars.

Father of Greater New York

Illustration of the New York Charter Day Medal presented to Ex-Controller Andrew H. Green on Thursday.

Home Life of Candidates

Four pages of illustrations and description of the home life of the Democratic and Republican candidates, respectively, for Governor of the State of New York. Mr. Roosevelt's home at Oyster Bay will be illustrated, together with a new picture of Mr. Roosevelt. The home of Judge Van Wyck will be illustrated, with pictures of the Judge in his library, Mrs. Van Wyck at the time of her marriage, and her latest portrait.

Candidates for State Office

Two full pages of the nominees of both parties.

Barnard College

Page of pictures and description of the institution.

Women Who Play Golf

A large number of attractive illustrations on this subject.

The Drama

Portraits of Leo Dietrichstein and W. J. Ferguson in "The Turtle," Viola Vanbrugh as Teresa, James O'Neill, Viola Allen, and R. J. Dillon in a scene from "The Christian"; E. J. Morgan as John Storm, J. L. Finney and Frank Keenan in a scene from "The Christian"; Richard Mansfield as "Cyrano de Bergerac," George Lesoir as Pietro Poscaro in "The Runaway Girl," Carrie Perkins in "The Hotel Topsy Turvy," Edward Foy as Lebeau in "The Hotel Topsy Turvy," half-page scene in "The Liars," John Drew in "The Liars," Isabel Irving and Bessie Tyree in "The Liars," Yvonne De Treville as Aïda Grace Romaine as Amneris, and William Lavin as Rhadames in Act I. of "Aïda" at the American Theatre.

Fiction

"A Romance of the Cuban War," by Heloise Durant Rose.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanies, without additional charge, each copy of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times. Price, Five Cents.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Using the Catalogue of the British Museum.

From Literature.

Occasionally the catalogue of the British Museum Library is put to strange uses. There is a story current in the reading room that one day an attendant observed a lady, with a bewildered expression of face, endeavoring to derive some information from one of the volumes under "P," devoted to periodical publications in London. The official kindly offered his services to the lady, and inquired what it was she desired to ascertain. "Oh," she replied, "I want to catch a train this afternoon for Exeter, and I'm looking for 'Bradshaw's Railway Guide.'"